AN ATLAS OF TRIBAL INDIA

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AN ATLAS OF TRIBAL INDIA

With Computed Tables of District – Level
Data and its Geographical Interpretation

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1990
Map
Coll.

MOONIS RAZA AIJAZUDDIN AHMAD

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NOTE:

1. Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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4. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

5. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

6. "Responsibility for the correctness of internal details shown on the maps rests with the publisher."

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to Asoka
our student and friend
who is no more

Asoka Lata Jain
born May 27, 1951 and died October 3, 1983
the first student of the Jawaharlal Nehru University to submit
an M.Phil dissertation as also the first to research on tribal
problems

PREFACE

The Centre for the Study of Regional Development of the Jawaharlal Nehru University has, since its establishment in 1971, a deep commitment to the study of the deprived and the under-privileged. As the deprivation of the tribal peoples of the country is intrinisically woven into the fabric of persisteent under-development, an analysis of the ecological and socio-economic attributes of their life may be considered to be a crucial input in the interpretation of the contemporary social reality of India. It is, therefore, not surprising that the geography of the Indian tribes has been one of the important focii of curricular as well as the research activity of the Centre. The undersigned were the initiators of this tradition since the inception of the Centre and have tended it with some care for well over a decade and a half. Quite a few of our students caught the contagion, transcended the boundaries of the trendy and yet spurious radicalism of the campus and developed a commitment to the study of the deprived which was not an escape from but an aid to scholarship. Asoka, who is no more, was the first of these. Let it be put on record that her study of the clustering and concentration of tribal population was the first dissertation to be submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the award of the M.Phil degree.

The present work is a response to the need for an authentic aid to researchers who are engaged in the examination of the regional dimension of the tribal phenomenon in India. It became possible on the basis of painstaking and sustained research effort spread over a number of years.

It is hoped that the spatial patterns of tribal distribution and some of its corelates having been indentified and preliminary explorations having been made in the search for explanatory models, the ground would have been cleared for deeper probes into the human condition in tribal India.

In addition to an introductory chapter, this volume is divided into eight sections as under:

A. Spatial Distribution and Region Formation
B. Ecological Setting
C. Rural-Urban Composition
D. Sex Ratio and Marital Status
E. Cultural Aspects
F. Literacy
G. Participation in Economic Activity
H. Structure of Workforce

Each Section is composed of the following:

i) a text interpreting the spatial patterns and processes which have been depicted on maps and which indicate the directions along which explanations for these may be sought;

ii) plates depicting the spatial patterns and processes with the help of maps and diagrams; and

iii) tables giving the district-wise values for derived variables which provide the basis for mapping as well as analysis.

The volume has a bibliography of references at the end.

There is no point in presenting an assessment of the research effort that has gone into the present work for it would be obvious to those who have handled district-level census data at two different points of time; and no description can give a clue to those who have not. It may, however, be stated that the present work consists of 188 maps, tables with — derived variables, appendices and 221 bibliographic references.

Particular attention is drawn to a tabular presentation of spatial continuum of tribal population wherein with the district in the rows, the strength of the various tribes inhabiting that district is given in the column. It may be considered to be a table with the contiguity constraint imposed on it.

A work of this complexity and magnitude is bound to have many inadequacies, limitations, shortcomings and errors. There are some which operate outside of our control. Only a few of the problems posed, for example, by the non-comparability of same time-series data have been satisfactorily solved. They have, however, been used in the present work with the hope that if the Indian people can survive polluted air, unfiltered water and adultrated food, Indian social science research can survive changes in the definition of 'worker'.

The undersigned are strongly conscious of the fact that inspite of their best efforts to reduce the incidence and intensity of the inadequacies of the present work, there are many that still remain. We strongly hope that our students and colleagues would point them out to us so that improvement may be made in the next edition. The best and most effective response to the limitations of the present work, however, would be to consider it as a halting step forword towards developing a geography of Indian Tribes and move further in that direction with greater understanding and methodological rigour.

MOONIS RAZA

AIJAZUDDIN AHMAD

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CONTENTS

Preface ix
Acknowledgements xi
List of Tables xiv
List of Plates xviii
List of Appendices xxiv
Introduction 1

Spatial Distribution and Region Formation 23
Ecological Setting 89
Rural-Urban Composition 119
Sex Ratio and Marital Status 163
Cultural Aspects 217
Literacy 253
Participation in Economic Activity 329
Structure of Workforce 377

Bibliographical References 451
Index 463

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES OF INTRODUCTION 7&8

SECTION-A

1. Distribution of tribal population in the states/union territories 1971 28
2. Distribution of tribal population in the districts/union territories 1971 28
3. Distribution of tribal population by taluks/tehsils/anchals/thana charges 1971 30
4. Distribution of taluks or equivalent units with tribal population exceeding 50 per cent 30
5. Distribution of tribal population by villages Shahada taluk, Dhulia district 1971 31
6. Tribal population as percentage of total population in Manipur 1961-71 31
7. Distribution of tribal population by villages, Manipur 1971 32
8. Tribal cores and peripheries : computation procedure 36

SECTION-B

1. Co-efficients of correlation 95

SECTION-C

1. Frequency of districts according to the proportion of rural tribal population to the total tribal population 1971 123
2. Frequency of districts according to the proportion of tribes in the rural population 1971 124
3. Frequency of districts according to the proportion of tribes in the total urban population 1971 125
4. Frequency of districts according to the percentage growth of tribal population in urban areas during 1961-71 125
5. Frequency distribution of districts according to the proportion of tribal males and females in urban areas to the total population of the respective categories 1971 127

SECTION-D

1. Frequency distribution of districts according to sex ratio 1971 168
2. Frequency distribution of districts according to sex ratio (rural) 1971 168
3. Frequency distribution of districts according to sex ratio (rural) 1961 169
4. Frequency distribution of districts according to sex ratio (urban) 1971 170
5. Frequency distribution of districts according to sex ratio (urban) 1961 170
6. Frequency of districts according to the incidence of marriage among the female in the age group 0-14 years 1971 172
7. Frequency of districts according to the incidence of marriage among the males in the age group 0-14 years 1971 173
8. Frequency of districts according to the incidence of marriage among the females in the age group 0-14 years 1961 173
9. Frequency of districts according to the incidence of marriage among the males in the age group 0-14 years 1961 173

10. Frequency of districts according to the incidence of marriage among the females in the age group 15-44 years 1971 174
11. Frequency of districts according to the incidence of marriage among the males in the age group 15-44 years 1971 174
12. Frequency of districts according to the incidence of marriage among the females in the age group 15-44 years 1961 175
13. Frequency of districts according to the incidence of marriage among the males in the age group 15-44 years 1961 175
14. Frequency of districts according to the proportion of the divorced and separated females 1971 175
15. Frequency of districts according to the proportion of divorced and separated males 1971 176
16. Frequency of districts according to the proportion of divorced and separated females 1961 176
17. Frequency of districts according to the proportion of divorced and separated males 1961 176
18. Frequency of districts according to the proportion of widowed females 1971 177
19. Frequency of districts according to the proportion of widowed males 1971 177
20. Frequency of districts according to the proportion of widowed females 1961 178
21. Frequency of districts according to the proportion of widowed males 1961 178

SECTION-E

1. Frequency distribution of districts/union territories according to the proportion of followers of tribal forms of religion to the total tribal population 1961 222
2. Frequency distribution of districts/union territories according to the proportion of Hindu tribes in the total tribal population 1961 223
3. Concentration index of the Hindu tribal population by districts 1961 223
4. Frequency distribution of districts/union territories according to the proportion of Christian tribes in the total tribal population 1961 224
5. Concentration index of the Christian tribal population by districts 1961 224
6. Frequency distribution of districts/union territories according to the proportion of Buddhists in the total tribal population, 1961 225
7. Concentration index of the Buddhist tribal population by districts 1961 225
8. Frequency distribution of districts/union territories according to the proportion of Muslim tribes in the total tribal population 1961 225
9. Concentration index of the Muslim tribal population by districts 1961 225
10. Linguistic/dialectal affinity of the tribal population of states/union territories 1961 227
11. Frequency distribution of districts/union territories according to the proportion of speakers of own tribal dialects 1961 228
12. Frequency distribution of districts/union territories according to the proportion of speakers of regional languages of own states 1961 228
13. Frequency distribution of districts/union territories according to the proportion of speakers of other tribal/ regional languages 1961 230
14. Tribes speaking regional languages/dialects 1961 232
15. Tribes speaking own-dialects 1961 232
16. Tribes speaking non-tribal non-regional languages/dialects 1961 232
17. Matrix of inter-correlations 233

SECTION-F

1. Tribal and non-tribal literacy rates 1971 - state level patterns 258
2. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of literates in the overall tribal and non-tribal population, 1971 259
3. Percentage change in overall tribal literacy 1961-1971 259
4. Tribal and non-tribal literacy rates in the rural segment - 1971 state level patterns 261

5. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of literates in the total tribal population in rural areas 1971 — 261
6. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of literates in the total non-tribal population in rural areas 1971 — 262
7. Percentage change in the rural tribal literacy 1961-71 — 262
8. Tribal and non-tribal literacy rates in the urban segment, state level patterns 1971 — 263
9. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of literates in the total tribal population in urban areas 1971 — 263
10. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of literates in the total non-tribal population in urban areas 1971 — 264
11. Percentage change in urban tribal literacy 1961-71 — 264
12. Percentage change in overall tribal male literacy 1961-71 — 265
13. Male literacy in rural and urban areas 1971 — 266
14. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of literates in the male population among the tribes in rural areas 1971 — 267
15. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of literates in the male population among the non-tribes in rural areas 1971 — 267
16. Percentage change in rural male literacy 1961-71 — 267
17. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of urban tribal male literacy 1971 — 268
18. Percentage change urban male literacy 1961-71 — 269
19. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal female literacy 1971 — 269
20. Percentage change in tribal female literacy 1961-71 — 270
21. Percentage of rural female literacy, 1971 by states/union territories — 270
22. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of rural tribal female literacy 1971 — 271
23. Percentage change in rural female literacy 1961-71 — 271
24. Percentage of urban female literacy, 1971 by states/union territories — 272
25. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of urban female literacy 1971 — 272
26. Percentage change in urban female literacy 1961-71 — 272

SECTION-G

1. Tribal and non-tribal participation rates, 1971 state-level patterns — 334
2. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal workers to the tribal population 1971 — 335
3. Tribal and non-tribal male participation rates, 1971 same also in table 6 — 336
4. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal male workers to the total tribal male population 1971 — 336
5. Tribal and non-tribal rural male participation rates, 1971 state-level patterns — 337
6. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal rural male workers to the tribal rural male population 1971 — 337
7. Tribal and non-tribal urban male participation rates, 1971 state-level patterns — 338
8. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal urban male workers to the tribal urban male population 1971 — 338
9. Tribal and non-tribal female participation rates, 1971 state-level patterns — 339
10. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal female workers to the total tribal female population 1971 — 339
11. Tribal and non-tribal rural female participation rates, 1971 state level patterns — 340
12. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal rural female workers to the tribal rural female population 1971 — 340
13. Tribal and non-tribal urban female participation rates, 1971 state level patterns — 340

14. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal urban female workers to the tribal urban female population 1971 341

SECTION-H

1. Structure of tribal workforce by sectors of economy 1971 382
2. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of workers in the primary sector: all-India 382
3. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of workers in the primary sector: by regions. 382
4. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of workers in the secondary sector: all-India 382
5. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of workers in the secondary sector: by regions 383
6. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of workers in the territory sector: all-India 383
7. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of workers in the territory sector, by retions 383
8. Sectoral division of workforce in significant tribal districts 1971 384
9. Absolute strength of tribal workers in selected districts 1971 384
10. Distribution of the tribal workforce by industrial categories, 1971: all-India 384
11. Proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers to total workers, 1971 by states/union territories 385
12. Proportion of the non-primary work force, 1971 by states/union Territories 385
13. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal cultivators to total tribal workers: by regions 385
14. percentage of tribal agricultural labourers to total tribal agricultural workforce 1961-71 387
15. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal agricultural labourers to total tribal agricultural workforce: by regions 387
16. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal workers in livestock, forestry and allied activities to the tribal workers in primary sector-1971: by regions 388
17. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal workers in mining and quarrying to total tribal workers in the primary sector, 1971: by regions 388
18. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal workers in household industries to total tribal workers in the secondary sector: by regions 388
19. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of workers in non-household industries to total tribal workers in secondary sector: by regions 389
20. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal workers in construction to total tribal workers: by regions 1961-71 389
21. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal workers in trade and commerce to total tribal workers in territory sector: by regions 390
22. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal workers in storage and communication to total tribal workers in territory sector: by regions 390
23. Frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of tribal workers in other services to the total tribal workers in territory sector: by regions 390

LIST OF PLATES

Administrative Districts

1 Administrative Districts, 1961 11
2. Administrative Districts, 1971 12
3. Administrative Districts, 1981 13

SECTION-A: Spatial Aspects of tribal Distribution

4. Density of tribal Population, 1961 47
5. Density of tribal Population, 1971 48
6. percentage of tribal Population to Total Population, 1961 49
7. Percentage of tribal Population to Total Population, 1971 50
8. Growth of tribal Population, 1961-71 51
9. Percentage of tribal Population of the District to the Total Tribal Population of the Country, 1961 52
10. Percentage of the Tribal Population of the District to the Total Tribal Population of the Country 1971 53
11. Percentage of the Tribal Population of the District to the Total tribal Population of the country relative Change, 1961-71 54
12. Tribal Population, Location Quotients, 1961 55
13. Tribal Population, Location Quotients, 1971 56
14. Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population by Villages (North-eastern Region, Manipur 57
15. Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population by Villages (Western Region) 58
16. Tribal Communities, Cores and Peripheries, 1961 59
17. Tribal Communities, Combination Regions, 1961 60
18. Racial Divisions of Tribal Population 61
19. Linguistic Regions of Tribal Population 62
20. Tribal Sub-Plan Areas 63

SECTION-B: Ecological Setting

21. Relative Relief and Physiographic Divisions 99
22. Geological Structure 100
23. Mineral Resources 101
24. Drainage Basins 102
25. Surface water Resources: Availability and Utilization Basin-wise 103
26. Surface and Ground water resources (Basin-wise) 104
27. Ground Water Resources 105
28. Major Soil Types 106
29. Soil Fertility Status (District-wise) 107
30. Mean Annual Rainfall 108
31. Drought-Prone Areas 109
32. Percentage of Forested Area to Total Geographical area, 1970-71 110
33. Forests (by categories) 111

34. Forest Economy 112
35. Production of Forest Wood, 1969-70 113
36. Production of Fuel Wood, 1969-70 114
37. Production of Bamboo, 1969-70 115
38. Production of Minor Forest Produce, 1969-70 116
39. Percentage of Net Sown Area to Total Geographical Area 117

SECTION-C: Rural-Urban Composition

40. Percentage of Rural Tribal Population to total Rural Population, 1961 129
41. Percentage of Rural tribal Population to Toral Rural Population, 1971 130
42. Percentage of Rural Tribal Population to Total Tribal Population, 1971 131
43. Percentage of Rural Tribal Population to Total Tribal Population, 1961 132
44. Growth of Rural Tribal Population 1961-71 133
45. Percentage of Urban Tribal Population to Total Urban Population, 1961 134
46. Percentage of Urban Tribal Population to Total Urban Population, 1971 135
47. Percentage of Urban Tribal Population to Total Tribal Population, 1971 136
48. Percentage of Urban Tribal Population to Total Tribal Population, 1961 137
49. Growth of Urban Tribal Population, 1961-71 138
50. Percentage of Rural Tribal Males to Total Tribal Males, 1971 139
51. Percentage of Rural Tribal Males to Total Tribal Males, 1961 140
52. Growth of Rural Tribal Males Population, 1961-71 141
53. Percentage of Urban Tribal Males to Total Tribal Males, 1971 142
54. Percentage of Urban Tribal Males to Total Tribal Males, 1961 143
55. Growth of Urban Tribal Male Population, 1961-71 144
56. Percentage of Rural Tribal Females to Total Tribal Females 1971 145
57. Percentage of Rural Tribal Females to Total Tribal Females, 1961 146
58. Growth of Rural Tribal Female Population, 1961-71 147
59. Percentage of Urban Tribal Females to Total Tribal Females, 1971 148
60. Percentage of Urban Tribal Females to Total Tribal Females, 1961 149
61. Growth of Urban Tribal Females Population, 1961-71 150

SECTION-D: Sex Ratio and Marital Status

Sex Ratio

62. Tribal Females per Thousand Tribal Males, 1961 179
63. Tribal Females per Thousand Tribal Males, 1971 180
64. Tribal Females per Thousand Tribal Males in the Rural Areas, 1961 181
65. Tribal Females per Thousand Tribal Males in the Rural Areas, 1971 182
66. Tribal Females per Thousand Tribal Males in the Urban areas, 1961 183
67. Tribal Females per Thousand Tribal Males in the Urban Areas, 1971 184

Marital Status

68. Percentage of Married Tribal Females to the Tribal Females, Age Group, 0-14, 1961 185
69. Percentage of Married Tribal Females to the Tribal Females, Age Group, 0-14, 1971 186
70. Percentage of Married Tribal Males to the Tribal Males, Age Group, 0-14, 1961 187
71. Percentage of Married Tribal Males to the Tribal Males, Age Group, 0-14, 1971 188
72. Percentage of Married Tribal Females to the Tribal Females, Age Group, 15-44, 1961 189
73. Percentage of Married Tribal Females to the Tribal Females, Age Group 15-44, 1971 190
74. Percentage of Married Tribal Males to the Tribal Males, Age Group 15-44, 1961 191
75. Percentage of Married Tribal Males to the Tribal Males, Age Group 15-44, 1971 192

Divorce and Separation

76. Percentage of Divorced and Separated Females to the ever Married Tribal Females, 1961 193
77. Percentage of Divorced and Separated Females to the ever Married Tribal Females, 1971 194
78. Percentage of Divorced and Separated Males to the ever Married Tribal Males, 1961 195
79. Percentage of Divorced and Separated Males to the ever Married tribal Males 1971 196
80. Percentage of Widowed Females to the ever Married Tribal Females, 1961 197
81. Percentage of Widowed Females to the ever Married Tribal Females, 1971 198
82. Percentage of Widowed Males to the ever Married Tribal Males, 1961 199
83. Percentage of Widowed Males to the ever Married tribal Males, 1971 200

SECTION-E: Socio-Cultural Aspects

Religion

84. Religious Composition of the Tribal Population, 1961 235
85. Percentage of Muslim Tribal Population in the District to the Total Muslim Tribal Population of the Country, 1961 236
86. Percentage of Hindu Tribal Population in the District to the total Hindu Tribal Population of the Country, 1961 237
87. Percentage of Buddhist Trirbal Population in the District to the Buddhist Tribal Population in the Country, 1961 238
88. Percentage of Christian Tribal Population in the District to the Total Christian Tribal Population of the Country, 1961 239

Language

89. Percentage of Tribal Population Speaking the Language of their own Tribe to the Tribal Population of the District, 1961 240
90. Percentage of Tribal Population Speaking the Regional Language to the Tribal Population of the District, 1961 241
91. Percentage of Tribal Population Speaking a Language other than Tribal and Regional Languages to the Tribal Population of the District, 1961 242

SECTION-F: Literacy

General Literacy

92. Percentage of Tribal Literates to the Total Tribal Population, 1971 275
93. Percentage of Non-Tribal Literates to the Total Non-Tribal Population, 1971 276
94. Percentage of Tribal Literates to the Tribal Population, 1961 277
95. Percentage Change in the Literacy Rates of the Tribal Population, 1961-71 278
96. Percentage of Tribal Literates to the Total Tribal Population in the Rural Areas, 1971 279
97. Percentage of Non-Tribal Literates to the Total Non-Tribal Population in the Rural Areas, 1971 280
98. Percentage of Tribal Literates to the Total Tribal Population in the Rural Areas, 1961 281
99. Percentage Change in the Rural Literacy Rates of the Tribal Population, 1961-71 282
100. Percentage of Tribal Literates to the Total Tribal Population in the Urban Areas, 1971 283
101. Percentage of Non-Tribal Literates to the Total Non-Tribal Population in the Urban Areas, 1971 284
102. Percentage of Tribal Literates to the Total Tribal Population in the Urban Areas, 1961 285
103. Percentage change in the Urban Literacy Rates of the Tribal Population, 1961-71 286

Male Literacy

104. Percentage of Tribal Male Literates to Tribal Male Population, 1971 287
105. Percentage of Non-Tribal Male Literates to Non-Tribal Male Population, 1971 288
106. Percentage of Tribal Male Literates to Tribal Male Population, 1961 289
107. Percentage Change in the Tribal Male Literacy Rates, 1961-71 290
108. Percentage of Tribal Male Literates to the Tribal Male Population in the Rural Areas, 1971 291
109. Percentage of Non-Tribal Male Literates to the Non-Tribal Male Population in the Rural Areas, 1971 292
110. Percentage of Tribal Male Literates to the Tribal Male Population in the Rural Areas, 1961 293
111. Percentage Change in the Tribal Male Literacy Rates in the Rural Areas, 1961-71 294
112. Percentage of Tribal Male Literates to the Tribal Male Population in the Urban Areas, 1971 295
113. Percentage of Non-Tribal Male Literates to the Non-Tribal Male Population in the Urban Areas, 1971 296
114. Percentage of Tribal Male Literates to the Tribal Male Population in the Urban Areas, 1961 297
115. Percentage Change in the Tribal Male Literacy Rates in the Urban Areas 1961-71 298

Female Literacy

116. Percentage of Tribal Female Literates to the Tribal Female Population, 1971 299
117. Percentage of Non-Tribal Female Literates to the Non-Tribal Female Population, 1971 300
118. Percentage of Tribal Female Literates to the Tribal Female Population, 1961 301
119. Percentage Change in the Tribal Female Literacy Rates, 1961-71 302
120. Percentage of Tribal Female Literates to the Tribal Female Population in the Rural Areas, 1971 303
121. Percentage of Non-Tribal Female Literates to the Non-Tribal Female Population in the Rural Areas, 1971 304
122. Percentage of Tribal Female Literates to the Tribal Female Population in the Rural Areas, 1961 305
123. Percentage change in the Tribal Female Literacy Rates in the Rural Areas, 1961-71 306
124. Percentage of Tribal Female Literates to the Tribal Female Population in the Urban Areas, 1971 307
125. Percentage of Non-Tribal Female Literates to the Non-Tribal Female Population in the Urban Areas, 1971 308
126. Percentage of Tribal Female Literates to the Tribal Female Population in the Urban Areas, 1961 309
127. Percentage change in the Tribal Female Literacy Rates in the Urban Areas, 1961-71 310

SECTION-G: Participation in Economic Activities

128. Percentage of Tribal Workers to the Tribal Population, 1961 343
129. Percentage of Tribal Workers to the Tribal Population, 1971 344
130. Percentage of Non-Tribal Workers to the Non-Tribal Population, 1971 345

Male Work Participation

131. Percentage of Tribal Male Workers to the Tribal Male Population, 1961 346
132. Percentage of Tribal Male Workers to the Tribal Male Population, 1971 347
133. Percentage of Non-Tribal Male Workers to the Non-Tribal Male Population, 1971 348
134. Percentage of Tribal Male Workers to the Tribal Male Population in the Rural Areas, 1961 349
135. Percentage of Tribal Male Workers to the Tribal Male Population in the Rural Areas, 1971 350
136. Percentage of Non-Tribal Male Workers to the Non-Tribal Male Population in the Rural Areas, 1971 351
137. Percentage of Tribal Male Workers to the Tribal Male Population in the Urban Areas, 1961 352
138. Percentage of Tribal Male Workers to the Tribal Male Population in the Urban Areas, 1971 353
139. Percentage of Non-Tribal Male Workers to the Non-Tribal Male Population in the Urban Areas, 1971 354

Female Work Participation

140. Percentage of Tribal Female Workers to the Tribal Female Population, 1961 355
141. Percentage of Tribal Female Workers to the Tribal Female Population, 1971 356
142. Percentage of Non-Tribal Female Workers to the Non-Tribal Female Population, 1971 357
143. Percentage of Tribal Female Workers to the Tribal Female Population in the Rural Areas, 1961 358
144. Percentage of Tribal Female Workers to the Tribal Female Population in the Rural Areas, 1971 359
145. Percentage of Non-Tribal Female Workers to the Non-Tribal Female Workers in the Rural Areas, 1971 360
146. Percentage of Tribal Female Workers to the Tribal Female Population in the Urban Areas, 1961 361
147. Percentage of Tribal Female Workers to the Tribal Female Population in Urban Areas, 1971 362
148. Percentage of Non-Tribal Female Workers to the Non-Tribal Female Population in the Urban Areas, 1971 363

SECTION-H: Structure of the Workforce

Industrial Categories

149. Structure of Tribal Work Force, 1961 393
150. Structure of Tribal Work Force, 1971 394
151. Structure of Non-Tribal Work Force, 1971 395

Primary Activities

152. Percentage of Tribal Cultivators to Tribal Workers, 1961 396
153. Percentage of Tribal Cultivators to Tribal Workers, 1971 397
154. Percentage of Non-Tribal Cultivators to Non-Tribal Workers, 1971 398
155. Percentage of Tribal Agricultural Labourers to Tribal Workers, 1961 399
156. Percentage of Tribal Agricultural Labourers to Total Agricultural Workforce, 1961 400
157. Percentage of Tribal Agricultural Labourers to Tribal Workers, 1971 401
158. Percentage of Tribal Agricultural Labourers to Total Agricultural Workforce, 1971 402
159. Percentage of Non-Tribal Agricultural Labourers to Non-Tribal Workers, 1971 403
160. Percentage of Non-Tribal Agricultural Labourers to Non-Tribal Agricultural Workforce, 1971 404
161. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Plantation, Livestock, Mining & Quarrying and Allied Activities, 1961 405
162. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Livestock, Fishing, Mining, Forestry and Allied Activities to Tribal Workers, 1971 406
163. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Mining and Quarrying to Tribal Workers, 1971 407
164. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Livestock and Allied Activities to Tribal Workers in the Primary Sector, 1971 408
165. Percentage of Non-Tribal Workers in Livestock and Allied Activities to Non-Tribal Workers in the Primary Sector, 1971 409
166. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Mining and Quarrying to Tribal Workers in the Primary Sector, 1971 410
167. Percentage of Non-Tribal Workers in Mining and Quarrying to Non-Tribal Workers in the Primary Sector, 1971 411

Secondary Activities

168. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Household Industry to Total Tribal Workers, 1961 412
169. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Household Industry to Total Tribal Workers, 1971 413

170. Percentage of Non-Tribal Workers in Household Industry to Non-Tribal Workers, 1971 414
171. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Construction to Total Tribal Workers, 1961 415
172. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Construction to Total Tribal Workers, 1971 416
173. Percentage of Non-Tribal Workers in Construction to Non-Tribal Workers, 1971 417
174. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Household Industry to Tribal Workers in the Secondary Sector, 1961 418
175. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Household Industry to Tribal Workers in the Secondary Sector, 1971 419
176. Percentage of Non-Tribal Workers in Industries to Non-Tribal Workers in the Secondary Sector, 1971 420
177. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Industries other than Household to Tribal Workers in the Secondary Sector, 1961 421
178. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Industries other than Household to Tribal Workers in the Secondary Sector, 1971 422
179. Percentage of Non-Tribal Workers in Industries other than Household to Non-Tribal Workers in the Secondary Sector, 1971 423
180. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Trade and Commerce to the Tribal Workers in the Tertiary Sector, 1961 424
181. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Trade and Commerce to the Tribal Workers in the Tertiary Sector, 1971 425
182. Percentage of Non-Tribal Workers in Trade and Commerce to Non-Tribal Workers in the Tertiary Sector, 1971 426
183. Percentage of Tribal Workers in the Transport and Communication to the Tribal Workers in the Tertiary Sector, 1961 427
184. Percentage of Tribal Workers in the Transport and Communication to the Tribal Workers in the Tertiary Sector, 1971 428
185. Percentage of Non-Tribal Workers in Transport and Communication to the Non-Tribal Workers in the Tertiary Sector, 1971 429
186. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Other Services to the Tribal Workers in the Tertiary Sector, 1961 430
187. Percentage of Tribal Workers in Other Services to the Tribal Workers in the Tertiary Sector, 1971 431
188. Percentage of Non-Tribal Workers in Other Services to the Non-Tribal Workers in the Tertiary Sector, 1971 432

LIST OF APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

0.I	List of Census Schedules used for statistical analysis	15
0.II	Administrative Divisions, 1961	16
0.III	Administrative Divisions, 1971	18
0.IV	Administrative Divisions, 1981	20

Section A

A.I	Tribal population as percentage to total population of states/union territories, 1971	65
A.II	Tribal population as percentage of total population by districts, 1971	65
A.III	Distribution of taluks having more than 50 per cent tribal population to total population	67
A.IV	Number of districts according to the categories of location quotients in each state/union territory, 1971	70
A.V	Districts classified according to their location quotients	71
A.VI	Concentration index by states/union territories, 1971	72
A.VII	Distribution of districts by concentration index, 1971	73
A.VIII	Tribal cores and peripheries	73
A.IX	Classification of scheduled tribes, 1971	75
A.X	Aspects of spatial distribution of the total population	82

Section C

C.I	Tribes in the rural setting	151
C.II	Tribes in the urban setting	157

Section D

D.I	Sex ratio	201
D.II	Marital status: part I	206
D.III	Marital status: part II	211

Section E

E.I	Religion	243
E.II	Language	247

Section F

F.I	General literacy	311
F.II	Male literacy	316
F.III	Female literacy	322

Section G

G.I	Male participation rates	365
G.II	Female participation rates	370

Section H

H.I	Workers in the primary sector	433
H.II	Workers in the secondary sector	438
H.III	Workers in the tertiary sector	444

INTRODUCTION

* Spatial Analysis 5

* Maps 11

* Data Base 15

I

The 'Scheduled Tribes' account for a sizeable proportion of the population of India. They constitute an important segment of the Indian social fabric. These communities belong to different ethno-lingual groups and profess diverse faiths. Living at disparate levels of socio-economic development, they are spread along the entire spectrum of social evolution in India–ranging from the palaeolithic hunters and gatherers of forest produce to the industrial workers. A perusal of the census data shows that their spatial distribution is characterized by a striking tendency of clustering and concentration in pockets which have suffered from isolation historically and are situated in areas where the environmental setting is by and large unsuited to sedantary agriculture. Perhaps this pattern of clustering and concentration has contributed significantly to the lack of adequate interaction between the tribal and the non-tribal communities within the population of India.

Constrained by a rigorous environment which has fostered physical and social isolation for ages, the tribal communities have developed their own traditional mode of living. The *genre de vie* of the tribes have been marginally modified by exogenous forces and have a symbiotic relationship with the ecological conditions and the resource base of the enclaves of their concentration. It is in these enclaves that the tribes have tended to concentrate ever since the process of peopling started in India. While the non-tribal communities in the neighbourhood of the pockets of tribal concentration have marched forward in the corridors of time spread over millennia from the early stages of food gathering and subsistence farming to the modern production systems based on advanced technology and the complex of multi-sectoral inter-dependencies, the traditional modes of living of the tribal people have continued to stagnate at a low level of technology in a precarious equilibrium with nature. As the tribal homelands are far from homogeneous in terms of their natural environment, they display a diversity of a high order in the modes of their living. With the advent of independence, which marked the beginning of the process of economic development of a qualitatively new kind, interaction between tribal and non-tribal groups has increased considerably. The impact of these processes has been highly varied over the regions of the country. The penetration of exogenous forces into the tribal areas has resulted into two main developments. First, these forces have initiated the process of transformation of the tribal societies on a scale unprecedented in history. Secondly, the exposure of the tribes to the non-tribal social institutions has generated among them new urges and aspirations. They now perceive new opportunities which are available to them in the democratic polity of India. The major problems which the tribes face today essentially flow from the inadequacy of the process of structural change in independent India as well as from the distortion inadvertently introduced in the socio-economic life within the tribal areas through some of the tribal welfare and regional development policies. Their old world is dead; and the new has yet not been born.

There is a need to understand the tribal urges and aspirations within the context of the regional milieux and as emanating from the overall framework of the intervention into the resource base of the tribal areas and its social and economic consequences.

These developments in the tribal areas have renewed the interests of the social science in India. The consequences of the unfinished tasks of bringing about basic social transformation in tribal areas has attracted the attention of the social scientists for a variety of reasons. First, the social scientist has developed a sense of commitment to the cause of the under-privileged and the deprived and is making a serious effort to understand the prevailing social reality. Secondly, official and quasi-official institutions have evinced great interest in academic studies which may contribute to a better understanding of tribal societies and may provide a basis for more purposive policies in the future.

It is, however, interesting to note that tribal studies have been generally considered to be the preserve of the anthropologist or the sociologist only. Social scientists from other disciplines have tended to accord too much respect to this colonial tradition and have generally shied away from an analysis of the tribal ethos. Its regional dimension for example, has not been given adequate attention so far. The present exercise of mapping the basic census data on the Scheduled Tribes may be regarded as a modest attempt in the direction of filling this gap. The Atlas embodies an attempt to develop the much-needed regional dimension of the tribal situation in India. It portrays the striking tendencies of clustering and concentration of tribal population and the ecological and ethno-lingual factors which have promoted

processes of region formation at different levels of hierarchy.

II

The study of tribal demography has suffered seriously as a result of arbitrary criteria adopted for 'scheduling' the tribes.[1] The first census held in independent India, *i.e.*, the census of 1951, following the British tradition, recorded a total tribal population of 19,119,054–the identification of the tribal groups being made in terms of the 'Scheduled Tribes Order' of 1950. However, the situation had to be quickly reviewed in the light of the developing stresses and strains within the Indian polity subsequently. In pursuance of the 'Modification Order' of 1956, an additional 3,400,000 persons were added to this category by including a number of tribal groups left out of the earlier 'schedule'. As a result, the number of persons belonging to the category of the Scheduled Tribes rose to 22,511,584–the tribes thus accounting for 6.23 per cent of the total population of the country. At the census of 1961, 30,173,998 persons–accounting for 6.87 per cent of the total population–were enumerated as tribes. The position, however, did not remain unchanged even during the 1961-71 inter-censal period. Several communities of Uttar Pradesh, *viz.*, Jaunsaris, Tharus, Buxas, Bhutias and Rajis (Baurawat) were included in the 'Schedule' in terms of the Presidential Order of June, 1967.[2] By 1971, the numerical strength of the Scheduled Tribes had risen to 38,015,162 and their share in the total population to 6.94 per cent.

There are serious anomalies in the current system of, and procedures for, scheduling as there are no clear-cut and scientific criteria for the purpose. The Gonds, for example, are a 'scheduled' tribe in Madhya Pradesh, but a 'scheduled' caste in Uttar Pradesh. Such a discrimination is further accentuated in the case of transhumant groups like the Gujjars in north-western India. A Gujjar Bakarwal Kafila, for example when pasturing in Himachal Pradesh during the summer belongs to the 'scheduled' category, the same group loses this status in its winter pastures on the Jammu plains.

The Scheduled Tribes consist of a large number of communities drawn from different cultural backgrounds. The census of 1961 recorded 354 communities based on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification Order, 1956). There is, however, a difference of opinion on the substantive question of the actual number of tribal communities living in India–different estimates putting the figure between 427[3] and 450[4]. The reasons for this difference may be sought in the fact that the tribal groups, not covered by the 1956 list of 354 tribes and accounting for a population of no less than 333,541, were clubbed together under the nebulous category called 'unclassified'.

There is, however, adequate evidence to support the view that the recording of such a large number of tribal groups in the country does not properly reflect the existing reality. In fact, it tends to exaggerate the ethnic diversity. The following factors seem to have contributed to this situation :

i. As indicated earlier, the 'scheduling' policy is not based on any scientific definition of 'tribe' and has developed in an arbitrary manner under diverse pressures.[5]
ii. Since the criteria adopted in the identification of the tribal groups did not follow taxonomic principles, the list has not been compiled in a hierarchical order. The sub-tribes have been put on the same level as the tribes.[6] The question of tribal identity has been thoroughly confused in the process and their number has crossed the limits of rationality. The Gonds and their sub-groups, for example, appear independently under the following names :
Gond, Gond including Arakh, etc. Gondor Daroi, Gond including Pathari, Gond including Naikpod and Raj Gond, Gond or Rajgond, Gond, Gondo-Gonda.

These inconsistencies lead to greater confusion in the case of tribes spread over more than one state.

The numerical strength of the tribes varies greatly from major groups like the Santals, with a population of over 3 million, to one-person groups like the Kaman. There is, however, a philosophical difficulty in accepting the concept of the one-person tribe. Obviously a tribe is a social unit and definitionally assumes a membership of at least more than one. From this point of view, therefore, it is not possible to recognise the groups listed below as tribes at all : Simong, Tajeng, Khowa, Kaman, and the Adi-Bhutan–each with a recorded population of one : a lonely soul, carrying all alone the multifarious burdens of a whole tribe on his or her frail shoulders. The Kadia or Malakudi and the Tikbak with a population of two each just fulfil this qualifying condition. In fact the Census has recorded 15 tribes with a population of 10 or less than 10 and 41 tribes with a population of below 100.[7]

In order to identify the main trends of tribal demography in India, it is important to develop a rational scheme of categorization of the tribes on the basis of their numerical strength. The classification adopted here is based on statistical procedure. The population of 354 tribal groups when plotted on a simple graph revealed a highly skewed distribution. However, when transformed into logarithmic values the distribution gave a close fit to the normal. Guided by the properties of normal distribution, different size-categories of tribes, such as major, medium, minor and insignificant, were

identified. They are presented in Table 1.

In order to understand the magnitude of diversity in the tribal ethos of the country, it would be useful to bear the implications of Table 1 in mind.

TABLE 1 :**Numerical Ordering of the Scheduled Tribes Based on Log-Normal Distribution**

Category	Range of population in each category			Number of tribal groups in the category	Total population of the category	Col. (4) as % to total tribal population of India
1	2			3	4	5
Major	114,082	to	3,154,107	58	24,262,785	84.77
Medium	5,659	to	96,174	102	3,977,171	13.31
Minor	253	to	484	133	232,179	01.12
Insignificant	1	to	248	61	4,582	00.02
Unclassified	-		-	-	33,541	00.78

III

The tribal territories of India are inextricably woven into the regional fabric of the country. The tribal people share a basic characteristic of the social ethos of India and its wide spectrum of regional diversities.

It seems pertinent to have a closer look at the main elements of the regional structure of the Indian polity as it has evolved through the ages. The physical layout of India is such that all regions are not equally suited to settled agriculture at a low level of technology. As noted by Subba Rao, differences in relief and in the distribution of rainfall and the forest cover have resulted in some areas continuing to be centres of perennial attraction while others remaining more or less negative from this point of view. The physical diversity has thus provided the natural basis for the diversity of regional cultures.

The river basins constituted the most attractive areas for the early peasant communities. These basins offered a strong base for agriculture–rich soils, adequate water supply and easy accessibility through riverain routes. The basins of the principal rivers–Indus, Ganga, Narmada, Tapi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri–provided suitable habitats for these communities for thousand of years; and these regions have consequently shown a cultural continuity which has a parallel only in the valley of the Hwang Ho and the Yangtse Kiang in China. They have continued to be the perennial nuclear regions of India. On the periphery of these basins lay the relatively less attractive, or relatively isolated, areas as they were hilly, forested or dry and were away from the natural routes of communication within the country. Sind, Mewar, Kathiawar, Brahmaputra valley in Assam, coastal Orissa and Bundelkhand may be included in this category. There were other areas in the interior of the subcontinent, or within the bordering mountain rim, which were least attractive to man. These isolated or negative regions have remained as blind alleys in the history of India. They have been characterized by a high degree of stagnation caused by the continuation of earlier modes of culture by and large unaffected by the winds of change sweeping over the areas of attraction. The Western Ghats, Aravallis, Vindhyan complex of the mid-Indian region, Chotanagpur plateau and the Assam hills belong to this category of regions. These areas happen to coincide with the enclaves of tribal concentration.

IV

In the light of the crucial significance of the regional dimension in the proper understanding of the pluralistic character of the Indian polity, it is surprising indeed that social science research in the country has tended to ignore it almost totally. This is particularly so in the case of tribal studies, where the unique inability of the social scientist to cross the *Lakshman rekha* drawn by the colonial tradition in scholarship is sharply manifested. This may be partly explained by the anaemic tradition of inter-disciplinary concerns, whereby areas along interfaces of disciplines tend to get neglected and the systems of ancillary disciplines tend to become closed around their specific cores. The persistence of this serious inadequacy has not only led to distortions in the development of disciplines concerned with tribal studies but has also blunted the tools for the analysis of the empirical reality. When the demand for a Jharkhand state acquires serious proportions, or when the communist revolutionaries get entrenched among the Girijans of Srikakulam, or when Naga insurgency endangers the integrity of the nation, it comes as a rude shock to the scholars ensconsed comfortably in their fragmented empires, and the inadequacy of Indian social science to understand the nature of tribal regionalism becomes glaringly obvious.

Keeping in view the crucial significance of the regional dimension in the proper understanding of the socially diverse character of the Indian polity, the *Atlas* makes an attempt to evaluate geographical parameters of the tribal reality. It makes a bid to throw new light on the penumbra around the shadow zone of the opaque body of colonial

anthropology. With emphasis on the regional dimension of the tribal reality and on the areal variations in the ecosystems and in the tribal social phenomena, and employing the quantitative and cartographic methods of analysis, the *Atlas* will prove a powerful tool of research in social sciences dealing with the tribal problems in India.

V

The *Atlas* is based on the data of the Census of India. The census schedules which have been used in the preparation of this *Atlas* are listed in Appendix 0.I. A number of derivative tables have been generated from the data available in these schedules. The list of administrative districts at the Censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981 is given in Appendix 0.II, 0.III and 0.IV respectively.

Any work which utilises data on such a massive scale has to reckon with the three 'bad fairies' of Spate, that is 'not available', 'not comparable' and 'not reliable'. Efforts have been made to cure and process the data for use as meticulously as possible. But the fairies still continue to flutter their wings. The *Atlas* highlights the strong points as well as the weaknesses of data and throws up questions of great social relevance which can be investigated by further research based on field work.

The most crucial question in a cartographic exercise of this kind pertains to the choice of the areal unit of analysis. The easy way out of selecting the state as the areal unit was discarded because of the high degree of diversity and disparity within the states of the Indian Union. It would have been naive to club together Chotanagpur plateau with Bihar plain, or the Rarh with moribund delta in West Bengal, or Nilgiris with the Kaveri basin in Tamil Nadu. It would be equally irrational to combine Siliguri with metropolitan Calcutta, Chandrapur with Greater Bombay or Palamau with Patna. Studies based on state-level data often end up with findings of doubtful validity due to an erroneous choice of the unit of study. The present work is, therefore, based on *district* level data. Although the statistical work involved in this exercise assumed enormous proportions, it was considered necessary for the simple reason that the district as a unit has a high degree of homogeneity in natural and social phenomena and that the data for a large number of explanatory variables are available at the district level in the census volumes as well as in the statistical handbooks. In fact, for a few maps it was considered desirable to use village-level data for some sample areas to highlight the process of clustering and concentration of tribal population at the micro level.

In order to throw some light on the dynamics of population it was felt that the two points of time, *i.e.*, 1961 and 1971 be selected for mapping census data. It is during the 1961-71 decade that Indian planning came of age and professions about the uplift of the deprived sections of population got crystallised in the corridors of power. The study at two points of time further helps in identifying the nature and magnitude of change in some of the crucial attributes of the tribal population of the country. It paves the way for answering the question, at least partly, as to whether the gap between the tribal and non-tribal segments of population tends to narrow down with time or not. Thus the maps of the *Atlas* have been drafted in such a way as to bring out the following elements of differentiation for the districts of India (Table 2).

TABLE 2 :**Format of Data**

	1961				1971			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tribal								
Non-tribal								

VI

The Atlas has been organised into eight Sections. These sections deal with spatial distribution and region formation, ecological setting, rural-urban composition, sex ratio and marital status, socio-cultural aspects, literacy, participation in economic activity and structure of the workforce.

Section A : Aspects of spatial distribution and region formation (Plates 4-20)

The maps in Section A depict such important facets of the spatial distribution of tribal population as density, percentage share in the total population and degree of concentration. These aspects have been mapped both for 1961 and 1971. The maps, therefore, not only present cross-sectional attributes but also provide an insight into the nature and magnitude of change during the decade. Two sample areas have been chosen to illustrate the patterns of spatial distribution of tribal population at the village level.

An attempt has also been made to present a regional synthesis of the tribal situation on the basis of selected variables. The map showing the tribal combination regions brings out the degree of tribal multiplicity at the district level (See also Appendix 0.VI). Using Weaver's combinational method, regions have been identified to show the pattern of tribal association in space. In order to make a deeper probe into the nature of such association, cores and peripheries of selected tribal communities have also been mapped. It is evident that while the tribal cores are generally

mutually exclusive, a certain degree of overlap is observed in the case of peripheries of some of the tribes. The last map of this section depicts the tribal sub-plan areas which have been identified by the official agencies for gearing developmental planning to the specific needs of the tribal groups.

Section B : Ecological setting (Plates 21-39)

With a view to understanding the attributes of man-nature interaction in the tribal areas the maps included in Section B depict some aspects of the natural environment and resource base including relative relief, geological structure, drainage, mean annual rainfall and drought. Regions based on drainage systems and physiography have also been presented. A series of maps shows the natural resource base, such as soils, mineral wealth, surface and groundwater and forest cover. Major land-use attributes, such as the net sown area, have also been depicted. In addition, maps showing production of forest and fuelwood, bamboo and other minor forest produce in monetary terms have also been included. In a nutshell, the section provides the ecological context within which the attributes of tribal clustering and concentration and their socio-cultural and economic characteristics may be evaluated meaningfully.

Section C : Rural-urban composition (Plates 40-61)

Section C highlights the distribution of tribal population within the system of settlements such as rural and urban. As the hierarchy of settlements is intrinsically related with and reflects the developmental processes, these maps are expected to throw some light on the nature of underdevelopment in tribal areas. These maps show the proportion of tribal population in the rural and urban areas separately. With a view to examining the consequences of the selectivity of migration streams corresponding maps on rural and urban males and females for the two points of time have also been included in this Section.

Section D : Sex ratio and marital status (Plates 62-83)

Section D portrays the sex composition and the marital status of the tribal population. These maps depict tribal sex ratio for the overall population as well as for the rural and urban segments.

A series of eight maps depicts the marital status of tribal males and females in the age groups 0-14 and 15-45 years. Maps on the share of the divorced and the separated males and females for the same age-groups have also been presented.

Section E : Socio-Cultural aspects (Plates 84-91)

Section E deals with the socio-cultural aspects of the tribal population recorded by the 1961 census. It was at the time of 1961 census that the most exhaustive data on these aspects were collected. The socio-cultural aspects depicted in this section relate to religion and language. The rubric on religion shows the religious composition of tribal population by pie-diagrams. The proportion of the Hindus, Muslims, Budhists and Christians among the tribes has been mapped separately.

Likewise, the rubric on tribal dialects attempts to identify the existing patterns of linguistic affinity of the tribes generalized at the level of the language family. It also enquires into the crucial question of the nature and magnitude of linguistic/dialectal shifts among the tribal communities. Thus the proportion of the tribal population speaking their own traditional dialect, a regional language of the state/territory, or a language/dialect of a neighbouring state or some other tribal group has been mapped separately.

Section F : Literacy (Plates 92-127)

Section F brings out the spatial patterns in tribal literacy. The first series of maps shows the levels of literacy among the tribal and non-tribal segments of population. These maps have been supplemented by another series of maps depicting literacy in the rural and urban components of population. In order to explore the nature of change in tribal literacy during the 1961-71 decade overall literacy rates as well as the literacy rates of the rural and urban segments have also been mapped for 1961. An identical series of maps shows literacy rates of the tribal and the non-tribal males and females. A close study of these maps reveals the degree of male-female disparity in tribal literacy. These maps provide an analytical framework of some value for assessing literacy disparities between the tribal and the non-tribal components in the Indian population.

Section G : Participation in economic activity (Plates 128-148)

Section G of the *Atlas* displays tribal participation in economic activities. The Section is prefaced by three maps showing the proportion of workers in the tribal population both in 1961 and 1971 and the share of workers in the non-tribal population in 1971. The other maps in this Section depict an identical data matrix for the male and female workers separately in the overall population as well as in the rural and urban segments for the two points of time.

Section H : Structure of the workforce (Plates 149-188)

A series of maps in this Section portrays the structure of the workforce according to the industrial categories of the census. The tribal workforce in each of the nine categories has been mapped both for 1961 and 1971. The Section provides a comparative frame for the evaluation of the nature and magnitude of mobility between the industrial categories. Structure of the non-tribal workforce has also been presented for the sake of comparison. These maps throw some light on the process of socio-economic transformation of the tribal population in the different regions of the country.

NOTES

1. It refers to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order issued in 1956. The Order provided the basis for the enumeration of the population of Scheduled Tribes given in the Census of India, 1961, Vol. I, India, Part I-A (ii) Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes.
2. It was regularized by the "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1967".
3. N.K. Bose (*Tribal Life in India,* National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1971, p. 4) states 'the number of such tribes all over India according to a publication of the Census Department is 427'. It is not clear as to which publication is being referred to.
4. B.K. Roy Burman, "Tribal Demography : A Preliminary Appraisal" in K.S. Singh (ed.), *Tribal Situation in India* (Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, 1972). He stated: 'There are about 450 communities throughout the country in the list of scheduled tribes'. It is not clear which list is being referred to. However, the Census of India, 1961, Volume I, Part V (ii) gives a total of 354 tribes only.
5. It is widely known, for example, that the intervention of Shri G.B. Pant, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and later Home Minister of the Union Government, ensured that all tribal groups of Uttar Pradesh remained unrecognised till 1967. The 'Kols' and some other tribal groups were declared as 'Scheduled Castes' throughout the State and the Gonds were declared so in the Bundelkhand Division and Mirzapur district of Varanasi Division. Examples of the opposite kind are also available where groups have been brought within the Schedule under political pressure, although they do not seem to possess characteristics which are distinctive of the tribal groups.
6. B.K. Roy Burman, *ibid.*, p.5.
7. A similar situation concerning the wide spectrum of languages as recorded in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* was commented upon by R.P. Dutt in the following words : '...the philosophical conception of language as a means of communication will have to be reversed in the light of Andro (spoken by one person); Nora with a grand total of two speakers, just scrapes through', R.P. Dutt, *India Today*, (London, 1940), p. 264.

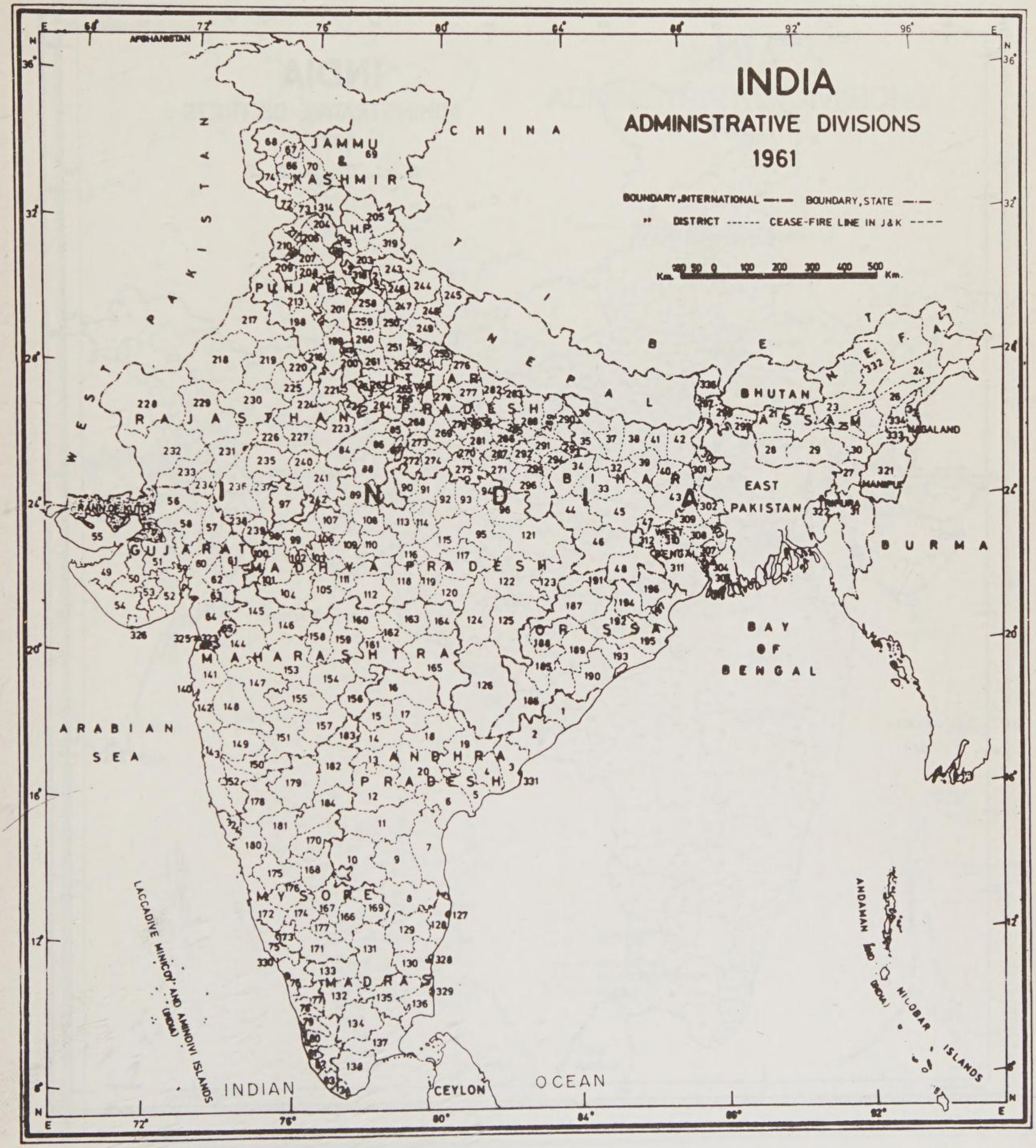
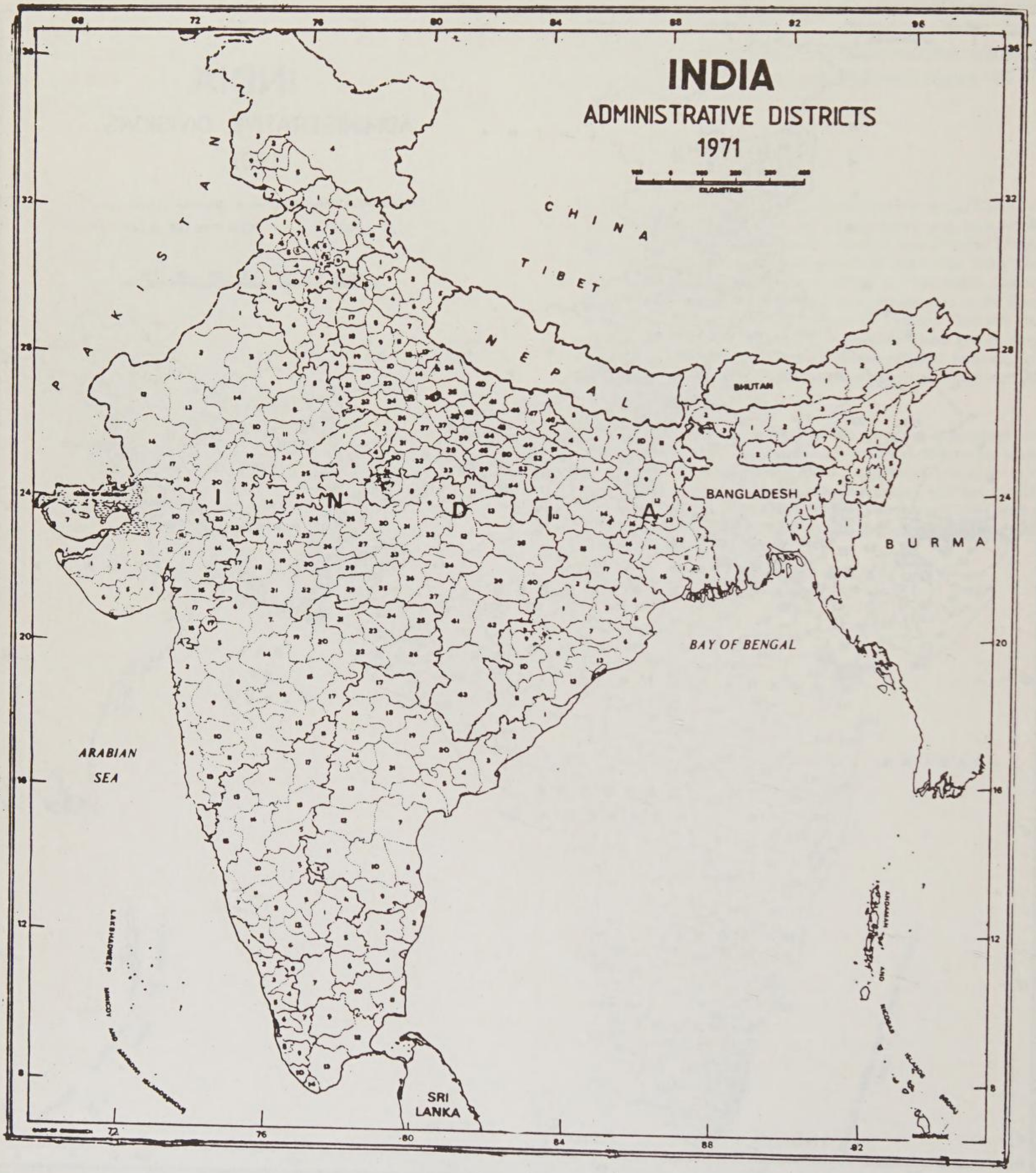

INDIA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL —·— BOUNDARY, STATE —·—
" DISTRICT ------ CEASE-FIRE LINE IN J&K ----
Km. 200 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Km.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
JAMMU & KASHMIR
H.P.
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
ASSAM
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
WEST BENGAL
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
MADRAS
RANN OF KUTCH
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CEYLON
LACCADIVE MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)

PLATE 1


INDIA
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS
1971
KILOMETRES
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
BURMA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP
MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
68
72
76
80
84
88
92
96
36
32
28
24
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16
12
8

PLATE 2

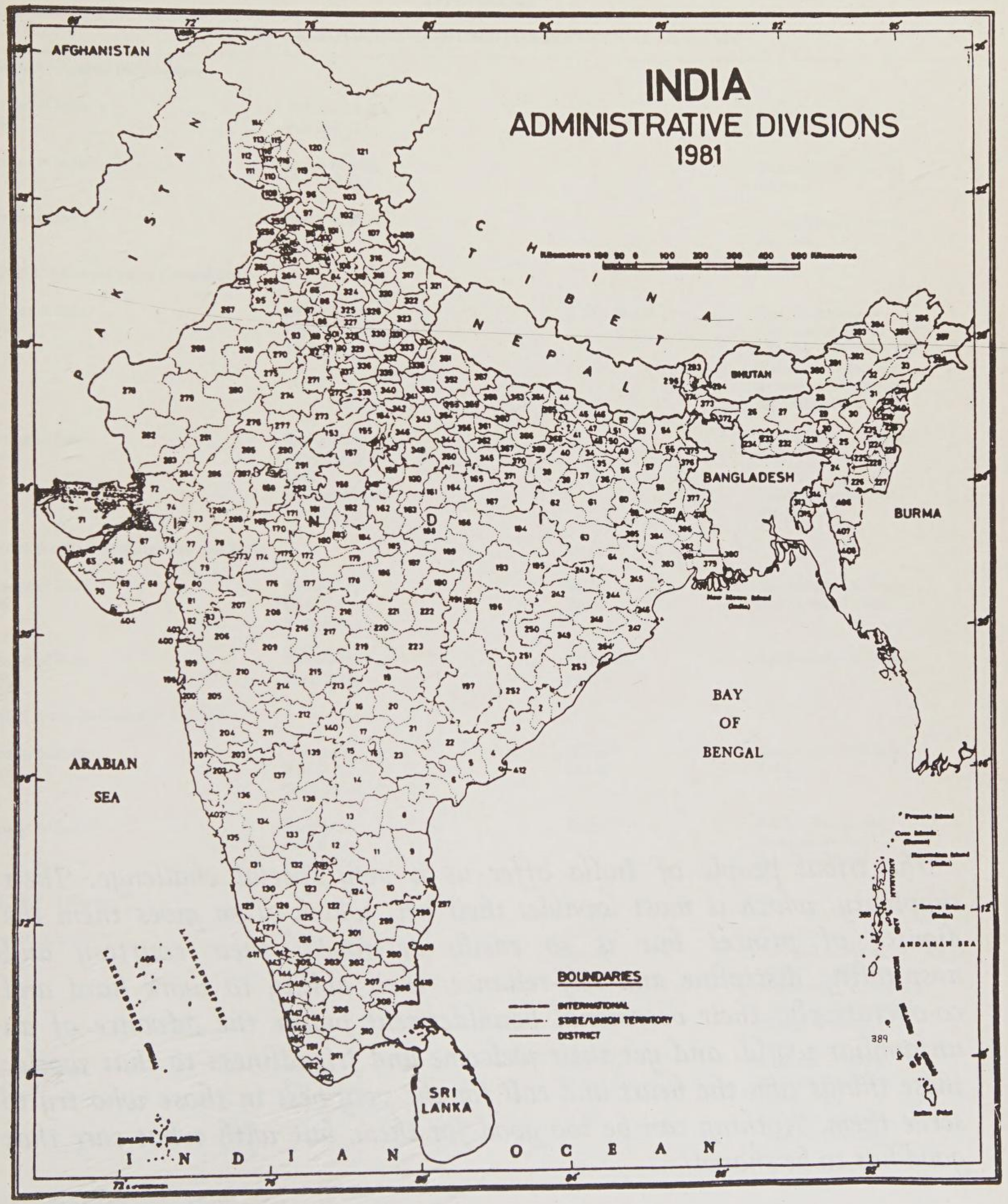

INDIA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
BURMA
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT

PLATE 3

The tribal people of India offer us a very special challenge. Their simplicity, which is most lovable; their art, which often gives them the dignity of princes but is so easily destroyed; their courtesy and hospitality, discipline and self-reliance; their ability to work hard and co-operatively; their occasional bewilderment before the advance of an unfamiliar world, and yet their welcome and friendliness to that world; these things win the heart and call for the very best in those who try to serve them. Nothing can be too good for them, but with what care that good has to be shared!

—VERRIER ELWIN

APPENDIX 0.I

LIST OF CENSUS SCHEDULES USED FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SECTION A : Spatial Distribution			
1. Census of India 1961	Volume I-India, Part II-A (ii)		Union Primary Census Abstract
2. Census of India 1971	Series I-India, Part II-A (ii)		Union Primary Census Abstract
3. Census of India 1971	Part V-A & B		Union Primary Census Abstract
SECTION C : Rural-Urban Composition			
1. Census of India 1971	Series I-India Paper No. 1 of 1975	C VIII Part B	Classification of literacy and industrial category of Workers and Non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Tribes
2. Census of India 1961	Series I-India, Paper No. 1 of 1962		Final Population Tables
	Volume I-India, Part IIA (ii)		Union Primary Census Abstract
SECTION D : Marital Status and Sex Ratio			
1. Census of India 1961	Volume V, Part V-A, State Series	SCT-II Part-B	Age and Marital Status for Scheduled Tribes
2. Census of India 1971	Part II-C (ii), State Tables	Table C-I Part B	Age and Marital Status
SECTION E : Socio-Cultural Aspects			
1. Census of India 1961	Volume V, Part V-A, State Series	SCT-IV Part B	Religion for Scheduled Tribes
2. Census of India 1961	Volume V, Part V-A, State Series	Table ST 1	Mother Tongue and Bilingualism for Scheduled Tribes
SECTION F : Literacy			
1. Census of India 1971	Series I-India, Paper No. 1 of 1975	C-VIII Part B	Classification by literacy and industrial category of Workers and Non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Tribes
2. Census of India 1961	Volume V, Part V-A, State Series	SCT-III Part-A (ii)	Education in Urban Areas for Scheduled Tribes
		B (ii)	Education in Rural Areas for Scheduled Tribes
SECTION G and H : Economic Aspects			
1. Census of India	Volume I-India, Part II-A (ii)		Union Primary Census Abstract

2. Census of India 1961	Volume V, Part V-A, State Series	SCT I Part-B	Industrial Classification of persons as workers and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes
3. Census of India 1971	Series-I India, Paper No. 1 of 1975	C VIII Part-B	Classification by literacy and industrial category of Workers and Non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Tribes

APPENDIX 0.II

LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS 1961

Code No. States/Districts/ Union Territories

Andhra Pradesh

1. Srikakulam
2. Visakhapatnam
3. East Godavari
4. West Godavari
5. Krishna
6. Guntur
7. Nellore
8. Chittoor
9. Cuddapah
10. Anantapur
11. Kurnool
12. Mahbubnagar
13. Hyderabad
14. Medak
15. Nizamabad
16. Adilabad
17. Karimnagar
18. Warangal
19. Khammam
20. Nalgonda

Assam

1. Goalpara
2. Kamrup
3. Darrang
4. Lakhimpur
5. Nowgong
6. Sibsagar
7. Cachar
8. Garo Hills
9. United Khasi & Jaintia Hills
10. United Mikir & N. Cachar Hills
11. Mizo Hills

Bihar

1. Patna
2. Gaya
3. Shahabad
4. Saran
5. Champaran
6. Muzaffarpur
7. Darbhanga
8. Monghyr
9. Bhagalpur
10. Saharasa
11. Purnea
12. Santal Parganas
13. Palamau
14. Hazaribagh
15. Ranchi
16. Dhanbad
17. Singhbhum

Gujarat

1. Jamnagar
2. Rajkot
3. Surendranagar
4. Bhavnagar
5. Amreli
6. Junagadh
7. Kutch
8. Banas Kantha
9. Sabar Kantha
10. Mehsana
11. Ahmedabad
12. Kaira
13. Panch Mahals
14. Baroda
14. Broach
15. Surat
16. Dangs

Jammu & Kashmir

1. Anantnag
2. Srinagar
3. Baramulla
4. Ladakh
5. Doda
6. Udhampur
7. Jammu
8. Kathua
9. Poonch-Rajouri

Kerala

1. Cannanore
2. Kozhikode
3. Trichur
4. Ernakulam
5. Kottayam
6. Alleppey
7. Quilon
8. Trivandrum

Madhya Pradesh

1. Morena
2. Bhind
3. Gwalior
4. Datia
5. Shivpuri
6. Guna
7. Tikamgarh
8. Chhatarpur
9. Panna
10. Satna
11. Rewa
12. Shahdol
13. Sidhi
14. Mandsaur
15. Ratlam
16. Ujjain
17. Jhabua
18. Dhar
19. Indore
20. Dewas
21. West Nimar
22. East Nimar
23. Shajapur
24. Rajgarh
25. Vidisha
26. Sehore
27. Raisen
28. Hoshangabad
29. Betul
30. Sagar
31. Damoh
32. Jabalpur
33. Narsimhapur
34. Mandla
35. Chhindwara
36. Seoni
37. Balaghat
38. Surguja
39. Bilaspur
40. Raigarh
41. Durg
42. Raipur
43. Bastar

Madras

1. Madras (Corporation)
2. Chingleput
3. North Arcot

4. South Arcot
5. Salem
6. Coimbatore
7. Nilgiri
8. Madurai
9. Tiruchirapalli
10. Thanjavur
11. Ramanthapuram
12. Tirunelveli
13. Kanyakumari

Maharashtra

1. Greater Bombay
2. Thana
3. Kolaba
4. Ratnagiri
5. Nasik
6. Dhulia
7. Jalgaon
8. Ahmadnagar
9. Poona
10. Satara
11. Sangli
12. Sholapur
13. Kolhapur
14. Aurangabad
15. Parbhani
16. Bhir
17. Nanded
18. Osmanabad
19. Buldhana
20. Akola
21. Amravati
22. Yeotmal
23. Wardha
24. Nagpur
25. Bhandara
26. Chanda

Mysore

1. Bangalore
2. Tumkur
3. Chitradurga
4. Kolar
5. Bellary
6. Mysore
7. S. Kanara
8. Coorg
9. Hassan
10. Shimoga
11. Chikmangalur
12. Mandya
13. Belgaum
14. Bijapur
15. N. Kanara
16. Dharwar
17. Gulbarga
18. Bidar
19. Raichur

Orissa

1. Kalahandi
2. Koraput
3. Sambalpur
4. Bolangir
5. Baudh-Khondmals
6. Ganjam
7. Sundargarh
8. Dhenkanal
9. Puri
10. Keonjhar
11. Cuttack
12. Mayurbhanj
13. Balasore

Punjab

1. Hissar
2. Rohtak
3. Gurgaon
4. Karnal
5. Ambala
6. Simla
7. Kangra
8. Lahaul & Spiti
9. Hoshiarpur
10. Jullundur
11. Ludhiana
12. Ferozepur
13. Amritsar
14. Gurdaspur
15. Kapurthala
16. Bhatinda
17. Sangrur
18. Patiala
19. Mahendragarh

Rajasthan

1. Ganganagar
2. Bikaner
3. Churu
4. Jhunjhunu
5. Alwar
6. Bharatpur
7. Sawai Madhopur
8. Jaipur
9. Sikar
10. Ajmer
11. Tonk
12. Jaisalmer
13. Jodhpur
14. Nagaur
15. Pali
16. Barmer
17. Jalor
18. Sirohi
19. Bhilwara
20. Udaipur
21. Chittorgarh
22. Dungarpur
23. Banswara
24. Bundi
25. Kota
26. Jhalawar

Uttar Pradesh

1. Uttar Kashi
2. Chamoli
3. Pithoragarh
4. Tehri Garhwal
5. Garhwal
6. Almora
7. Naini Tal
8. Bijnor
9. Moradabad
10. Budaun
11. Rampur
12. Bareilly
13. Pilibhit
14. Shahjahanpur
15. Dehradun
16. Saharanpur
17. Muzaffarnagar
18. Meerut
19. Bulandshahr
20. Aligarh
21. Mathura
22. Agra
23. Etah
24. Mainpuri
25. Farrukhabad
26. Etawah
27. Kanpur
28. Fatehpur
29. Allahabad
30. Jhansi
31. Jalaun
32. Hamirpur
33. Banda
34. Kheri
35. Sitapur
36. Hardoi
37. Unnao
38. Lucknow
39. Rae Bareli
40. Bahraich
41. Gonda
42. Bara Banki
43. Faizabad
44. Sultanpur
45. Pratapgarh
46. Basti
47. Gorakhpur
48. Deoria
49. Azamgarh
50. Jaunpur
51. Ballia
52. Ghazipur
53. Varanasi
54. Mirzapur

West Bengal

1. Darjeeling
2. Jalpaiguri
3. Cooch Behar
4. W. Dinajpur
5. Malda
6. Murshidabad
7. Nadia
8. Calcutta
9. 24 Parganas
10. Howrah
11. Hooghly
12. Burdwan
13. Birbhum
14. Bankura
15. Midnapore
16. Purulia

Union Territories

Delhi

Delhi (M. Corp.)

Himachal Pradesh

1. Chamba

2. Mandi
3. Bilaspur
4. Mahasu
5. Sirmur
6. Kinnaur
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
8. Manipur
7. Tripura
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Goa Daman Diu

1. Goa
2. Daman
3. Diu

Pondicherry

1. Pondicherry
2. Karaikal
3. Mahe
4. Yanam
5. N.E.F. Agency

Nagaland

1. Kohima
2. Mokokchung
3. Tuensang
4. Sikkim

APPENDIX 0.III

LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS 1971

Code No. States/Districts/ Union Territories

Andhra Pradesh

1. Srikakulam
2. Visakhapatnam
3. East Godavari
4. West Godavari
5. Krishna
6. Guntur
7. Ongole
8. Nellore
9. Chittoor
10. Cuddapah
11. Anantapur
12. Kurnool
13. Mahbubnagar
14. Hyderabad
15. Medak
16. Nizamabad
17. Adilabad
18. Karimnagar
19. Warangal
20. Khammam
21. Nalgonda

Assam

1. Goalpara
2. Kamrup
3. Darrang
4. Nowgong
5. Sibsagar
6. Lakhimpur
7. Mikir Hills
8. North Cachar Hills
9. Cachar
10. Mizo Hills

Bihar

1. Patna
2. Gaya
3. Shahabad
4. Saran
5. Champaran
6. Muzaffarpur
7. Darbhanga
8. Monghyr
9. Bhagalpur
10. Saharsa
11. Purnea
12. Santal Parganas
13. Palamau
14. Hazaribagh
15. Ranchi
16. Dhanbad
17. Singhbhum

Gujarat

1. Jamnagar
2. Rajkot
3. Surendranagar
4. Bhavnagar
5. Amreli
6. Junagadh
7. Kutch
8. Banaskantha
9. Sabarkantha
10. Mahesana
11. Gandhinagar
12. Ahmadabad
13. Kheda
14. Panch Mahals
15. Vadodara
16. Bharuch
17. Surat
18. Valsad
19. The Dangs

Haryana

1. Ambala
2. Karnal
3. Rohtak
4. Gurgaon
5. Mahendragarh
6. Hisar
7. Jind

Himachal Pradesh

1. Chamba
2. Kangra
3. Mandi
4. Kulu
5. Lahul and Spiti
6. Bilaspur
7. Mahasu
8. Simla
9. Sirmaur
10. Kinnaur

Jammu & Kashmir

1. Anantnag
2. Srinagar
3. Baramula
4. Ladakh
5. Doda
6. Udhampur
7. Jammu
8. Kathua
9. Rajauri
10. Punch

Kerala

1. Cannanore
2. Kozhikode
3. Malappuram
4. Palghat
5. Trichur
6. Ernakulam
7. Kottayam
8. Alleppey
9. Quilon
10. Trivandrum

Madhya Pradesh

1. Morena
2. Bhind
3. Gwalior
4. Datia
5. Shivpuri
6. Guna
7. Tikamgarh
8. Chhatarpur
9. Panna
10. Satna
11. Rewa
12. Shahdol
13. Sidhi
14. Mandsaur
15. Ratlam
16. Ujjain
17. Jhabua
18. Dhar
19. Indore
20. Dewas
21. Khargone (W. Nimar)
22. Khandwa (E. Nimar)
23. Shajapur
24. Rajgarh
25. Vidisha
26. Sehore
27. Raisen
28. Hoshangabad
29. Betual

30. Sagar
31. Damoh
32. Jabalpur
33. Narsimhapur
34. Mandla
35. Chhindwara
36. Seoni
37. Balaghat
38. Surguja
39. Bilaspur
40. Raigarh
41. Durg
42. Raipur
43. Bastar

Maharashtra

1. Greater Bombay
2. Thana
3. Kolaba
4. Ratnagiri
5. Nasik
6. Dhulia
7. Jalgaon
8. Ahmadnagar
9. Poona
10. Satara
11. Sangli
12. Sholapur
13. Kolhapur
14. Aurangabad
15. Párbhani
16. Bhir
17. Nanded
18. Osmanabad
19. Buldhana
20. Akola
21. Amravati
22. Yeotmal
23. Wardha
24. Nagpur
25. Bhandara
26. Chandrapur

Manipur

1. Manipur North
2. Manipur West
3. Manipur South
4. Manipur Central
5. Manipur East

Meghalaya

1. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills
2. Garo Hills

Mysore

1. Bangalore
2. Tumkur
3. Chitradurga
4. Kolar
5. Bellary
6. Mysore
7. South Kanara
8. Coorg
9. Hassan
10. Shimoga
11. Chikmagalur
12. Mandya
13. Belgaum
14. Bijapur
15. North Kanara
16. Dharwar
17. Gulbarga
18. Bidar
19. Raichur

Nagaland

1. Kohima
2. Mokokchung
3. Tuensang

Orissa

1. Sambalpur
2. Sundergarh
3. Keonjhar
4. Mayurbhanj
5. Balasore
6. Cuttack
7. Dhenkanal
8. Baudh Khondmals
9. Bolangir
10. Kalahandi
11. Koraput
12. Ganjam
13. Puri

Punjab

1. Gurdaspur
2. Amritsar
3. Firozpur
4. Ludhiana
5. Jullundur
6. Kapurthala
7. Hoshiarpur
8. Ropar
9. Patiala
10. Sangrur
11. Bhatinda

Rajasthan

1. Ganganagar
2. Bikaner
3. Churu
4. Jhunjhunu
5. Alwar
6. Bharatpur
7. Sawai Madhopur
8. Jaipur
9. Sikar
10. Ajmer
11. Tonk
12. Jaisalmer
13. Jodhpur
14. Nagaur
15. Pali
16. Barmer
17. Jalor
18. Sirohi
19. Bhilwara
20. Udaipur
21. Chittaurgarh
22. Dungarpur
23. Banswara
24. Bundi
25. Kota
26. Jhalawar

Tamil Nadu

1. Madras
2. Chingleput
3. North Arcot
4. South Arcot
5. Dharmapuri
6. Salem
7. Coimbatore
8. Nilgiris
9. Madurai
10. Tiruchirapalli
11. Thanjavur
12. Ramanathapuram
13. Tirunelveli
14. Kanyakumari

Tripura

1. West Tripura
2. North Tripura
3. South Tripura

Uttar Pradesh

1. Uttar Kashi
2. Chamoli
3. Tehri Garhwal
4. Garhwal
5. Pithoragarh
6. Almora
7. Nainital
8. Bijnor
9. Moradabad
10. Budaun
11. Rampur
12. Bareilly
13. Pilibhit
14. Shahjahanpur
15. Dehra Dun
16. Saharanpur
17. Muzaffarnagar
18. Meerut
19. Bulandshahr
20. Aligarh
21. Mathura
22. Agra
23. Etah
24. Mainpuri
25. Farrukhabad
26. Etawah
27. Kanpur
28. Fatehpur
29. Allahabad
30. Jhansi
31. Jalaun
32. Hamirpur
33. Banda
34. Kheri
35. Sitapur
36. Hardoi
37. Unnao
38. Lucknow
39. Rae Bareli
40. Bahraich
41. Gonda
42. Bara Banki
43. Faizabad
44. Sultanpur
45. Pratapgarh
46. Basti
47. Gorakhpur

48. Deoria
49. Azamgarh
50. Jaunpur
51. Ballia
52. Ghazipur
53. Varanasi
54. Mirzapur

West Bengal

1. Darjeeling
2. Jalpaiguri
3. Cooch Behar
4. West Dinajpur
5. Malda
6. Murshidabad
7. Nadia
8. Twenty Four Parganas
9. Howrah
10. Calcutta
11. Hooghly
12. Burdwan
13. Birbhum
14. Bankura
15. Midnapore
16. Purulia

Union Territories

I. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

II. Arunachal Pradesh

1. Kameng
2. Subansiri
3. Siang
4. Lohit
5. Tirap

III. Chandigarh

IV. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

V. Delhi

VI. Goa, Daman & Diu

1. Goa
2. Daman
3. Diu

VII. Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands

VIII. Mizoram

IX. Pondicherry

1. Karaikal
2. Mahe
3. Pondicherry
4. Yanam

APPENDIX 0.IV

LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 1981

Code No. States/Districts/ Union Territories

Andhra Pradesh

1. Srikakulam
2. Vizianagaram
3. Vishakhapatnam
4. East Godavari
5. West Godavari
6. Krishna
7. Guntur
8. Prakasam
9. Nellore
10. Chittoor
11. Cuddapah
12. Anantapur
13. Kurnool
14. Mahbubnagar
15. Rangareddi
16. Hyderabad
17. Medak
18. Nizamabad
19. Adilabad
20. Karimnagar
21. Warangal
22. Khammam
23. Nalgonda

Assam

1. Cachar
2. North Cachar Hills
3. Golpara
4. Kamrup
5. Darrang
6. Nowgong
7. Karbi Anglong
8. Sibsagar
9. Lakhimpur
10. Dibrugarh

Bihar

1. Patna
2. Nalanda
3. Nawada
4. Gaya
5. Aurangabad
6. Rohtas
7. Bhojpur
8. Saran
9. Siwan
10. Gopalganj
11. Pashchim Champaran
12. Purbi Champaran
13. Sitamarhi
14. Muzaffarpur
15. Vaishali
16. Begusarai
17. Samastipur
18. Darbhanga
19. Madhubani
20. Saharsa
21. Purnia
22. Katihar
23. Munger
24. Bhagalpur
25. Santhal Parganas
26. Dhanbad
27. Giridih
28. Hazaribagh
29. Palamau
30. Ranchi
31. Singhbhum

Gujarat

1. Jamnagar
2. Rajkot
3. Surendranagar
4. Bhavnagar
5. Amreli
6. Junagadh
7. Kachchh
8. Banas Kantha
9. Sabar Kantha
10. Mahesana
11. Gandhinagar
12. Ahmedabad
13. Kheda
14. Panch Mahals
15. Vadodara
16. Bharuch
17. Surat
18. Valsad
19. The Dangs

Haryana

1. Ambala
2. Kurukshetra
3. Karnal
4. Jind
5. Sonipat
6. Rohtak
7. Faridabad
8. Gurgaon
9. Mahendragarh
10. Bhiwani
11. Hisar
12. Sirsa

Himachal Pradesh

1. Chamba
2. Kangra
3. Hamirpur
4. Una
5. Bilaspur
6. Mandi
7. Kulu
8. Lahul & Spiti
9. Shimla

10. Solan
11. Sirmaur
12. Kinnaur

Jammu & Kashmir

1. Kathua
2. Jammu
3. Udhampur
4. Rajauri
5. Punch
6. Baramula
7. Kupwara
8. Srinagar
9. Badgam
10. Pulwama
11. Anantnag
12. Doda
13. Kargil
14. Ladakh

Karnataka

1. Bangalore
2. Tumkur
3. Kolar
4. Madya
5. Mysore
6. Kodagu
7. Hassan
8. Dakshin Kannad
9. Chikmagalur
10. Shimoga
11. Chitradurga
12. Bellary
13. Dharwad
14. Uttar Kannad
15. Belgaum
16. Bijapur
17. Raichur
18. Gulbarga
19. Bidar

Kerala

1. Cannanore
2. Wayanad
3. Kozhikode
4. Malappuram
5. Palghat
6. Trichur
7. Ernakulam
8. Idukki
7. Kottayam
8. Alleppey
9. Quilon
10. Trivandrum

Madhya Pradesh

1. Morena
2. Bhind
3. Gwalior
4. Datia
5. Shivpuri
6. Guna
7. Tikamgarh
8. Chhatarpur
9. Panna
10. Sagar
11. Damoh
12. Satna
13. Rewa
14. Shahdol
15. Sidhi
16. Mandsaur
17. Ratlam
18. Ujjain
19. Shajapur
20. Dewas
21. Jhabua
22. Dhar
23. Indore
24. West Nimar
25. East Nimar
26. Betul
27. Hoshangabad
28. Sehore
29. Rajgarh
30. Vidisha
31. Bhopal
32. Raisen
33. Narsimhapur
34. Chhindwara
35. Seoni
36. Jabalpur
37. Mandla
38. Balaghat
39. Raj Nandgaon
40. Durg
41. Bilaspur
42. Surguja
43. Raigarh
44. Raipur
45. Bastar

Maharashtra

1. Greater Bombay
2. Thane
3. Kulaba (Raigarh)
4. Ratnagiri
5. Kolhapur
6. Sangli
7. Satara
8. Pune
9. Nashik
10. Dhule
11. Jalgaon
12. Aurangabad
13. Ahmadnagar
14. Solapur
15. Osmanabad
16. Nanded
17. Bid
18. Parbhani
19. Buldana
20. Akola
21. Amravati
22. Yavatmal
23. Wardha
24. Nagpur
25. Bhandara
26. Chandrapur

Manipur

1. Manipur North
2. Manipur West
3. Manipur South
4. Tengnoupal
5. Manipur Central
6. Manipur East

Meghalaya

1. Jaintia Hills
2. East Khasi Hills
3. West Khasi Hills
4. East Garo Hills
5. West Garo Hills

Nagaland

1. Kohima
2. Phek
3. Wokha
4. Zunheboto
5. Mokokchung
6. Tuensang
7. Mon

Orissa

1. Sambalpur
2. Sundergarh
3. Kendinjhar
4. Mayurbhanj
5. Baleshwar
6. Cuttack
7. Dhenkanal
8. Phulbani
9. Balangir
10. Kalahandi
11. Koraput
12. Ganjam
13. Puri

Punjab

1. Gurdaspur
2. Amritsar
3. Firozpur
4. Ludhiana
5. Jalandhar
6. Kapurthala
7. Hoshiarpur
8. Rupnagar
9. Patiala
10. Sangrur
11. Bhatinda
12. Faridkot

Rajasthan

1. Ganganagar
2. Bikaner
3. Churu
4. Jhunjhunun
5. Alwar
6. Bharatpur
7. Sawai Madhopur
8. Jaipur
9. Sikar
10. Ajmer
11. Tonk
12. Jaisalmer
13. Jodhpur
14. Nagaur
15. Pali
16. Barmer
17. Jalor
18. Sirohi
19. Bhilwara
20. Udaipur
21. Chittaurgarh

22. Dungarpur
23. Banswara
24. Bundi
25. Kota
26. Jhalawar

Sikkim

1. North Sikkim
2. East Sikkim
3. South Simmim
4. West Simmim

Tamil Nadu

1. Madras
2. Chengalpattu
3. North Arcot
4. South Arcot
5. Dharmapuri
6. Salem
7. Periyar
8. Coimbatore
9. Nilgiri
10. Madurai
11. Tiruchirapalli
12. Thanjavur
13. Pudukkottai
14. Ramanathapuram
15. Tirunelveli
16. Kanniyakumari

Tripura

1. West Tripura
2. North Tripura
3. South Tripura

Uttar Pradesh

1. Uttarkashi
2. Chamoli
3. Tehri Garhwal
4. Dehra Dun
5. Garhwal
6. Pithoragarh
7. Almora
8. Nainital
9. Saharanpur
10. Muzaffarnagar
11. Bijnor
12. Meerut
13. Ghaziabad
14. Bulandshahr
15. Moradabad
16. Rampur
17. Budaun
18. Bareilly
19. Pilibhit
20. Shahjahanpur
21. Aligarh
22. Mathura
23. Agra
24. Etah
25. Mainpuri
26. Farrukhabad
27. Etawah
28. Kanpur
29. Fatehpur
30. Allahabad
31. Jalaun
32. Jhansi
33. Lalitpur
34. Hamirpur
35. Banda
36. Kheri
37. Sitapur
38. Hardoi
39. Unnao
40. Lucknow
41. Rai Bareli
42. Bahraich
43. Gonda
44. Barabanki
45. Faizabad
46. Sultanpur
47. Pratapgarh
48. Basti
49. Gorakhpur
50. Deoria
51. Azamgarh
52. Jaunpur
53. Ballia
54. Gazipur
55. Varanasi
56. Mirzapur

West Bengal

1. Koch Bihar
2. Jalpaiguri
3. Darjiling
4. West Dinajpur
5. Maldah
6. Murshidabad
7. Nadia
8. Twentyfour Parganas
9. Calcutta
10. Haora
11. Hugli
12. Medinipur
13. Bankura
14. Puruliya
15. Barddhaman
16. Birbhum

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

1. Andamans
2. Nicobars

Arunachal Pradesh

1. West Kameng
2. East Kameng
3. Lower Subansiri
4. Upper Subansiri
5. West Siang
6. East Siang
7. Dibang Valley
8. Lohit
9. Tirap

Chandigarh

Dadara & Nagar Haveli

Delhi

Goa, Daman & Diu

1. Goa
2. Daman
3. Diu

Lakshadweep

Mizoram

1. Aizawal
2. Lunglei
3. Chhimtuipui

Pondicherry

1. Pondichery
2. Karaikal
3. Mahe
4. Yanam

SECTION A

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND REGION FORMATION

* Spatial Analysis 27
* Maps 47
* Data Base 65

Spatial Distribution and Region Formation

The maps in this Section depict aspects of the spatial distribution of tribal population with a view to probing into the processes of region formation. The spatial aspects have been highlighted with the help of three main derived variables–(a) percentage share of the tribal population at the district level for the whole country and at the village level in two sample regions; (b) percentage share of the tribal population in a district to the aggregative tribal population of the country (index of concentration); and (c) location quotients of tribal population. The change in the proportion of tribal population and in its concentration pattern during the decade 1961-71 has been depicted on two maps. The other two maps, portraying the density of tribal population in 1961 and 1971, bring out inter-regional differences in the pattern of spatial agglomeration or dispersion of the tribal population of India.

Density of Tribal Population

Plates 4 and 5 depict density of tribal population in 1961 and 1971 respectively and highlight the inter-regional variations in the patterns of spatial distribution, which is characterized by a high degree of unevenness. The tribes display a high degree of concentration in the mid-Indian Vindhyan region while they are generally sparsely distributed in the predominantly tribal areas of the Northeast.

The highest density of 923 persons per km²(*Plate 5*) is found in the Lakshadweep group of islands. Densities are high (101-150 persons per km²) in the Valsad and Surat districts and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, together forming a cluster on the Gujarat coast. This cluster of high density districts is flanked by a belt of moderately high densities (51-100 persons per km²) consisting of Bharuch, Vadodara, Panch Mahals and The Dangs districts of Gujarat; Thana district of Maharashtra; Jhabua and Dhar districts of Madhya Pradesh; and Banswara and Dungarpur districts of Rajasthan. The districts of Santal Parganas, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Singhbhum (Bihar), Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj (Orissa), Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) and West Tripura, lying in four discontiguous segments in eastern mid-India and in the northeast, also belong to this high-density category.

Districts characterized by a high density of tribal population are generally surrounded by a contiguous zone of moderate to low density (21-50 persons per km²). Notable among the predominantly tribal districts falling in this category are Bastar, Manipur North, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mokokchung, Tuensang and Koraput. Densities are low (11-20 persons per km²) in Mikir Hills, Mizoram, Manipur South and East and Kohima; and very low (below 10 persons per km²) in Kinnaur, Lahul and Spiti, north Cachar Hills, Manipur Central and West, whole of Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Plate 4 depicts the relative position of the tribal densities as in 1961.

Proportion of Tribal Population to Total Population

The spatial aspects of tribal concentration have been brought out at various levels from the state down to the village. However, the nature of the distribution of tribal population is such that the spatial patterns of their clustering and concentration acquire sharper focus as the areal unit of analysis becomes smaller.

Maps contained in this section (*Plates 6-7 and 14-15*) highlight these aspects.

State Level Patterns

The tribal population accounts for 6.94 per cent of the total population of the country. However, this proportion at the all-India aggregative level does not reveal the specific properties of the spatial distribution of the Indian tribes. In fact, the tribal population displays strong tendencies of clustering and concentration in areas which are hilly and forested. This feature alone has led to the highly uneven distribution of tribal population between the states of the Indian Union (Table A.1). The vast inter-state variations in the ratio of tribal population to total population are evident from Appendix *A.1*.

The states and union territories characterized by a high proportion of area under alluvial plains suited to agriculture, such as Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, either have no tribal population at all or the tribal proportion is negligible. In all these states the tribal share in the total population is far below the national average. The states of West Bengal and Assam which are also mainly situated

within the plain areas of the country and yet have a tribal proportion either equal to or a little higher than the national average, are obviously anomalous cases. There is a second block of states mainly situated on the peninsular plateau, such as Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, where the tribal proportion is insignificant. Maharashtra, which also falls in the same group, is, however, a notable exception. Contrary to this is the case offered by the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar with a high tribal proportion ranging from 8 to 24 per cent. This is generally in conformity with the rugged and the forested character of vast tracts of land within these states. The northern states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh which are characterized by a far higher degree of ruggedness and where a very high proportion of area lies under forests are glaring exceptions. Of the two, the former has no scheduled Tribes at all while the tribal proportion in the latter is as low as 4 per cent.

TABLE A.1: **Distribution of Tribal Population in the States/Union Territories 1971**

Percentage Category	States/Union Territories	Tribal Population in each category	Percentage of Total Tribal Population of India
Dominant 80-100	Meghalaya, Nagaland, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Mizoram.	1,679,116	4.41
High 50-80	Arunachal Pradesh	369,408	0.97
Important 20-50	Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura.	14,244,350	37.47
Significant 10-20	Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,484,678	22.31
Low 1-10	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, West Bengal	12,488,608	32.85
Negligible Below 1	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu	749,002	1.97
Nil No Tribal Population	Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Pondicherry, Sikkim.		
	INDIA	38,015,162	100.00

The smaller states of the northeast as well as the Arabian Sea islands fall in the fourth category where although the absolute population of the Scheduled Tribes is low, their proportion is very high, generally lying above 80 per cent. Within the states and the Union Territories of the northeast the distribution is, however, quite uneven. The tribal proportion in Manipur and Tripura is substantively low as compared to Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. This indicates the generally open character of the former which has permitted a higher degree of infiltration of the non-tribal groups.

In terms of absolute population, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and West Bengal together account for about 80 per cent of entire tribal population of the country. The states and union territories characterized by high tribal proportion, on the other hand, have a far lesser share of total tribal population of the country. The tribal population of Mizoram, Lakshadweep Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya constitutes only one-twentieth part of the country's total tribal population.

The spatial distribution patterns of the tribal population as revealed from the foregoing analysis of the state-level data do not adequately bring out the tendencies of clustering and concentration manifested by the tribal communities of the country. In fact, the intra-state contrasts in the distribution of tribal population are far more glaring than the inter-state variations. The district-level patterns, given in Table A.2 below, bring into limelight the essentially enclave character of the tribal distribution in the country.

TABLE A.2: **Distribution of Tribal Population in the Districts/Union Territories 1971**

Category	Percentage Range of Tribal Population to Total Population	Number of Districts in each category	Total Tribal Population in each category	Col.(4) as percentage of total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dominant	80-100	15	2,724,830	7.20
High	50-80	19	8,974,340	23.60
Important	20-50	28	12,699,262	33.40
Significant	10-20	39	7,239,119	19.00
Low	5-10	27	3,141,009	8.30
Marginal	1-5	56	2,707,626	7.10
Negligible	.01-1	119	528,976	1.40
Nil	Below .01	57	—	—

District Level Patterns

The main features brought out by *Plate* 7 and Table A.2 may be summarised here briefly (Appendix A.II).

The districts with a high concentration of tribal population lie in three clusters. The largest of these clusters is roughly coterminous with the mid-Indian Vindhyan country and the adjoining tracts extending from the Aravallis and the Sahyadaris in the west to the Orissa hills in the south-east and the Chotanagpur plateau in the east. Of the

other two, one lies in the northeast and the other, with a much lesser areal extent, in Himachal Pradesh.

There are fifteen districts in which tribes hold a dominant position in terms of their population–eleven of them lie in the northeast, one in the islands and one each in Gujarat (The Dangs) and Madhya Pradesh (Jhabua).

In all, nineteen districts fall in the next category of dominance, ranging from 50 to 80 per cent, thirteen of which are situated outside the northeast. There are four such districts in Madhya Pradesh, three in Orissa, two each in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan and one each in Gujarat and Bihar. Together these thirty-four districts account for 31 per cent of the total tribal population of the country.

In another twenty-eight districts lying in four clusters the tribal component accounts for an important proportion (20-50 per cent) of the total district population. Of these, seven lie in Madhya Pradesh, four each in Gujarat and Orissa, three each in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tripura, two in Bihar and one each in Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal. These districts together account for one-third of the tribal population of the country.

The number of districts goes on increasing and their spatial dispersion more and more marked as the tribal share in the total population declines from significant to low and from low to marginal. The tribal proportion is significant in thirty-nine districts and low to marginal in eighty-three districts. Their proportion is negligible in one hundred and nineteen districts. The tribal population falling in the last four categories accounts for 36 per cent of all Scheduled Tribes of the country.

The strong tendencies of clustering and concentration of the tribal population of the country are revealed from the fact that more than two-thirds of their population lives only in sixty-two districts in which they hold either dominant or a highly important position. (See also Appendix A. IX and A.X)

Taluk Level Patterns

Such is the nature of the regional distribution of the tribal population in the country that the spatial patterns of clustering and concentration acquire sharper focus as the areal unit of analysis becomes smaller. This phenomenon is noticed as one moves down from the state to the district level. However, even at the district level the patterns are not sharply focussed, and the analytical tool is still not able to catch the finer nuances of the process of spatial concentration. In order to probe deeper into this process, a taluk-level analysis has been attempted. A resume of the results is given below in Table A.3 (Appendix A.III).

It is evident from Table A.3 that a little less than one-half (46.77 per cent) of the total Scheduled Tribes of the country live in 332 taluks in which they outnumber the non-tribal segment. It further highlights a number of interesting features of regional distribution. In such States/Union Territories as Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the Islands, the tribal population lives in areas which are dominantly tribal. In Assam 12.73 per cent of the tribal population lives in 5 taluks, spread over Mikir and North Cachar Hills, where the tribes account for more than 50 per cent of the total population. The tribes hold a dominant position in 17 out of 25 taluks of Manipur. Thirty-five taluks of Madhya Pradesh contain as much as 53.11 per cent of the tribal population of the state. A little above 69 per cent of the tribal population of Gujarat is concentrated in 29 taluks while in Orissa 27 taluks have 57 per cent of the tribal population of the state. In Bihar, 55.48 per cent of the tribal population is found in 76 anchals only. The corresponding figures for Tripura, Rajasthan and Maharashtra are as follows: 11.29 per cent of the tribes in 1 taluk, 35 per cent in 12 taluks and 29 per cent in 12 taluks. Karnataka and Kerala, however, have no taluk with a tribal majority.

The taluks where the tribes have an absolute majority may be categorised as in Table A.4.

It is important to note that while the district-level analysis reveals that only 7.2 per cent of the tribal population of the country lives in those districts where its proportion is above 80 per cent, the corresponding taluk-level figure is 13.7 per cent. The gap becomes wider in the next category (50 to 80 per cent) 33 per cent at the taluk level as against only 23.6 per cent at the district level.

Village Level Patterns

It is evident from the foregoing analysis that the distribution of tribal population at the taluk-level reflects a fairly high degree of concentration–46.77 per cent of the total tribal population of the country is concentrated in those taluks where it is in absolute majority. However, the pattern of concentration emerges far more powerfully at the village level (*Plates* 14-15). It is quite likely that even in taluks where the tribes do not otherwise constitute a clear majority, the bulk of their population is concentrated in clusters of villages which are largely or exclusively tribal in composition. In order to highlight this feature of tribal concentration, an analysis of the village-level patterns has been attempted for the following areas:

a. Shahada taluk in Dhulia (Dhule) district of Maharashtra; and
b. Manipur

TABLE A.3: **Distribution of Tribal Population by Taluks/Tehsils/Anchals/Thana Charges 1971**

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Taluks above 50 per cent Tribal Population	Total Tribal Population of these Taluks	Percentage to the State's Tribal Population	Percentage to All-India Tribal Population
	INDIA	332	17,783,055	-	46.77
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	424,423	25.60	1.12
2.	Assam	5	204,581	12.73	0.54
3.	Bihar	76	2,736,704	55.48	7.20
4.	Gujarat	29	2,577,804	69.02	6.78
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	35	4,455,150	53.11	11.72
10.	Manipur	17	272,366	58.41	0.72
11.	Meghalaya	12	793,238	97.42	2.09
12.	Maharashtra	12	871,062	29.49	2.29
13.	Mysore	-	-	-	-
14.	Nagaland	60	438,218	96.00	1.00
15.	Orissa	27	2,875,383	56.69	7.56
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	12	1,107,695	35.44	2.91
18.	Tamil Nadu	1	16,823	5.40	0.04
19.	Tripura	1	50,874	11.29	0.13
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1	56,085	5.79	0.15
21.	West Bengal	3	95,952	3.79	0.25
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	17,966	99.25	0.05
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	356,251	96.00	1.00
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	64,445	100.00	0.20
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
29.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1	29,540	100.00	0.08
30.	Mizoram	6	313,299	100.00	1.00
31.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-

a. Shahada Taluk

According to 1961 Census, the tribes accounted for 38.69 per cent of the total population of Shahada taluk.

TABLE A.4: **Distribution of Taluks or Equivalent Units with Tribal Population Exceeding 50 per cent**

Percentage Categories	No. of Taluks	Population	Percentage of tribals in the category to all-India tribal population
Above 90	100	2,534,621	6.67
80-90	51	2,681,471	7.05
70-80	50	2,844,493	7.48
60-70	65	5,087,294	13.38
50-60	66	4,635,176	12.19
Total	332	17,783,055	46.77

The tribal ratio rose to 43.47 per cent in 1971. The main features of the village-level distribution are borne out by Table A.5.

It is evident from Table A.5 that the villages with a tribal majority account for more than 70 per cent of the total tribal population of the taluk. On the other hand, as much as one-fifth (21.65 per cent) of the tribal population of the taluk is concentrated in villages where it has a proportion of 90 per cent and above. The villages where the tribes are numerically preponderant account for more than 70 per cent of the total tribal population of the taluk. The tribal villages themselves are clustered in the hilly and the forested tracts of the north and north-west–the remaining part of the taluk being almost exclusively peopled by the non-tribal groups. The Shahada taluk may not be typiçal of the situation in Western India but it does reflect a pattern of spatial concentration which is characteristic of the distribution of tribal population in India in general (*Plate* 15).

b. Manipur

Manipur is divided into 5 administrative districts *viz.*,

North, West, South, Central and East. The state registered a slight decline in the share of tribal population to total population during 1961-71–the tribes accounted for 31.93 per cent in 1961 and 31.18 per cent in 1971. The state average is, however, low due to the dominance of the non-tribal population in the Central District. In the remaining districts the tribal proportion ranges between 79.39 per cent and 97.82 per cent. Manipur West has, the highest concentration of tribal population. While all districts have shown a consistently declining trend during 1961-71 decade, North District has registered the highest decline in the share of tribal population (Table A.6, *Plate*. 14).

TABLE A.5: **Distribution of Tribal Population by Villages Shahada Taluk, Dhule District 1971**

Category of Concentration of Tribes as Percentage to the total village population	No. of villages in each category	Total tribal population in each category	Tribal population in each category as percentage to the total tribal population of the taluk
Above 90	41	17,264	21.61
70-90	22	17,131	21.45
50-70	26	9,640	12.07
30-50	39	12,590	15.77
Below 30	51	23,233	29.70

TABLE A.6: **Tribal Population as Percentage of Total Population in Manipur 1961-71**

Districts	Percentage of Tribal Population to total Population of the District		Relative Change
	1971	1961	1961-71
Manipur North	79.39	86.33	-6.94
Manipur West	97.82	99.34	-1.52
Manipur South	93.75	95.36	-1.61
Manipur Central	7.32	7.66	-0.34
Manipur East	96.30	99.02	-2.72
Manipur State	31.18	31.93	-0.75

Table A.7 reveals the main features of the distribution of tribal population at the village level. About 86 per cent of the tribal population of the Central District is concentrated in 218 villages. In each of these villages the tribes account for more than 90 per cent of the total population. Another 10 per cent of the tribes live in 22 villages in a situation of clear majority. The clustering tendency is equally strong in all other districts. The proportion of tribal population living in villages where they have overwhelming majority (above 90 per cent) is as high as 94.27 per cent in West District, 90.73 in the East, 88.07 in the South and 84.54 in the North District. By and large, the tribals are conspicuous by their absence in villages where they do not have a clear majority.

POPULATION CHANGE 1961-1971

Plate 6 depicts the proportion of the tribal population in the total district population as in 1961. The general features of relative change during the decade 1961-71, as evident from *Plate* 8, are summarised below. The relative change during 1961-71 decade may be evaluated on the basis of the following methods:

(i) Districts where the tribal percentage has remained the same at both the censuses have been categorised as registering 'no change'.

(ii) if the proportion of tribal population has gone down during the decade, it is assumed that the districts have registered a 'negative change'

(iii) if the tribal percentage has gone up, it is indicative of a 'positive change'.

At the all-India aggregative level the tribal population registered a percentage increase by 0.07 points in its ratio to the total population. However, the decadal change has been quite significant at the district level. The districts of Nalgonda (Andhra Pradesh) Madurai, Ramanathapuram (Tamil Nadu) Calcutta and Burdwan (West Bengal) registered no change during the decade 1961-71. The decadal change has been positive in 134 districts; the same number of districts registered a negative change. In all, 110 districts have registered a marginal increase of .01 to 1 point 19 districts have recorded an increase of 1-5 points; in 1 district the change has been of the order of more than 5 points. Among the districts which have registered an increase of 3 or more points are included Panch Mahals (Gujarat), Lahul and Spiti, Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Udaipur and Dungarpur (Rajasthan), other districts characterized by a positive decadal change are Bundi, Banswara, Chittorgarh (Rajasthan), Sabar Kantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Valsad (Gujarat); Dhar and Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh). It is interesting to note that the districts in the Bhil region have significantly improved their share of the tribal ratio over the decade.

Then, there is a set of 134 districts where the ratio of the tribal population to the total population has declined during 1961-71. This may be attributed either to a process of infiltration of the non-tribal population into these districts or

TABLE A.7: **Distribution of Tribal Population by Villages, Manipur 1971**

Category of Concentration of Tribes as Percentage to the total village population	No. of villages in each category	Total tribal population in each category	Tribal population in each category as percentage to the total tribal population of the district
Manipur East			
Above 90	209	55,031	90.73
70-90	5	2,143	3.53
50-70	2	3,474	5.72
30-50	-	-	-
Below 30	-	-	-
Manipur Central			
Above 90	218	33,034	85.69
70-90	18	3,271	8.48
50-70	4	613	1.59
30-50	7	1,382	3.58
Below 30	12	-	-
Manipur North			
Above 90	336	71,043	84.54
70-90	25	6,692	7.96
50-70	14	3,298	3.92
30-50	9	2,113	2.51
Below 30	11	881	1.04
Manipur South			
Above 90	318	72,928	88.07
70-90	37	9,126	11.02
50-70	3	326	0.39
30-50	2	208	0.25
Below 30	1	216	0.26
Manipur West			
Above 90	117	41,473	94.27
70-90	5	1,451	3.30
50-70	2	1,071	2.43
30-50	-	-	-
Below 30	-	-	-

voluntary or involuntary out-migration of the tribals to other districts or both. The negative change is marginal (.01-1 point) in as many as 87 districts. What is important to note here is the fact that the tribal share has declined in 36 districts, lying mainly in the mid-Indian tribal belt. These include the eminently tribal districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Santal Parganas, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Surat, Baudh Khondmals, Kalahandi, Betul, Jalpaiguri, Mandla, Bilaspur, and Darjeeling. Other districts characterised by a negative change lie in the North-East–Kameng, Subansiri (Arunachal Pradesh) Mokokchung, Tuensang (Nagaland) Manipur West, South and East, Mizoram and Tripura, Chamba, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep Islands may also be mentioned. The tribal share in these districts has declined from 1 to 5 points. The decline has been of the order of 5 to 10 points in Manipur North, Garo Hills, Kohima, Siang, Bastar and Thana and the Andaman and Nicobar islands; it has been of the order of more than 10 points in North Cachar, Mikir Hills, Lohit and Tirap. Interestingly, the tribal share in these districts has declined despite the overall increase in the absolute tribal population during the decade. This is due to the ongoing process of infiltration of other exogenous elements into the traditional tribal areas under one pretext or the other.

PATTERNS OF SPATIAL CONCENTRATION AND CLUSTERING

In view of the strong tendencies of concentration and clustering displayed by the Indian tribes, it seems pertinent to analyse with the help of suitable indices the relative degree of concentration of the tribal population at the district

level. In this study an attempt has been made to measure the process with the help of location quotients and index of concentration.

Location Quotients

The location quotient offers a good measure of relative variation between the concentration pattern at the national/aggregate level and at the level of the component spatial units, such as the districts or the taluks. The index, also known as the index of local specialisation, was evolved to compare a region's share of a particular characteristic with its share at some higher aggregative level, say the state or the nation.[1]

The location quotient is symbolically expressed as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{eK/EK}{Pt/P}$$

where

ek = total tribal population in Kth district
EK = total population in Kth district
Pt = total tribal population of the country
P = total population of the country

An analysis of the location quotients of the tribal population of India leads to a grouping of the Indian districts into six categories as given in Appendix A.V; see also Appendix A.IV.[2]

The analysis of data leads to the identification of the following broad patterns (*Plate* 13).

There is a set of forty-eight districts located in the rugged, hilly and forested tracts of the country which has a far larger share–5 to 15 times–of the tribal population of the country.

All these enclaves of high tribal clustering and concentration by and large suffer from poor physical accessibility, either accentuated by rugged and hilly terrain or a dense forest cover - all acting as repulsive to the non-tribal groups whose mode of economy, *i.e.*, mainly sedentary agriculture, does not induce encroachment on such negative areas. The location quotients are invariably high for all those districts which are characterized by environmental factors negative to sedentary agriculture of a fairly developed level.

The areas of high location quotients ranging from 5 to 15 times the national share are all located in compact clusters over the central Vindhyan complex from the Aravallis and the Western Ghats to the Chotanagpur plateau in Bihar. The north-eastern region, which has high location quotients, is an extension of the same belt. The latter region is a replica of the rest of the country with its three-fold physiographic divisions, and there is a high concentration of the tribes is the sub-Himalayan hills of the north and the uplands and the hills of the south and the east. Like the Ganga basin, the Brahmaputra valley has very low values of location quotients.

Unlike the compact nature of the districts with high location quotients, the zone in which the location quotient values are less than 5 is generally fragmented. The scattered nature of the districts falling in this category is indicative of the differential nature of the processes which have operated over time in the settlement of primeval groups in the country. These processes have resulted in the penetration of the non-tribal groups with a different mode of economy in the peripheral areas of the traditional tribal homelands, thus diluting the tribal concentration in the peripheries as well as exposing them to a socio-economic situation of a qualitatively new kind.

Finally, the location quotients further prove the enclave character of the tribal homelands noted earlier. They strengthen the view that the tribes display a high degree of concentration and clustering in a few enclaves characterized by ecological conditions conducive to the undisturbed continuation of the tribal modes of economy.

The location quotients of tribal population for 1961 are depicted on *Plate* 12.

The states of Tripura and Manipur also having a significant proportion of tribal population in the total population display a low value of the location quotients. Although the percentage of the tribal population to the total population is only about 9 per cent in Bihar and 20.14 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, their share in the total tribal population of the country is very high. The latter accounts for 22.07 per cent and the former 13 per cent of the total tribal population of the country. It may be noted that the predominantly tribal states of the northeast contain only a low share of the country's tribal segment.

Index of Concentration

An attempt has further been made to measure the magnitude of spatial concentration of the tribal population both at the state and the district levels. The index of concentration shows the share of a district in the total tribal population of the country thus revealing the regional contrasts in the spatial clustering of the tribal population.

The index of concentration (i.c.) has been computed as

follows :

$$\text{i.c.} = \frac{\text{Total Tribal Population in a district}}{\text{Total Tribal Population in the country}} \times 100$$

The index values have been divided into several categories. With the help of this index one can compute the percentage share of each of the districts in the total tribal population which is taken as hundred per cent.

The following patterns are discernible at the state level (Appendix A.VI)

(i) There are three states--Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa--each of which has more than 10 per cent of the total tribal population of the country

(ii) The states of Nagaland, Meghalaya and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Mizoram, where the tribal population constitutes a high proportion of the total population, have a meagre share in the total tribal population of the country. Together they account for only a little above 5 per cent of all tribal population.

District Level Patterns

The broad features emerging from *Plate* 10 can be summarized here briefly.

The Indian tribes are primarily concentrated in 152 districts with index values varying from 0.1 to 4.0 per cent. The tribes living in the remaining two-thirds of the districts constitute an insignificant fraction of the country's total tribal population. An interesting feature to note is that about one-half (52.79%) of the tribal population of the country lives in only 30 districts each having more than 1 per cent share of the tribal population of the country. These districts form an almost contiguous belt in the mid-Indian region and are shared by the states of Madhya Pradesh - alone accounting for about one-third of the total number of districts - Gujarat, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal and Meghalaya. Of these, Ranchi, Santal Parganas (both in Bihar) and Koraput (Orissa) alone account for more than one-tenth of the tribal population of the country. Altogether, these districts along with Singhbhum, Valsad, Surat, Bastar and Mayurbhanj share among themselves a quarter of the country's tribal population.

Then, there is a set of 31 districts in which the tribal share varies from 0.5 to 1 per cent. These districts together account for 21.49 per cent of the country's tribal population. Thus almost three-fourths of the total tribal population of the country is concentrated in 61 districts. This emphasises the real nature of the tribal tendencies of clustering and concentration. The remaining tribal population lives in those districts, numbering 122, whose individual share in the total tribal population of the country does not exceed 1 per cent (Appendix A.VII).

Decadal Change in Tribal Concentration 1961-71

Plate 9 provides the picture of tribal concentration for 1961.

The broad features of the relative change in the pattern of tribal concentration during the decade 1961-71 can be studied by grouping the districts into three categories : (*Plate* 11)

(a) districts registering an increase in concentration; (b) those registering a decline; and (c) those reporting no change. In all, 107 districts recorded an increase in 1971 over 1961 in their share of the country's total tribal population, 84 districts recorded a decline and 82 districts reported no change. Significant among the districts of the first category are Lakhimpur (Assam), Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Surat (Gujarat) Udaipur and Banswara (Rajasthan). The predominantly tribal territories of the northeast and the central Vindhyan region reported no significant change during the decade. However, a number of significant tribal districts, consisting of Ranchi, Santal Parganas, Singhbhum (Bihar), Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi (Orissa), Shahdol, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) and Thana (Maharashtra) registered a decline in the relative concentration of tribal population.

TRIBAL CORES AND PERIPHERIES

A better understanding of the tribal pattern of spatial dispersion can be promoted by identifying the cores and peripheries of the individual tribal groups. An exercise has been done here to delineate the cores and peripheries of selected tribal groups with the help of a statistical method discussed below.

A proper understanding of the processes that led to the redistribution of population in territories originally occupied by tribal groups enables one to specify the nature of the tribal regions. The following assumptions may be formulated:

(i) It may be safely assumed that in a vast country like India with a small population in the earlier stages of her history, each tribal community would have occupied a separate habitat. Thus these habitats, to start with, were monolithic in their composition. In the process of transformation of the tribals into peasant communities the hilly, arid, forested or isolated tracts

remained comparatively unaffected - the communities inhabiting these areas at best moving from food gathering to Jhum (shifting) cultivation.

(ii) With the increase in population and the increasing pressure exerted by non-tribal peasant communities on arable land, tribal communities inhabiting areas suitable for sedentary cultivation were either assimilated by non-tribal communities or were squeezed into those areas of their primeval homelands which were negative from the point of view of settled agriculture. As a consequence of these processes, the proportion of the non-tribal groups in areas of tribal concentration remained low.

(iii) In the process of spatial ´shift involving the redistribution of population described above it may be noted that the non-tribal component generally infiltrated into the tribal areas. On the contrary, it has seldom happened that a tribal group moved into the land already occupied by another tribal group. Some examples of such movements may be cited but taking the country as a whole these have been very rare.

The index of tribal concentration developed below should be viewed in the light of the above theoretical postulates. It eventually leads to the identification of the core and periphery of each tribe.

The following three variables have been chosen for the delineation of the cores and peripheries of the tribes :

(i) percentage of a certain tribe in a taluk to the total population of that tribe in the country as a whole ;
(ii) percentage of a tribe to the total population of the taluk ; and
(iii) percentage of a tribe to the total tribal population of the taluk.

The choice of the variables is based on the following assumptions :

(a) If a certain tribe has a high proportion of its total population concentrated in a certain taluk, the taluk would certainly entitle itself to be called the core of that tribe;
(b) if the percentage of the tribal population in a certain taluk is high, one can safely assume that the encroachment of the non-tribal population has, for a variety of reasons, been insignificant in that area ;
(c) the third variable, *i.e.*, percentage of a certain tribe to the total tribal population of the taluk, is indicative of the spatial association pattern of the tribal groups in a taluk. If this proportion is high, it would essentially indicate the monolithic nature of the tribal settlement.

The composite index (C_i) may be symbolically expressed as below :

$$C_i = \sum_{i=1}^{i=3} W_j X_{ij}$$

when

$j = 1$
$i =$ number of variables (i_1, i_2, i_3)
$j =$ number of taluks ($j_1, j_2, .., j_n$)
$X_{1j} =$ ratio of the percentage of one specific tribe in the Jth unit to the total population of that tribe to its mean
$X_{2j} =$ ratio of the percentage of one specific tribe in the Jth unit to the total population of the Jth unit to its mean
$X_{3j} =$ ratio of the percentage of one specific tribe in the Jth unit to the total tribal population of the Jth unit to its mean.
$W =$ weightages given to the variables

$W_1 = 1$
$W_2 = 1$
$W_3 = 1.5$

The composite index has been categorized into cores and peripheries in the following manner based on the standard deviation method.

Core = $\bar{C}_i$ + 2 S.D. and above
Periphery = from $\bar{C}_i$ to $\bar{C}_i$ + 2S.D.

The method used is presented in Table A. 8 .

The method for delineating cores and peripheries of the tribes developed here does not involve any advanced statistical computation, although it marks a definite improvement over other techniques, such as the crude ranking method or standard score method[3].

The variables have been given weightages according to their significance in the process of tribal concentration. The third variable (*i.e.* percentage of the particular tribe to the total tribal population of a taluk) is given a higher weightage in view of the generally non-tribal character of infiltration into tribal areas.

Using the above method, cores and peripheries of the five major tribes have been delineated (*Plate* 16). Their spatial characteristics are described below :

TABLE A.8 : **Tribal Cores and Peripheries : Computation Procedure**

	Total Population of the Taluk/ Tehsil/Anchal	Total Tribal Population of the taluk/Tehsil/Anchal	Total Population of X Tribe in the Taluk/Tehsil/Anchal	Total Population of X Tribe in India
	1	2	3	4
Statistical Technique	A	B	C	
Percentage	3 as % of 4	3 as % of 1	3 as % of 2	
Normalisation Value of the ith spatial unit	$A' = \frac{A_i}{\bar{A}}$	$B' = \frac{B_i}{\bar{B}}$	$C' = \frac{C_i}{\bar{C}}$	
Weightage	1	1	1.5	
Composite Index (Ci)	$A_i = A1' + B1' + C1.5'$			
Core =	$\bar{C}_i$ +2 S.D. and above			
Periphery =	$\bar{C}_i$ to $\bar{C}_i$ + 2 S.D.			

Note: Where S.D. is the standard deviation of the composite index

The spatial distribution of the cores and peripheries of the Bhils, Gonds, Santals, Mundas and Nagas leads to the identification of a number of types :

(i) both the core and periphery of the tribal group are compact ;
(ii) the periphery is compact but the core is fragmented;
(iii) the core and the periphery are fragmented ; and
(iv) the tribal group has a compact core but there is no periphery.

Compact Core and Compact Periphery

Both the core and the periphery of the Bhils are compact. The Bhil core extends over 18 taluks in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The compactness of the core may be attributed to the repelling character of the Bhil territory, which has discouraged the penetration of the non-tribal groups into it. The processes of spill-over of the peasant communities from the densely populated agricultural tracts to the marginal and the sub-marginal lands, so characteristic of the other tribal areas seems to have been hampered by the adverse environmental factors of the Bhil region. This has helped the Bhil territory to retain its unique character.

Fragmented Core and Compact Periphery

The Santal and the Gond territories offer best examples of a situation in which the tribal periphery is still compact although the core has been subjected to great fragmentation.

The Santal core consists of two fragments - one in the Santal Parganas and the other in Mayurbhanj. The periphery, on the other hand, encompasses a wider region and is comprised by 22 taluks spread over Bihar and Bengal. The core taluks contain 31.4 per cent of the entire Santal population, while the peripheral zone accounts for another 49.3 per cent. The magnitude of non-tribal incursion in the Santal region has been very high, the rich forest or the mineral-resource base acting as powerful attraction.

The Gond homeland has also been equally disturbed by non-tribal incursions. The impact of these processes is evident from the Gond core which consists of 5 fragments, each separated from the other by blocks of non-tribal settlements. The biggest of the fragments lies in Bastar and Raipur districts. The other core fragments are constituted by three taluks of Mandla district and one taluk each of Bilaspur, Chhindwara, Mandla, Betul and Chanda (Chandrapur). The Gond periphery extends over 43 taluks of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa.

Fragmented Core and Fragmented Periphery

The Mina territory offers a case, which displays a higher level of fragmentation than perhaps seen anywhere else. The Minas are clustered in a comparatively smaller region, comprised by 10 taluks in Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Chittorgarh and Kotah districts of Rajasthan. The peripheral region, although fragmented, is far more extensive than the core (Appendix A.VIII).

Compact Core but no Periphery

A fourth type is seen in the Naga region, where the tribe has a compact core but no periphery. The Naga core consists of 9 taluks of Nagaland without being encompassed by a peripheral zone. The Nagas thus display a much higher degree of concentration than the other tribal groups described so far. This may be largely due to the topography of the Naga region - the bordering hill-ranges sharply defining their sphere of operation - and partly to the relatively isolated location of their territory.

TRIBAL COMBINATION REGIONS

Plate 17 shows the spatial association pattern of tribal communities within the districts based on Weaver's combination method. The data for this exercise were derived from 1961 census.

This method was originally employed to evaluate the pattern of crop combinations in the U.S. Mid-west. (Weaver, 1954). Weaver's formula is given below :

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma d^2}{n}}$$

However, the method has been widely used for delineating other combination regions as well. Weaver used the minimum deviation method by calculating deviations of real percentages for all the possible combinations in the unit considered against a theoretical standard. The theoretical standard was 100 per cent in the case of single crop ; 50 per cent in each of the two crops for a two-crop combination ; 33.33 per cent in each of the three crops for three-crop combination, and so on.

In this exercise, the sum of the squared differences between the theoretical standard and the actual percentages for each tribal community has been calculated to work out tribal combinations. Each of these sums has been divided by the number of tribes in the combination. After computing square roots of each the combination giving the least deviation has been assigned to the district.

The combination regions that emerge on *Plate* 17 present a confused picture. In reality the tribal communities rarely combine; their habitats being by and large mutually exclusive. When the data for individual tribal communities are aggregated at district level, the impression that one gathers is that quite a large number of tribes are living within the confines of the same district and they form combinations.

The mono-tribal region extends over parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal as well as over Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland. Evidently, in these regions, the tribal population is not very much ramified. On the other hand, six or seven tribes combine to form a region in the districts of Surat, Valsad, Vadodara, in the eastern segment of the mid-Indian tribal belt as well as in north Bengal, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

TRIBAL POPULATION AND REGION FORMATION

The above analysis shows that the present-day distribution of the tribal population in India is characterized by a strong tendency towards clustering in a few pockets of the country. The main clusters lie on the north-eastern periphery of the Himalayas, on the Meghalaya plateau, in Chhotanagpur, on the eastern flanks of the Aravallis and the Vindhyan uplands in East Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and on the Sahyadri as well as in Gujarat and in the Himachal valleys. These clusters altogether account for 55 per cent of the tribal population of the country. Another 40 per cent live on the peripheries of these clusters. This shows that an overwhelming majority of the tribes live in the mid-Indian tribal belt encompassing the Aravallis, Sahyadri, Central Vindhyan Complex, Chhotanagpur plateau, Sub-Himalayan northwest and the island groups.[4] Ecologically, all these areas - hilly, forested, or semi-arid are largely negative from the point of view of supporting settlements of agricultural communities on a large scale. Interestingly enough, they have, by and large, sheltered large tribal communities, with their own culture patterns and primitive economies.

The specificities of the present day spatial distribution of the tribal population of India call for some explanation. It can be partly explained by linking it with the processes of trans-continental migration pattern which have brought people from different ethnic, cultural and economic backgrounds into India and have generated forces of cultural assimilation and diffusion. These immigrant groups entered the vast lands of the Indian sub-continent through a few gateways of ingress and occupied favourable sites in their vicinity. Evidently, the geographical layout of the Indian sub-continent has played an important role in determining the course of settlement in these areas. The Indian peninsula tapers out towards the south opening itself to an oceanic expanse through which it was hardly approachable before the advent of the sailing ship. To the north, the northwest and the northeast lies the formidable Himalayan wall which has shut off what Richards describes the great trans-continental communication system and the pattern of migration that was based on it.[5] Protected thus by geography and accessible only through a few gaps in the Himalayan wall, India received only a 'backwash[6] of the great migration waves that ran astride the central Asian marches. The gates into India have been few and farther apart, mostly on the western

and the eastern extremes. There is ample evidence to suggest that the major immigrations have been possible along the Makran coast, through the Bolan and the Khyber passes on the west and the Chumbi valley, the Bumla and the Lohit gaps in the east. Not all immigrants have come into India from the north. The southern sea route, whose role as a line of communication in the earlier phases of history is known to us only vaguely, also seems to have invited some of the racial strands now represented by the Andaman Islanders and some of the Nilgiri tribals.

As stated earlier every new wave of people entering India has found its alluvial plains and the river basins as the most inviting sites for settlement. Thus the river basins, with open fertile plains, have been the perennial regions of settlement. Every fresh wave of immigrants appears to have displaced the earlier settlers from these attractive areas, who appear to have moved into the hilly, forested or arid and semi-arid tracts in the surrounding areas. The mid-Indian upland, with its bold features of relief in the Aravallis, Vindhyachal, Satpuras and the Mahadeo range and the Chhotanagpur and Singbhum and Manbhum plateaux, as well as the sub-Himalayan valleys and the foothills of the north offer many such protected sites, which have enjoyed a fair amount of isolation through history. There are the 'refuge zones'[7] supporting most of India's tribal population. Its heterogeneity suggests that the process of tribal diffusion has unfolded itself over a long period of time through which the fresh immigrants have pushed the earlier residual populations into what have been termed as the culs de sac, thus generating and activating a long and intricate chain of ethnic, linguistic and economic interactions within these zones.

The conclusion is inescapable that the temporal sequence of cultural change in India has been greatly influenced by factors of its geography. The river basins with their vast agricultural potential have been the perennial nuclear regions supporting large agricultural communities, while the bordering hilly and the forested belts less suited to settled agriculture, have sheltered the tribal segment of population, with their primitive economies.

As the long and complicated process of tribal diffusion would suggest, Indian tribals are not a homogenous band of people. Regional differentiation among the tribes is possible on the basis of a number of factors, such as, (a) racial stock; (b) linguistic character; (c) ecological factors; (d) stage of socio-economic development; and (e) elements of tribal identity.

On the sub-continental scale, race seems to be the single important factor which enables us to identify the macro tribal divisions. Buttressing these divisions based on race is the language factor which, barring a few exceptions, broadly fits into the macro-level scheme. Examined in finer detail, however, the linguistic differences do not correspond with racial diversities, and at least in one sector, cut across the racial division. Language is the most potent factor of differentiation at the meso-level, linguistic heterogeneity is generally in correspondence with the framework of ecological diversity. As the natural landscape is not everywhere the same and as the tribes have made adjustments with their specific environment, the course of their cultural evolution has moved along diverse paths. The genetic relationship between the material needs of a tribe and the resource potential of its habitat provides a useful criterion for the identification of meaningful regional units at the meso-level.

At the micro-level, the distinctive tribal identity emerges as the most obvious criterion for regionalisation. However, within the same tribal community differences are observable depending on clan divisions, exposure to outside influences, opportunities of contacts with non-tribals and the geographical contiguity or otherwise of their habitat.

The above framework of analysis would tend to suggest that in the delineation of the tribal regions three sets of variables may be used as criteria at different level of regional hierarchy. The tentative scheme is given below :

Macro-level	Race
Meso-level	Language/Ecology
Micro-level	Tribal Identity

MACRO REGIONS

There is a general agreement among the anthropologists[8] that the tribal population of India has the following racial strains.[9]

1. Negrito[10]
2. Proto-Australoid
3. Palaeo-Mongoloid/Tibeto-Mongoloid, and
4. Proto-Nordic (Palaeo-Nordic)?

The above scheme of racial classification leads to an identification of the following macro level regions (*Plate* 18) :

I. Negrito Region
II. Proto-Australoid Region
III. Mongoloid Region :
   1. Palaeo-Mongoloid sub-region
   2. Tibeto-Mongoloid sub-region
IV. Transition Zone between the Proto-Australoids and the Palaeo-Mongoloids
V. Proto-Nordic region
VI. Transition Zone between the Proto-Australoids and the Proto-Nordics

Negrito Region

The main tribal groups in which the traces of Negrito racial elements have been observed are the Nicobarese, Onges, Andamanese, Shom Pens, Kadars, Pulliyans and the Chenchus. The region in which the tribal groups of the Negrito racial stock live is, however, a discontiguous one. Though some Negrito remnants persist within their isolated pockets in the Nilgiri hills, the main habitat of this stock is found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The highly dissected islands have an Equatorial rainforest type of climate with no month having an average temperature of less than 30°C, and there is no rainless season. The climate supports rich forests which have a characteristic spatial arrangement ; mangrove along coasts and inlets, tropical evergreen in valleys, and on steeper valley slopes ; elsewhere the forest is moist deciduous. These forests provide a favourable habitat for the tribes. The Negrito habitats on the mainland have a tropical monsoon climate with high rainfall accompanied by luxuriant forest growth.

Proto-Australoid Region

The region inhabited by Proto-Australoid tribes[11], such as the Gonds, Santals, Mundas, Oraons, Bhils, Kols and the Hos, extends over parts of the central and southern peninsular plateau, encompassing the eastern and western mountain rims, the Deccan lava trap and the plateaux of Chotanagpur, Malwa and Karnataka. The surface of the plateau is uneven, and the hill slopes and inter-montane valleys are heavily forested. These forested and hilly tracts constitute the main habitat of the Proto-Australoids. Though the entire area may be described as having a tropical monsoon type of climate, the incidence of annual rainfall is irregular and uneven in nature. Climatic diversity leads to the prevalence of a variety of natural vegetation. While the slopes on the Wetter Western Ghats are covered with dense forests, dry deciduous forests are found in areas of low rainfall. They tend to degenerate into the scrub jungle or the savannah.

Mongoloid Region

The region of the Mongoloid tribes consists of two distinct units : Palaeo-Mongoloid and Tibeto-Mongoloid. The former lies in the Northeast (Assam and adjoining States) and the latter in the Northwest (Himachal Pradesh). Among the major tribes of the Palaeo-Mongoloid group are included the Khasis, Jaintias, Garos, Nagas, Mizos, Boro-Kacharis, Kacharis, Miris and the Rabhas. The Kinnauris, Gaddis, Gujjars, Lambas, Lahulas and the Kampas are prominent in the Tibeto-Mongoloid Group.

Palaeo-Mongoloid Sub-Region

The Palaeo-Mongoloid tribes live in Assam and the adjoining states of the Northeast. Geomorphologically this region is constituted by the following three elements :

(i) Assam Valley ;
(ii) Shillong Plateau ; and the
(iii) Hill-ranges of the Indo-Burmese Border.

Assam Valley is almost a flat plain with very little variation in relief. Built by the alluvium laid down by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, the Assam Valley offers suitable environment for the settlement of agricultural communities. The tribal population, on the other hand, finds suitable sites in the isolated hill features, forested portions of the valley and in the marshy tracts. The bulk of the tribal population lives in these areas. However, recent contacts with the non-tribal societies and tea plantations on the hill slopes of Assam have provided new incentives under which the tribals have migrated out of their traditional homelands and have been absorbed as labour in the tea plantations.

Shillong plateau has been designated as Meghalaya – abode of the clouds. The plateau is, in fact, a detached outlying block of the peninsula and is studded with several hill features, notable among them being, Garo, Khasi and the Jaintia Hills. In a climate characterised by congenial temperature, high humidity and excessive rainfall, forest growth is luxuriant, with pines predominating on the higher ridges and a mixture of woods and bushes in the lowlands. These are the tribal habitats par excellence. They have been inhabited through centuries by tribal communities whose chief mode of economy is jhum or shifting cultivation.

Hill-ranges of the Indo-Burmese Border are an extension of the Himalayas which sharply turn towards the south and the southwest in this sector. Rainfall varies from 200 to 250 mm, and the hills have a heavy forest cover ranging from tropical evergreen in the wetter south to rough grass on the highest ridges, However, the original vegetation cover has been much affected by the tribal form of agriculture, known as jhum.

Tibeto-Mongoloid Sub-Region

The region of the Tibeto-Mongoloid tribal groups encompasses the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh notably the Lahul, Spiti and other sub-montane valleys.

In relief the region is characterized by high altitude and interspersed longitudinal valleys. There is a typical vertical

arrangement of rainfall and vegetation. With elevation the rainfall increases and so does the forest cover. The tribes of the region show strong racial affinities with the Tibetans living across the Himalayas as they have much in common with other tribes of the Mongoloid strain in the Northeast.

Transition Zone between the Proto-Australoids and Palaeo-Mongoloids

The boundary of the Proto-Australoid and the Palaeo-Mongoloid region sharply coterminates in the Cooch-Behar district of West Bengal, this district being the only area where an intermingling of the two racial stocks is seen. It is likely that the sharp racial divide between the two racial groups now formed by the Bengal-Assam border in the north is an extension of a wider zone of transition which lies in Bangladesh. But as data on the tribes of Bangladesh is not available this point cannot be ascertained.

Proto-Nordic Region

The Minas are the only tribal group identified as Proto-Nordic.[12] The Mina homeland lies in the district of Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar and Tonk in Rajasthan. An outstanding characteristic of the Mina homeland is a high percentage of the non-tribal population with which the Minas have developed variegated economic and social links.

Transition Zone of Proto-Australoids and Proto-Nordics

There is a marked zone of transition between the Proto-Australoids and the Proto-Nordics extending over the districts of Pali, Jalor, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kota and Jhalwar in Rajasthan. This is the zone in which the Bhils and the Minas live together in contiguous habitats. However, the factor of racial diversity between them is counteracted by linguistic affinity.

MESO REGIONS

Language and ecology seem to be the two outstanding differentiating factors among the tribal communities, and hence can form the basis for meso-level regionalisation.

Meso Regions Based on Language

Linguistic differences suggest the operation of isolating processes between one tribal community and the other. Their isolation has been largely fostered either by physical barriers which divide respective tribal habitats or by the social distance which the tribes have been forced to maintain through history as consequences of tribal divisions caused by internal strife and rivalries. The primordial dialectal differences, which were initially born in the hoary past, have grown in time with different tribes having knife-edged boundaries of their language communities. As tribes have preserved their cultural identity, their language structures have also remained largely unaffected, except in marginal cases where modernization has introduced external influences.

The tribal languages of India show interesting spatial patterns. Broadly speaking they can be grouped into the following four families; Austric, Tibeto-Chinese, Dravidian and Indo-Aryan. Based on these four major families are the language regions of the first order. Further sub-division leads to the identification of the linguistic regions of the second order. Thus, the Austric Family has two main branches - Mon-Khmer and Munda, and the Tibeto-Chinese Family is divided between a Tibeto-Himalayan and an Assam-Burmese branch. Then, between the major family divisions are overlapping language zones where tribal populations speaking two different languages are found mingled with one another. The regional scheme that emerges from language variations is given below (*Plate* 19):

I. Austro-Asiatic Family Region
   1. Mon-Khmer sub-region
   2. Munda sub-region

II. Tibeto-Chinese Family region
   1. Tibeto-Himalayan sub-region
   2. Tibeto-Burmese sub-region

III. Dravidian Family region

IV. Dravido-Munda Region

V. Indo-Aryan Family Region

VI. Aryo-Dravidian Region

Austric Family Region

The Austric Family consists of a number of tribal dialects which are spoken by communities inhabiting parts of Chotanagpur and other plateau surfaces in Eastern India, Khasi and Jaintia hills of the Meghalaya plateau and the Nicobar Islands. It has two main branches : Mon-Khmer and the Munda, the former having only a localized zone in two isolated pockets, while the latter is a major language group and is spoken by a sizeable tribal population.

Mon-Khmer Sub-Region

The Mon-Khmer language group has two main dialiects

Khasi and Nicobarese, the former is spoken in the Khasi and the Jaintia hills of Meghalaya and the latter in Nicobar Islands. In the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 60 to 90 per cent of the tribal population speaks the Khasi.

Gurdon has described the findings of Logan Loho who, with the help of the vocabulary of the Khasi, suggested the possibility of the existence of linguistic relationships between the Khasis and certain other tribal groups of East Asia.[13] The chief resemblances were found in the Mons of Regu and Tenesserim of Burma and the Khmer of Cambodia. Gurdon also showed that Pater-Schmedt had established the relationship of the Khasi and the Nicobarese forms of the Mon-Khmer with some of the dialects of the Malaya peninsula. All the tribal groups which display these linguistic affinities belong to the Mongoloid race. This raises the interesting question of their original habitat from where they have migrated to their present area of settlement. The general belief is that they came down through the Himalayan passes and settled down in the plain areas of the country. Later incursions possibly forced them up the north-eastern hills, which they have since occupied.

The Munda Sub-Region

The Munda language group consists of a number of speech forms, such as Santali, Mundari, Bhumij, Ho, Korku and Savara, to name only a few. The region of the Munda group encompasses the entire tribal population of Bihar, West Bengal and the adjacent districts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra. The Munda region is bounded on the east by the Tibeto-Burmese linguistic region and on the west by the Dravido-Munda bilingual region. The Dravidian region lies to the south and the south-west. The major tribes inhabiting this region are the Mundas, Santals, Hos, Birhors, Bhumijs, Kharias, Juangs and Savaras. Each tribe has its own separate dialect but all dialects have a great affinity in vocabulary, grammar and principles of language building. It has been observed that these dialects have similarity with the Sakai and Semang dialects of Malay peninsula, the Anamese, Bersisi and the dialects of the aborigines of the Maladives, the Kengki and other dialects of the Australian tribes.[14]

Racially, all these tribes are generally believed to belong to the Proto-Australoid stock. However, this racial homogeneity is disturbed by the linguistic diversity which the Proto-Australoids demonstrate. Linguistically, their population lies divided into the Austric (Munda) Dravidian and the Indo-Aryan Families of speech.

The Tibeto-Chinese Family Region

Languages of the Tibeto-Chinese Family are spoken by the Mongoloid tribes living in the northeast as well as the sub-Himalayan north-west. They have two main forms of speech : a Tibeto-Himalayan branch and a Tibeto-Burmese branch. The former is spoken by the sub-Himalayan tribes of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh, while the latter is the speech form of the remaining tribes of the North-east.

Tibeto-Himalayan Sub-Region

The Tibeto-Himalayan branch includes a number of tribal dialects, chiefly the Lahuli, Kannauri, Tibetan-Bhotia and other Arunachal speech-forms, such as the Aka, Dafla, Abor, Mishmi etc. The region of the Lahuli and Kannauri lies in Himachal Pradesh, while all other dialects are confined to the Northeast, specifically Arunachal Pradesh.

Tibeto-Burmese Sub-Region

Unlike the Tibeto-Himalayan branch, the Tibeto-Burmese speech form has a contiguous region in north-eastern India. However, the branch is split into a number of dialects as spoken by the Nagas and the other tribal communities of the region. The component dialects have an interesting spatial arrangement. Of the Naga dialects, Lotha, Konyak, Sema, Pochury, Angami, Ao, Tangasa, Wancho and Nocte are spoken in Nagaland and the Tirap sub-division of Arunachal Pradesh. The Lushai is spoken in Mizo Hills, Garo in Garo Hills, Mikir and Boro in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills district and the Manipuri in Manipur. Geographical proximity to Burma and the contacts with Burmese tribes appear to be the main factors influencing the language structure of the northeastern tribes.

Dravidian Family Region

The tribal languages of the Dravidian Family have a contiguous region in Gondwana. It includes the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. The chief speakers of the Dravidian tribal languages include the Gonds, Khonds, Saoras, Koyas, and the Chenchus. All these tribes have their own dialects but they have a great affinity with one another and with the other non-tribal Dravidian languages. The census of India shows the Gonds of Madhya Pradesh as speaking either the Chattisgarhi or Hindi, both belonging to the Indo-Aryan Family. Because of the growing social and economic contacts between the Gonds and the non-tribal population, the Gond ociety is undergoing a great cultural change. The tribal languages of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and other parts of Central and South India are losing their identity in this process, a phenomenon which has been discussed at length in Section E.

Dravido-Munda Region

Extending over parts of Bihar, East Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh is a distinct zone of transition in which the Munda dialects are gradually replaced by the Dravidian speech-forms. This transitional belt extends over Satna, Sidhi, Panna, Jabalpur, Shahdol Surguja and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh, Ranchi district of Bihar, Sundergarh, Dhenkanal and Koraput districts of Orissa and Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. The linguistic gradient is gentle as is depicted by the extent of bilingual zone in which the Munda-speaking tribes are outnumbered by the Dravidian speaking ones. It is in the northeastern parts of Madhya Pradesh that the Munda-speaking tribes (Kharwars, Baigas and the Bharias) are overtaken by the Gonds. In Surguja and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh this linguistic change take place between the Oraons and the Gonds, on the one hand, and the Bharias and the Kharwars, on the other. The change occurs between the Mundas and the Oraons in Ranchi.

Indo-Aryan Family Region

The only region in which a language of the Indo-Aryan Family is spoken by the tribals lies in Rajasthan and adjoining parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The Bhili and other speech-forms of the tribes of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra belong to this category. The region is inhabited by the Bhils, the Kolis, the Worlis, the Dhodias, the Dublas and the Minas. The dialects of these tribes are variants of the Indo-Aryan speech-forms. Excepting the Minas, all other tribes belong to the Proto-Australoid racial group. The Minas, who are, however, assigned a Proto-Nordic origin, speak dialects akin to Rajasthani.

The Bhils on the other hand, are identified with the Mundas and the Gonds in respect of their racial characteristics. From the point of view of language, they have close affinity with the Minas, the Meos and other non-tribal people speaking Indo-Aryan languages.

Aryo-Dravidian Region

The change between the tribal languages of the Dravidian and the Indo-Aryan origins takes place in a zone of transition extending over the three districts of Madhya Pradesh–East Nimar, and Sehore. The Bhils and the Gonds are the predominant tribes on the two sides of the linguistic divide.

THE ROLE OF ECOLOGY IN THE REGIONALISATION OF TRIBAL TERRITORIES

The Tribal communities of India have settled down in their present homelands through a long and chequered process of diffusion. After they settled down in a certain area, the physical environment of their habitat seems to have forced them to make adjustments with it. Thus in the course of time tribes have developed different types of economies in accordance with the prevailing environment. Initially, the modes of their habitation and economic life were entirely governed by the ecological control of their food supply. It was the adequacy and stability of food supply in relation to population which determined whether a primitive tribe should live closer together in contiguous occupance units or roam about in small bands. Tribes inhabiting dense rainforests still perform paleolithic economic functions of food gathering and hunting. In inter-montane valleys, enjoying relative isolation, settled agriculture is the normal mode of economy. Tribes living in hills with manageable slopes derive their sustenance from shifting cultivation.

On these local variations of topography, soil and the vegetation cover, which differentiate tribal habitats, are based the regions of tribal ecology. However, a delineation of these regional units should precede intensive fieldwork in the tribal homelands an exercise which would yield valuable data regarding the nature of relationship between the physical environment and the modes of tribal life as expressed in the material and spiritual forms of their culture. In the absence of quantitative data, only broad outlines can be identified which are essentially notional and point to the richness of an hitherto unexplored field.

An ecological study of the tribal communities of India can be made within the following regional framework:

The North-East

In the Naga, Garo, Khasi and the Jaintia Hills, the Manipur plateau and the Himalayan belt in Arunachal, the main tribal responses to physical environment are expressed in shifting or settled agriculture. The Boro-Kacharis, Miris, Khasis and the Jaintias are sedentary agriculturists, while the Garos, Dimasas, Lalungs and the Mikirs practise shifting agriculture. The Gallongs and the Miniyongs of Arunachal Pradesh are still palaeolithic in cultural stage depending on the primitive occupations of hunting and food gathering.

Chotanagpur

In Chotanagpur the terrain is made of ancient erosion surfaces, massive, dissected and dominated by extremely confused hill features. Lying to the east of the ridge which separates the Johilla from the Son, the Chotanagpur is mostly formed of Archaean gneisses whose rolling peneplains are dissected longitudinally by the fault-trough of the Damodar. North of the Damodar lies the Hazaribagh

peneplain skirted by the Hazaribagh range, 'really a higher plateau'.[15] On the whole, Chotanagpur is an open plateau, and much of it is still forested, although much of the forest has been reduced to a bad scrub jungle by indiscriminate felling.

In this rectangle of some 104,000 sq. km. is seen one of the largest concentrations of Indian tribes. They vastly differ in ecology depending on the nature of the terrain, slope of the land, soil fertility, forest and the degree of external influence. Among the tribes whose habitats offer scope of settled agriculture, the Santals, Mundas, Oraons, Hos, and the Bhumijs are prominent. In Santal Parganas the minor tribal group of the Mal-Paharias practises shifting cultivation. The Birhors are nomads and keep on wandering over the Ranchi plateau. The Kharias are still in the hunting collecting stage.

Gondwana

Gonds live in a vast hilly country in the peninsular interior, mostly concentrated in the Bastar plateau and the dissected hills in the upper reaches of the Narmada, Godavari and the Mahanadi. As their habitat is characterized by great environmental diversity, Gonds are also engaged in a vast range of economic functions from food gathering to sedentary agriculture.

Bhilwara

In the region in which the Bhils are the most numerous tribal group, the impact of exogenetic forces on modes of economy is striking. As a result, the tribal economies have witnessed the transformation of a higher order. Basically the Bhil economy is that of sedentary agriculture, but all variants from agriculture to industrial wage-earning are commonly met with. The Minas for instance, while largely agriculturists are celebrated chowkidars.

The South

Among the tribes of the south, differences of environment generate economic differences. The Todas and the Paniyans of the Nilgiris are characteristically pastoral. The Yerukalas of Guntur, Kurnool and Cuddapah are nomads, while the Koyas and the Savaras are shifting cultivators. On the other end of the scale are the Chenchus and the Yenadis, mostly hunting or collecting food in the hilly tracts of Andhra Pradesh.

TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION AND TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

The clustering and concentration of the tribal population in areas negative to settled agriculture has far reaching implications for development planning. Since socio-economic deprivation of the tribal groups tends to get subsumed within the framework of regional underdevelopment, the spatial dimension of the strategies of development acquires crucial significance in the situation.

It will not be out of place to have a brief review of the official policy adopted in India since independence towards the administration and development of tribal areas. The major objectives of the policy with regard to the tribes and the tribal areas may be summarised as follows :

(i) Preserving the tribal social customs from sudden erosion;
(ii) safeguarding their traditional vocations without the danger of their being pauperized by exploitation by the more sophisticated elements of population;
(iii) taking necessary steps to reduce the existing state of tribal isolation; and
(iv) raising their educational level and the standard of living in order to facilitate their assimilation with the rest of the population.[16]

The Sub-committee on Tribal areas, which submitted its report in two instalments in August and September 1947 recommended that the areas predominantly inhabitated by the tribal groups be recognised as 'Scheduled Areas' and special arrangements be made in regard to their administration.

The Constitution of India under the Fifth Schedule empowers the President of India to declare any area in the states of the Indian Union to be a 'scheduled area'. In the period 1950-77 the President has issued the following orders specifying the scheduled areas :

a. The Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order 1950, dated 26th January, 1950
b. The Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950 dated 7th December, 1950
c. The Madras Schedule Areas (Cesser) Order, 1951, dated 22nd June, 1951
d. The Andhra Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1955, dated 9th September, 1955
e. Scheduled Areas (Himachal Pradesh) Order, 1975, dated 21st November, 1975
f. Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977, dated 31st December, 1977.

The Scheduled areas lie in eight states, *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan.

The following territories in the states of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram were recognised as the tribal areas.

(i) North Cachar Hills District; (ii) Mikir Hills District; (iii) United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District; (iv) Garo Hills District; (v) Chakma, Lakher and Pawi areas in Mizoram.

The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution also provided for District and Regional Councils which were empowered to make laws with respect to,

a. allotment, occupation or use, or the setting apart of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest, for the purpose of agriculture, grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town,

   provided that nothing in such laws shall prevent the compulsory acquisition of any land whether occupied or unoccupied, for public purposes (by the government of the state concerned) in accordance with the law for the time being in force authorising such acquisition;

b. the management of any forest not being a reserved forest;
c. the use of any canal or water-course for the purpose of agriculture;
d. the regulation of the practice of Jhum or other forms of shifting cultivations;
e. the establishment of village or town committees, councils and their powers;
f. any other matter relating to village or town administration, including village or town police and public health and sanitation[17].

The appointment of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission in 1960, paved the way for a review of the tribal policy since the inception of the Constitution. The Commission recommended that "all tribal areas should be grouped under Tribal Development Blocks so that the bulk of the tribal population is brought under intensive development schemes". The development activity was envisaged to cover economic, educational, health and communication aspects of the tribal areas.

The tribal problem was again reviewed at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The states and union territories were classified into two groups according to the proportion of tribal population. The plans and programmes in the states or union territories with more than 50 per cent tribal population were considered as applicable to the tribes themselves and there was no need for any special efforts to be made in this regard. On the other hand, tribal sub-plans were prepared for areas of tribal concentration (50 per cent or more tribal population at the block level or at any other level higher than the block). The states and union territories for which tribal sub-plans were designed included Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu (*Plate* 20). These sub-plan areas covered some 65 per cent of the tribal population of the country. By the end of 1978 the longterm objectives of the tribal sub-plans were stated to be as follows :

i to narrow down the gap between the levels of development of tribal and other areas; and
ii to improve the quality of life of the tribal communities covered by these sub-plans.

However, there were formidable difficulties in the implementation of these objectives and the social and economic disparity between the tribal and nontribal segments of population managed to survive despite the sub-plans. Moreover, there is little evidence to show that this strategy has prevented exploitation existing in various forms.

Viewed in this context, tribal area sub-plans appear to be a step in the right direction. However, the fact that the need for such sub-plans was recognised after four decades of planning in the country indicates the distorted perceptions of the felt needs of the deprived sections of the people in the corridors of power. Now that a new dimension has already been introduced in the development endeavours, the specific problems of integrated and comprehensive regional development of tribal territories in different environments need to be identified and specific solutions found for them. The temptation to ignore the peculiarities of tribal areas in the name of integrated area development should be strongly resisted. At the same time, the regional specifics of different tribal territories cannot be brushed aside in the name of tribal development. The problems can be correctly posed and satisfactorily solved only within the framework of an intersection sub-set between the two sets - *tribal development* and *area development*.

It is heartening to note that the tribal policies of the Central and the State Governments have already come out of the labyrinth structured by 'romantic' idealization, wherein the 'primitives' were considered as living specimens to be preserved in the Garden of Eden - unpolluted and undisturbed. Impulses of growth, though still quite weak, are already getting generated within tribal territories through the development of productive forces. The

minerally rich belts of Chotanagpur, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, for example, have witnessed industrial growth at a rapid rate. It is, however unfortunate that growth impulses tend to get impounded within enclaves, leaving the tribal hinterland, by and large, unaffected. One moves from a node of advanced ferrous metallurgy to a neolithic hinterland - the distance of three thousand years being traversed in some cases within ten kilometres.

The exploitative character of the relationship between the negative non-tribal elements, on the one hand, and the tribal communities, on the other, is also getting modified and has weakened considerably. While destroying the tribal way of life, this exogenous constraint had acted as a serious impediment in the emergence of new modes. Since the parasites had flourished on decaying organisms, they had developed a vested interest in decay and stagnation. It is hoped that these will increasingly become things of the past as the images of the alien outsider - the land grabber, the money-lender, the pimp, the hooch seller and the forest contractor still linger in the perception of the tribal people.

The situation calls for rigorous endeavours to develop tribal territories on the basis of an optimal utilization of their resource base through the total unfolding of production cycles based on them. While doing so, special care had to be taken to preserve and further strengthen the egalitarian traditions and the surviving elements of the communitarian forms of ownership which characterize the tribal way of life; so that the price for development has not to be paid in terms of widening stratification and the resultant accentuation of vertical disparities within tribal communities. It has also to be ensured that ecosystems, in which the tribal peoples are deeply involved through every fibre of their being, are modified through developmental activities in such a manner that they get stabilized at a higher level of equilibrium rather than disrupted and destroyed. It is only through such strategies that the tribal people can be effectively brought within the national mainstream and enabled to partake of the fruits of development so far denied to them.

NOTES

1. It has been found useful to use the location quotient as an index of concentration of tribal population in a unit area as compared to the general distribution in the country as a whole. The technique has been widely employed in economic geography where 'an area's share of national employment in an industry is compared with its share of all national employment'. (see P. Sargent Florence, *Political and Economic Planning Report* on the location of Industry, London, 1939, p. 287; also see National Resource Planning Board, *Industrial Location and National Resources,* Washington, 1943, p.107). The index was used with specific reference to industrial employment by John M. Mattila and W.R. Thomson ('The Measurement of Economic Base of Metropolitan Area',Gibbs (ed.), *Urban Research Methods,* p.333). The technique of location quotient is, however, being used here for the first time in the analysis of the distribution of social categories.
2. The categorization has been done on the basis of the departure of location quotient value of each district from unity - unity being the critical value. All location quotients have been divided into the series - those below and above unity. In order to identify the magnitude of concentration in the districts with location quotient values higher than unity, further grouping of the districts has been done on the basis of their share of tribal population.
3. There are several techniques for combining the variables to construct a composite index. (i) The simplest method is to rank the districts or talukas, according to the value of different variables and then to add the ranks. The drawbacks of this method are too obvious. As the ranks conceal the actual differences in the value of a variate, the composite index is a very crude indicator of the combining differences, (ii) A second method often used in regionalization is the one in which the standard scores for different variables of each unit are added up. This method does not seem to be very useful in the present context. (iii) Another sophisticated technique known as the principal components analysis is gaining popularity. The method finds an index having the highest correlation with the relevant variables and the ranking is done on the basis of component or by combining components. This technique takes care of the method of multi-collinearity by minimising the influence of the variables having stray inter-relationships. This method possesses certain satisfactory statistical properties, although results need not always be the best. It involves elaborate computation. In cases when the number of variables is small and they have negligible inter-correlation, application of this method does not seem to justify the rigour of this exercise.
4. Subba Rao identifies three belts of tribal concentration. His first tribal belt lies in the 'Vindhyan Complex' comprising the Satpuras, Vindhyas, Mahadeo Hills, Maikal and Hazaribagh ranges and the Chotanagpur, Singbhum and Manbhum Plateaux. In this complex live the Bhils, Gonds, Dangs, Santals, Oraons, Mundas, Baigas, Hos, and a host of other tribes, Running almost at rightangles to this system on its western end is the western Belt, beginning with Aravallis, the Sahyadris and the long chain of Western Ghats down to the southern tip of the peninsula, supporting the Bhils, Dangs, Worlis, Todas, Kurumbars, Kadars, Puliyans, Muthunans, etc. On the Eastern Ghats, which turn southwestwards to join the Western Ghats, live the Saoras, Baigas, Chenchus, Reddis, Irulas and Yenadis. Subba Rao, *Personality of India*, (Baroda, 1958), pp. 14-16.
5. F.J. Richards. 'Geographic Factors in Indian Archaeology', *Indian Antiquary*, LXII, 1932, pp.231-234.
6. K.M. Panikkar, *Geographical Factors in Indian History*, (Bombay 1955), pp.5-6.
7. The 'refuge zone' theory largely explains some of the peculiarities of social evolution in India. The observed archaeological anomalies call for a zone of immigration in which the first appearance of a form is rapidly followed by the maximum after which the form lingers on in a gradually diminishing proportion. W.B. Wright, *Tools and the Man*, (London). p.160.
8. Works of H.H. Risley, B.S. Guha, Hutton, L.A.K. Iyer, D.N. Majumdar, Lapicque and others have added a lot to our understanding of the racial affinities of the Indian tribes (See Bibliographical References).
9. However, this opinion has evolved through a long discussion in which individual viewpoints have vastly differed from one another.

   The classification of Indian people from an anthropometric point of view was first attempted by Herbert Risley and published by the Census of India, 1901. He divided the Indian people in seven types, and distinguished three major categories among the tribal population; (1) Dravidian Tribes (Central India, Chotanagpur, Southern Plateau); (2) Mongoloid Tribes (North-East India); and (3) Turko-Iranian Tribes: (a) The Bloch and Bruhi (Pathans),

(b) Turko_Iranian (Afghans and Jats), H.H. Risley, *The People of India*, Oriental Book Reprint Corporation, Delhi, 1969.

Risley's classification did not contain any reference to the Negrito elements in the tribal population of India. His classification was not purely racial but also took linguistic and cultural factors into consideration.

A.C Huddon disagreed with Risley and put forward an alternative classification of the races of India. The oldest existing stratum according to him was represented by various 'pre-Dravidian jungle tribes'. 'The Dravidians may have been the original inhabitants of the valley of Ganges in Western Bengal and after many wanderings apparently across India, they settled mainly in Chotanagpur'. The tribal groups of India according to him belong to three categories, *i.e.*, Proto-Australoid, Dravidian and Indo-Aryan. (A.C. Huddon, *The Wanderings of People*, 1919, p.25). It may be noted that 'Indo-Aryan' is a linguistic, and not a racial group.

This system was modified by Hutton in the census of 1931. He identified three types of tribes in India. (1) Negrito, (2) Proto-Australoid, and (3) Mongoloid. (J.H. Hutton, *Census of India* 1931, Vol. I, Part I, 1935). B.S. Guha who was also associated with the Census of 1931 modified the scheme further. His classification of the Indian tribes is given below: (1) Negrito (tribes of Travancore and Cochin), (2) Proto-Australoid, (3) Mongoloid consisting of : (i) Palaeo-Mongoloid, and (ii) Tibeto-Mongoloid. (B.S. Guha, *Racial Elements in Population*, Oxford Pamphlets. Bombay, 1944).

10. The question of the remnants of a Negrito racial stock in India has been controversial. Negroid features have been reported in a number of surveys conducted among the tribal groups in the South Indian hills and in the Andaman islands. It is generally believed that the Negroid racial elements infiltrated into India sometime by the close of the first millennium A.D. (Majumdar *cf.* Huddon. *The Wanderings of People*, 1919, p.25). The surveys of Major Molesworth and of Fowler and Turner yielded substantial data to prove the Negrito affinities of a number of South Indian tribes, such as the Kadars, the Pulayans, the Uralis and the Kanikkars. Guha agreed with earlier views, but Aiyappan, and later on Majumdar, differed with the main constructs of the Negritic-origin theory on the ground that the results of studies based on a few individuals could not be supposed to be the basic trait of a tribe and thus failed to prove the existence of a Negrito strain on a Negrito substratum. (see, Majumdar, *Races and Cultures of India*, 1961, pp. 54-55).

11. The racial status of all Proto-Australoids cannot be similar as millennia of race admixture has led to various degrees of hybridization. The Bhils who are racially identified with the Mundas and linguistically with the speakers of the Indo-Aryan language family are a case in point. Majumdar has collected some significant anthropometric data for Bhils of Panch Mahals and other groups like the Korwas and the Oraons. He has come to the conclusion that the Bhils have a longer nose than the Pre-Dravidian tribes. He also found other Bhils as different from the Bhils of Panch Mahals. The differences have evidently developed at a later stage due to contacts with other racial stocks. It seems that the Bhils constituted a homogeneous group in the past but in course of time, they mixed up with others in varying degrees thus developing the present heterogeneity.

12. Risley and Huddon grouped the Minas among the Indo-Aryans. However, Indo-Aryan is not a racial group, and as stated earlier signifies a family of languages. Guha has categorized them as roto-Nordic. - B.S. Guha, *Racial Elements in Population*, Oxford University Press, 1944.

13. Gurdon P.R.T., *The Khasis*, (Calcutta 1903), *cit.*, S. Barakataka. *Tribes in Assam*, National Book Trust (New Delhi, 1965).

14. S.C. Roy, *The Mundas and Their Country*, Calcutta, 1912.

15. Spate, *India and Pakistan*, (London, 1954), p. 587.

16. P.S.K. Menon, 'Administration of Tribal Areas - A Historical Perspective', in Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, *Occasional Papers* on Tribal Development, No. 27 (New Delhi, 1979), p. 40.

17. *Ibid.*, pp. 44-45.

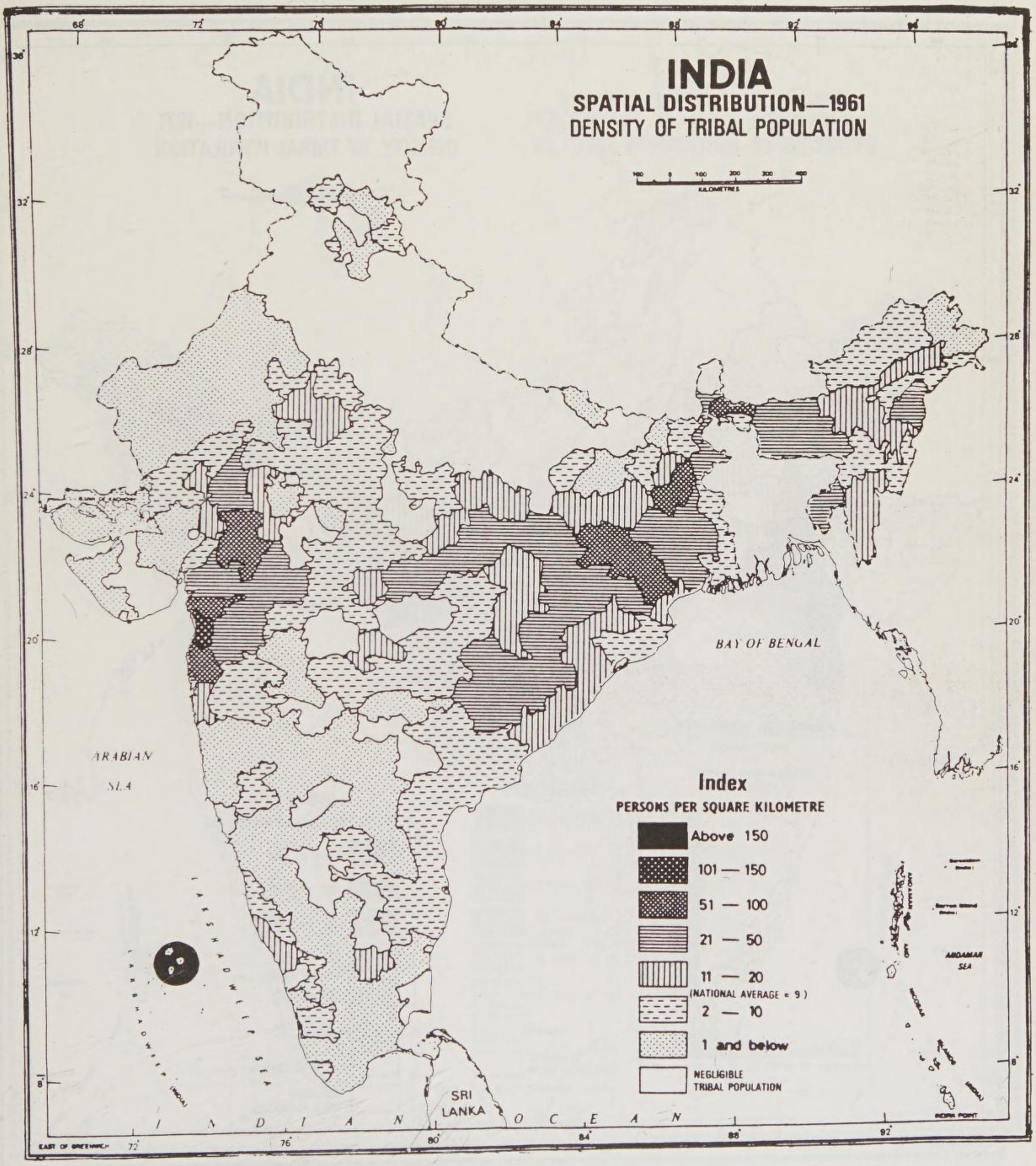

INDIA
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION—1961
DENSITY OF TRIBAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
Index
PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
Above 150
101 — 150
51 — 100
21 — 50
11 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE = 9)
2 — 10
1 and below
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
ANDAMAN SEA
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 4

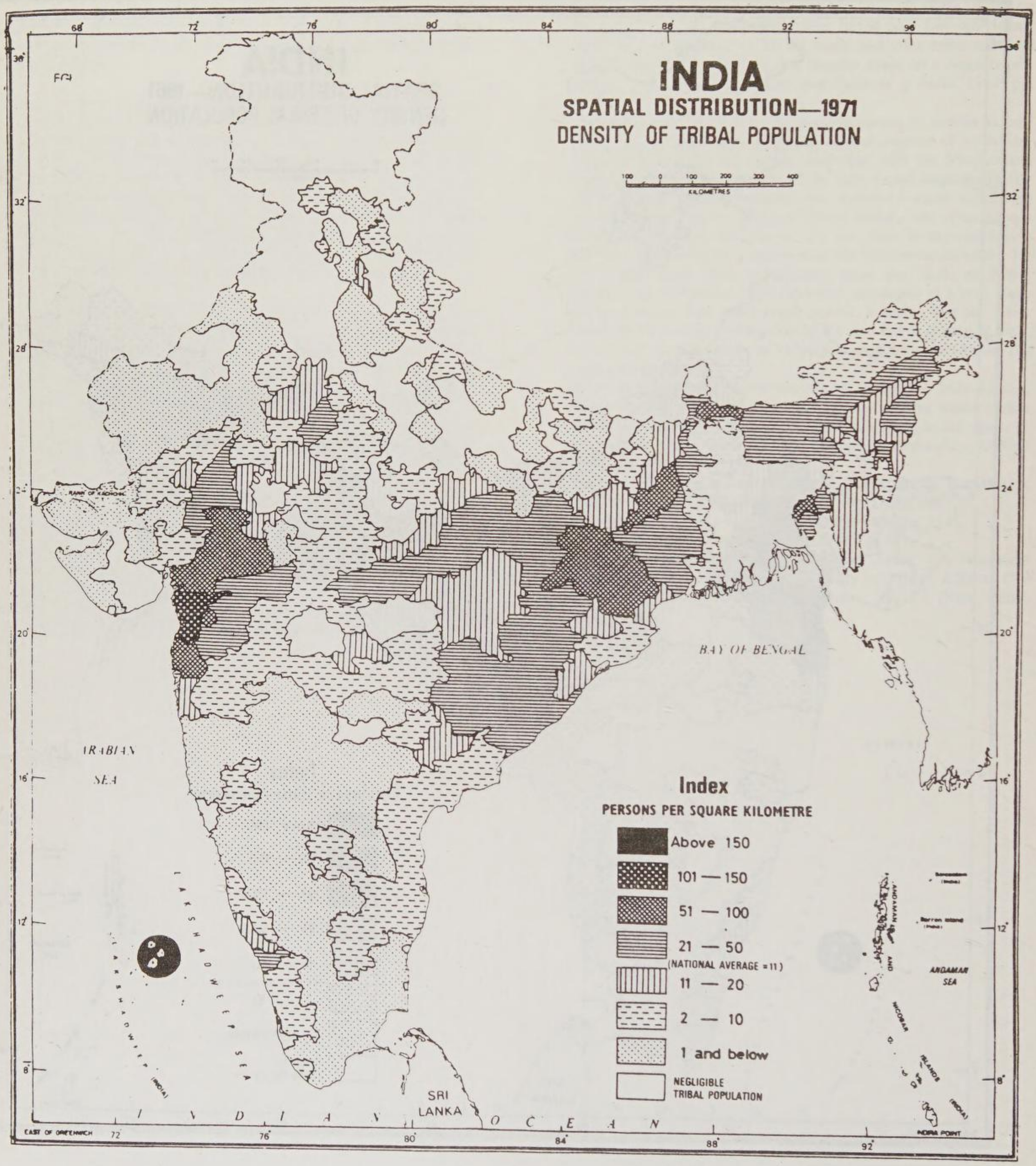

INDIA
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION—1971
DENSITY OF TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
Above 150
101 — 150
51 — 100
21 — 50
(NATIONAL AVERAGE = 11)
11 — 20
2 — 10
1 and below
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
TROPIC OF CANCER
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 5

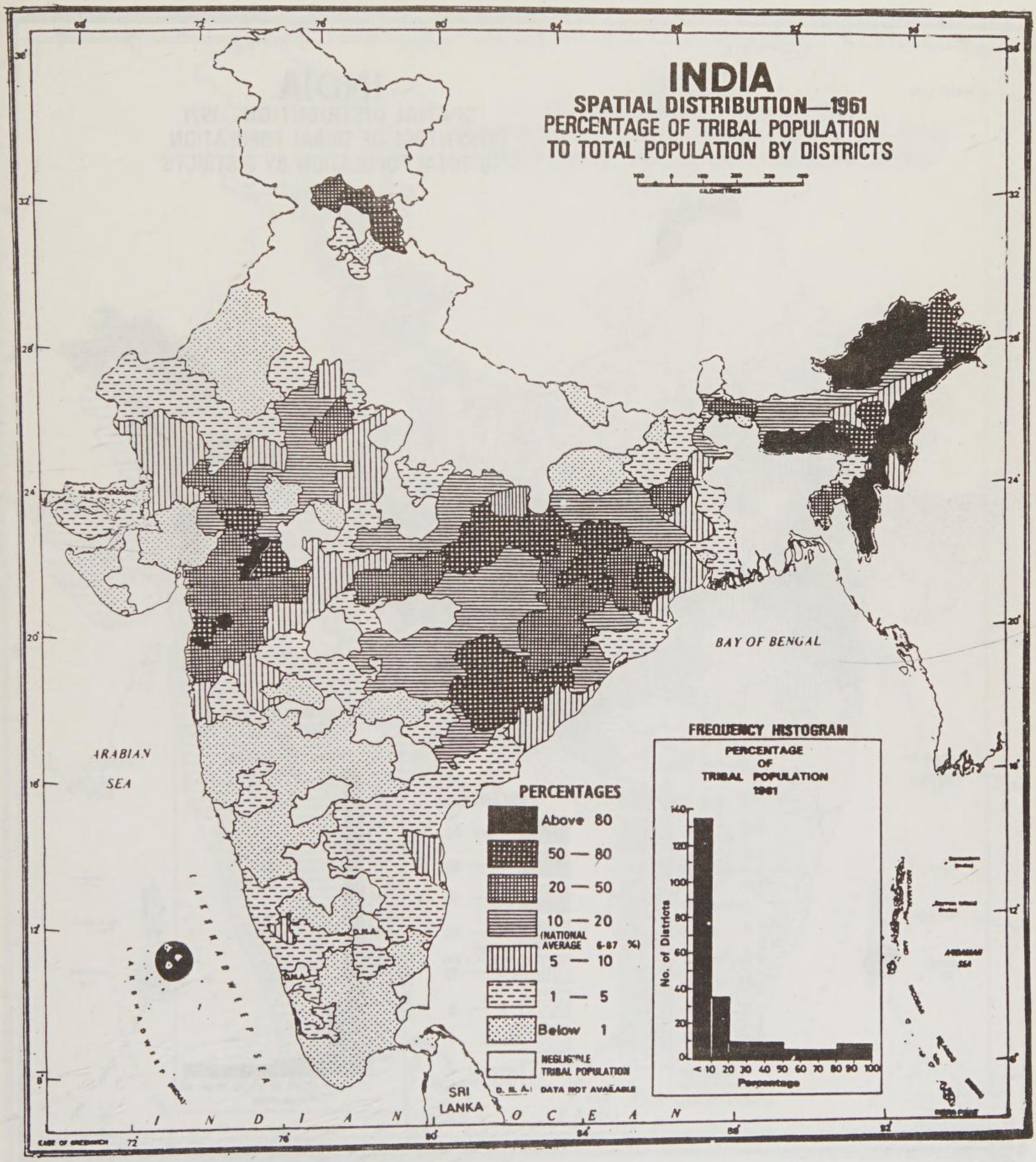

INDIA
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION—1961
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION
TO TOTAL POPULATION BY DISTRICTS
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
PERCENTAGES
Above 80
50 — 80
20 — 50
10 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 6·87 %)
5 — 10
1 — 5
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1961
No. of Districts
Percentage
< 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

PLATE 6

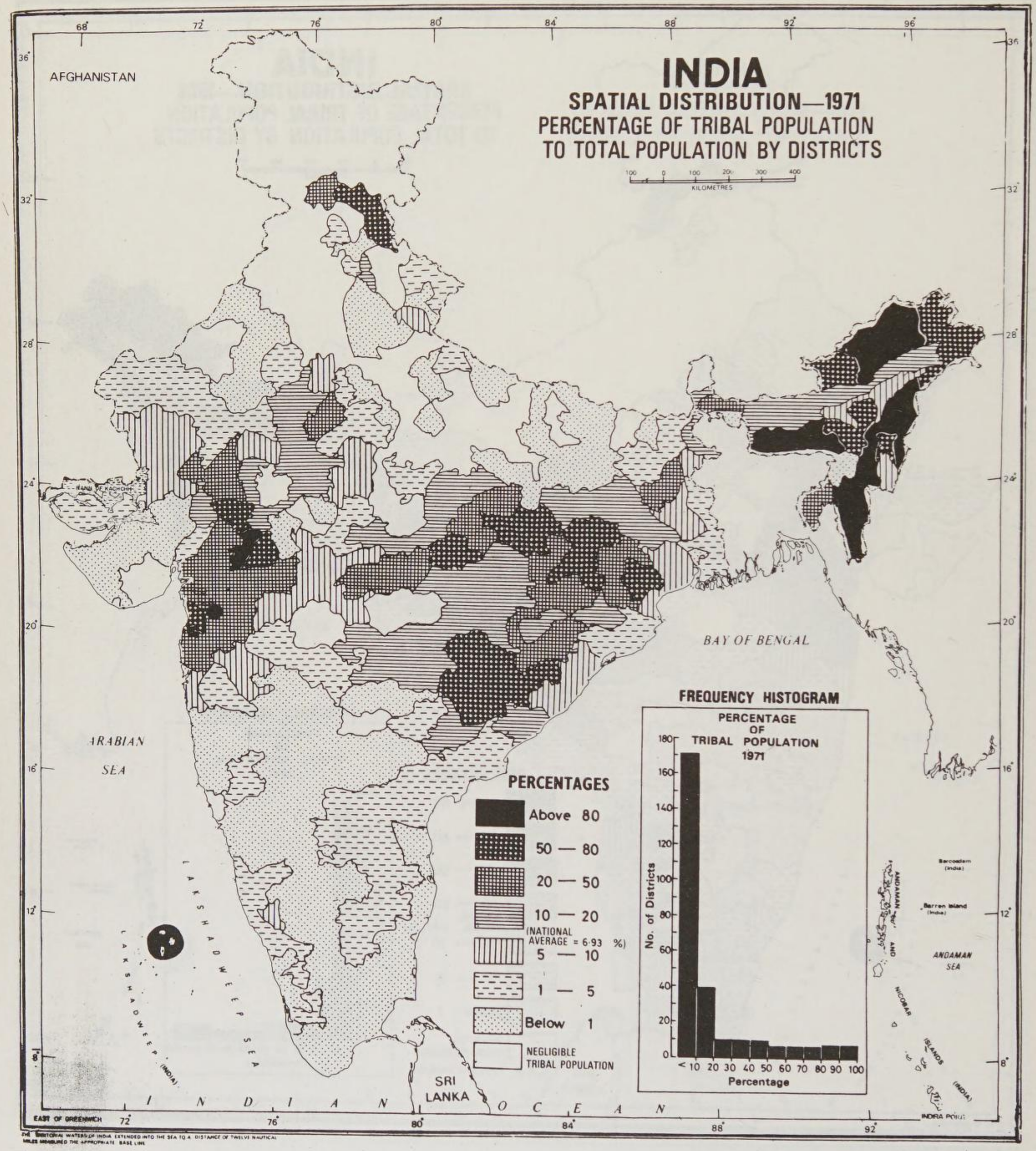

INDIA
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION
TO TOTAL POPULATION BY DISTRICTS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Barcoadam (India)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
PERCENTAGES
Above 80
50 — 80
20 — 50
10 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE = 6·93 %)
5 — 10
1 — 5
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1971
No. of Districts
Percentage
< 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
EAST OF GREENWICH
TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTENDED INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE

PLATE 7

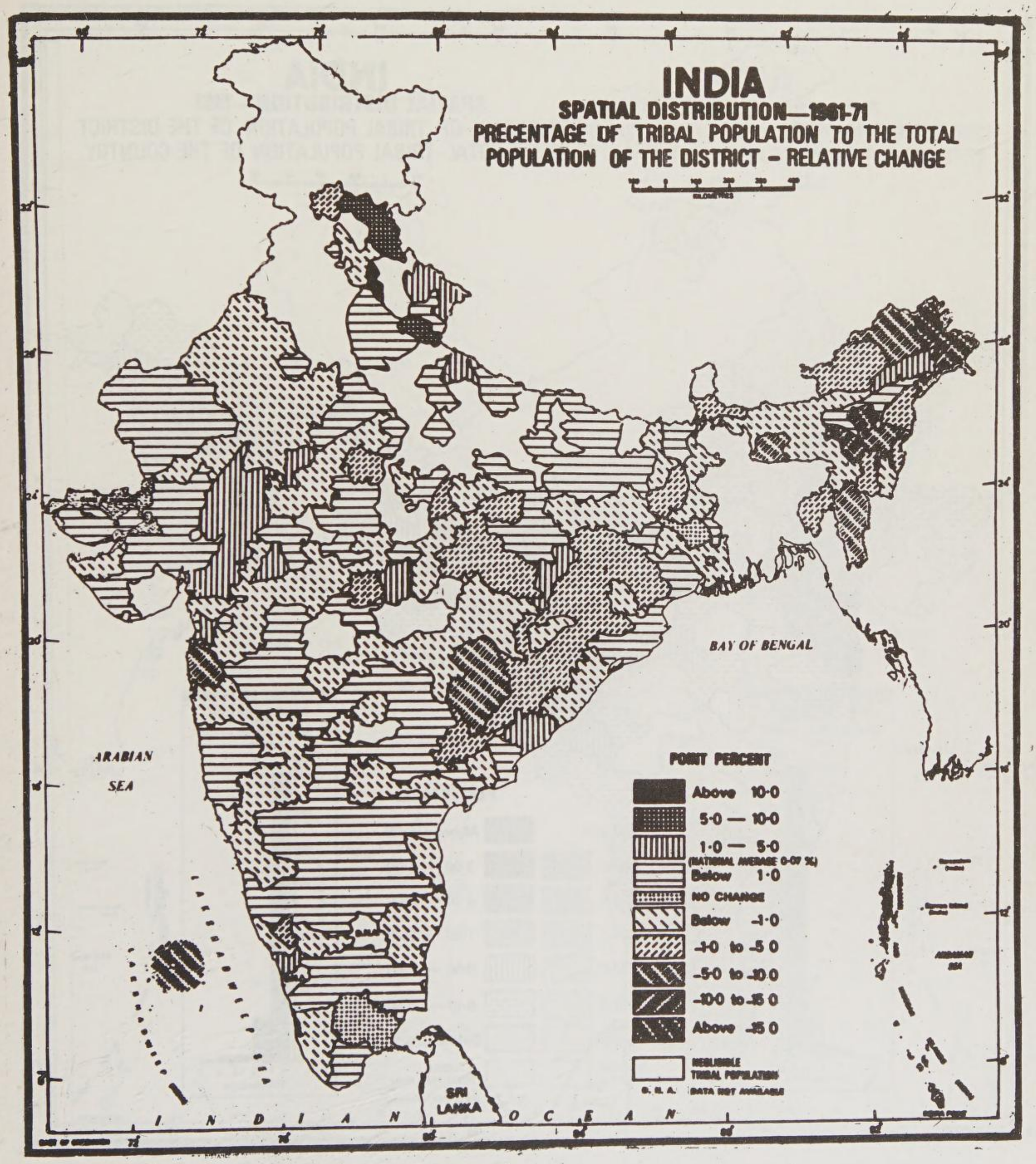

INDIA
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION—1961-71
PRECENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT – RELATIVE CHANGE
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
POINT PERCENT
Above 10·0
5·0 — 10·0
1·0 — 5·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 0·07 %)
Below 1·0
NO CHANGE
Below -1·0
-1·0 to -5·0
-5·0 to -10·0
-10·0 to -15·0
Above -15·0
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 8

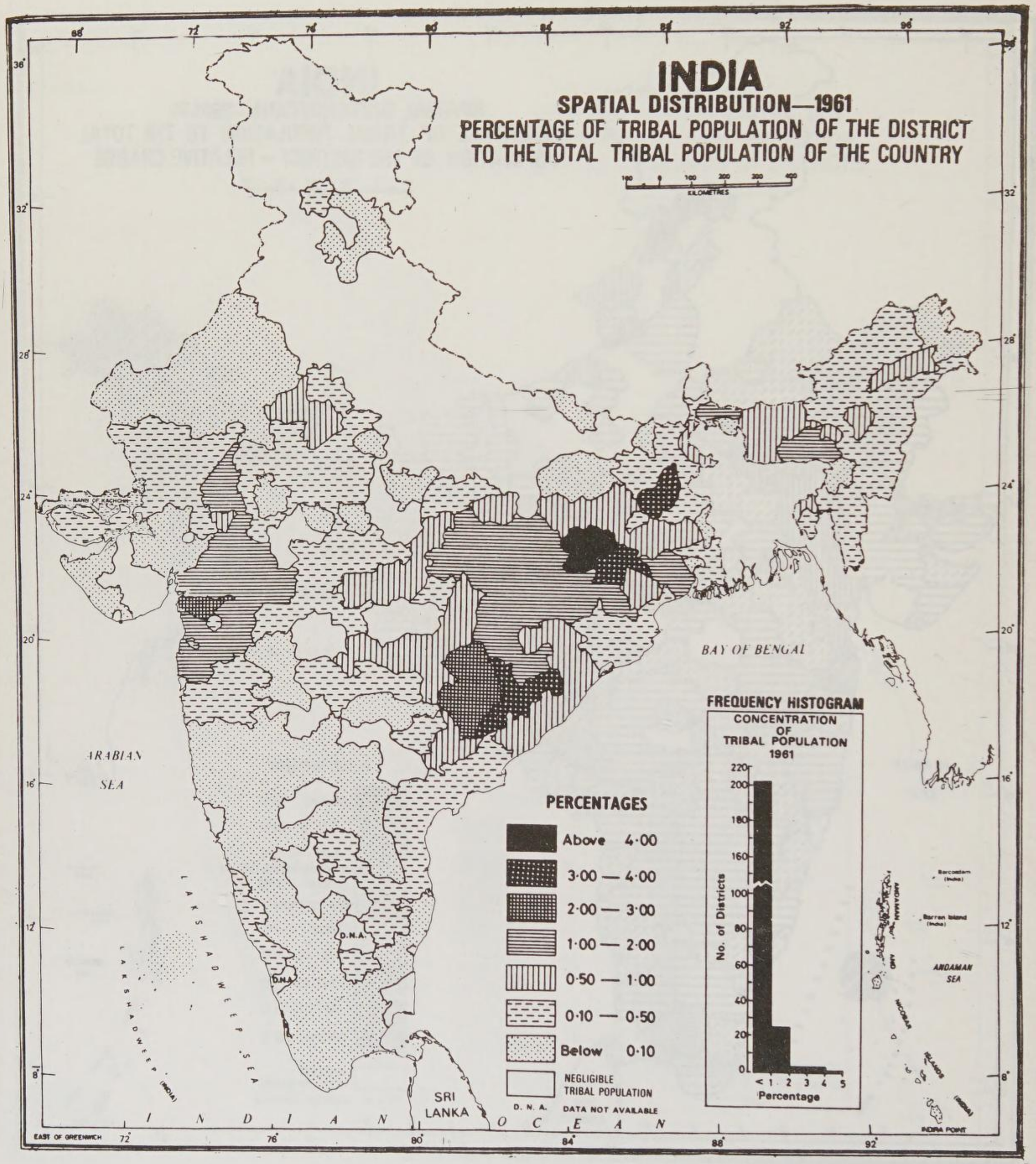

INDIA
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION—1961
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 4·00
3·00 — 4·00
2·00 — 3·00
1·00 — 2·00
0·50 — 1·00
0·10 — 0·50
Below 0·10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM
CONCENTRATION OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1961
No. of Districts
Percentage
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
RANN OF KACHCHH
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 9

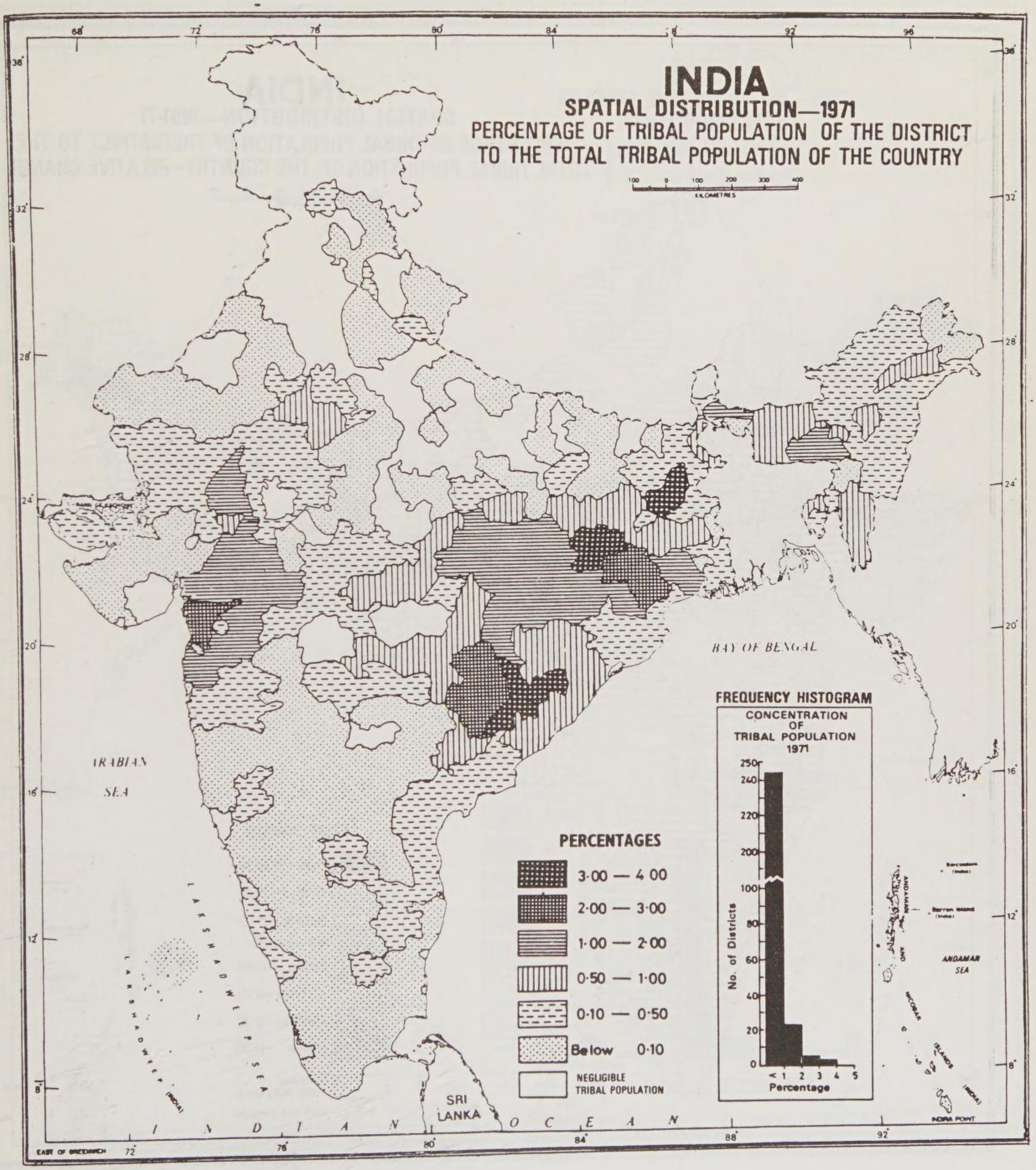

INDIA
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
3·00 — 4·00
2·00 — 3·00
1·00 — 2·00
0·50 — 1·00
0·10 — 0·50
Below 0·10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM
CONCENTRATION OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1971
No. of Districts
Percentage
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 10

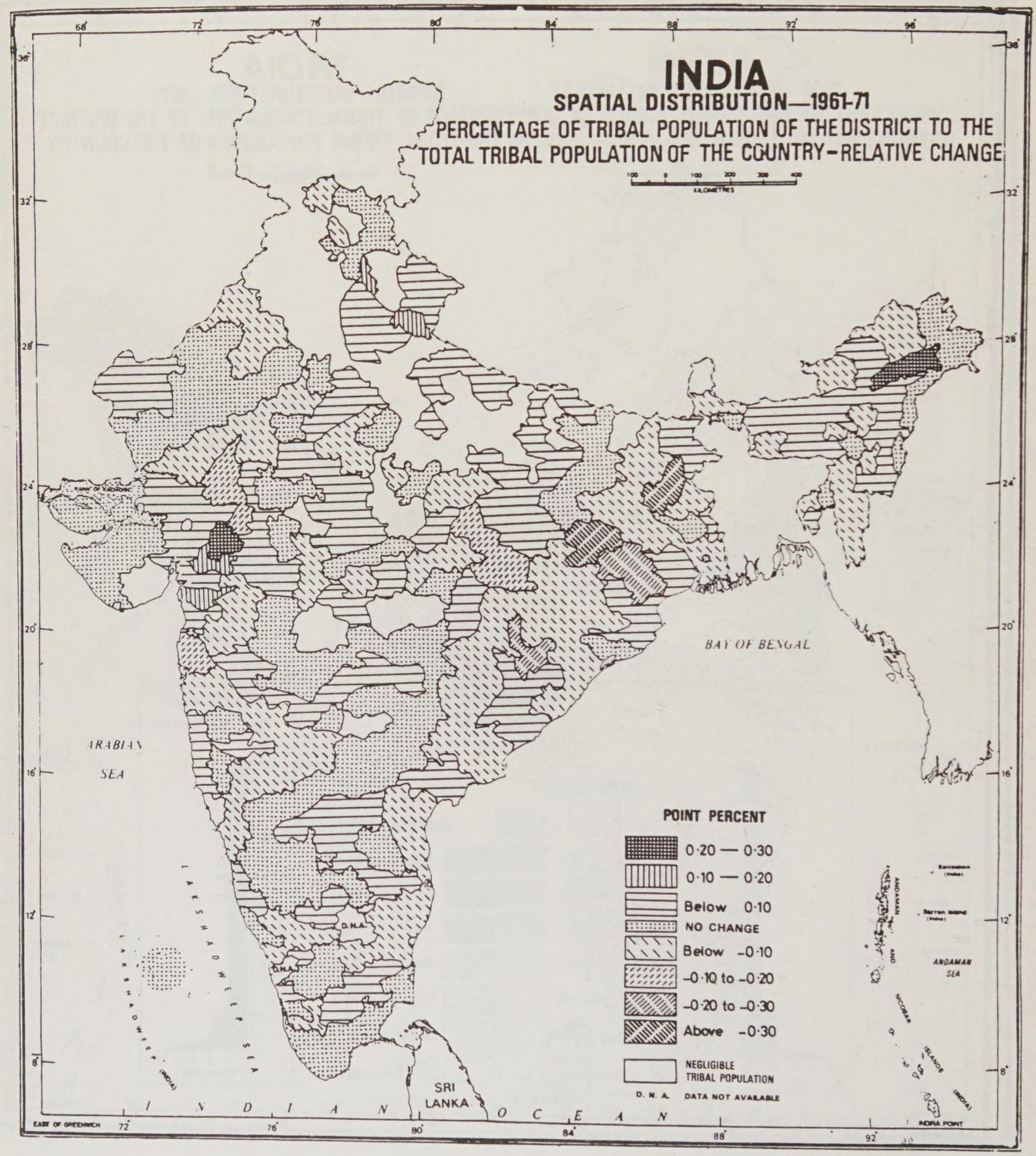

INDIA
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION—1961-71
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY-RELATIVE CHANGE
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
D.N.A.
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
POINT PERCENT
0·20 — 0·30
0·10 — 0·20
Below 0·10
NO CHANGE
Below -0·10
-0·10 to -0·20
-0·20 to -0·30
Above -0·30
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
EAST OF GREENWICH
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°

PLATE 11

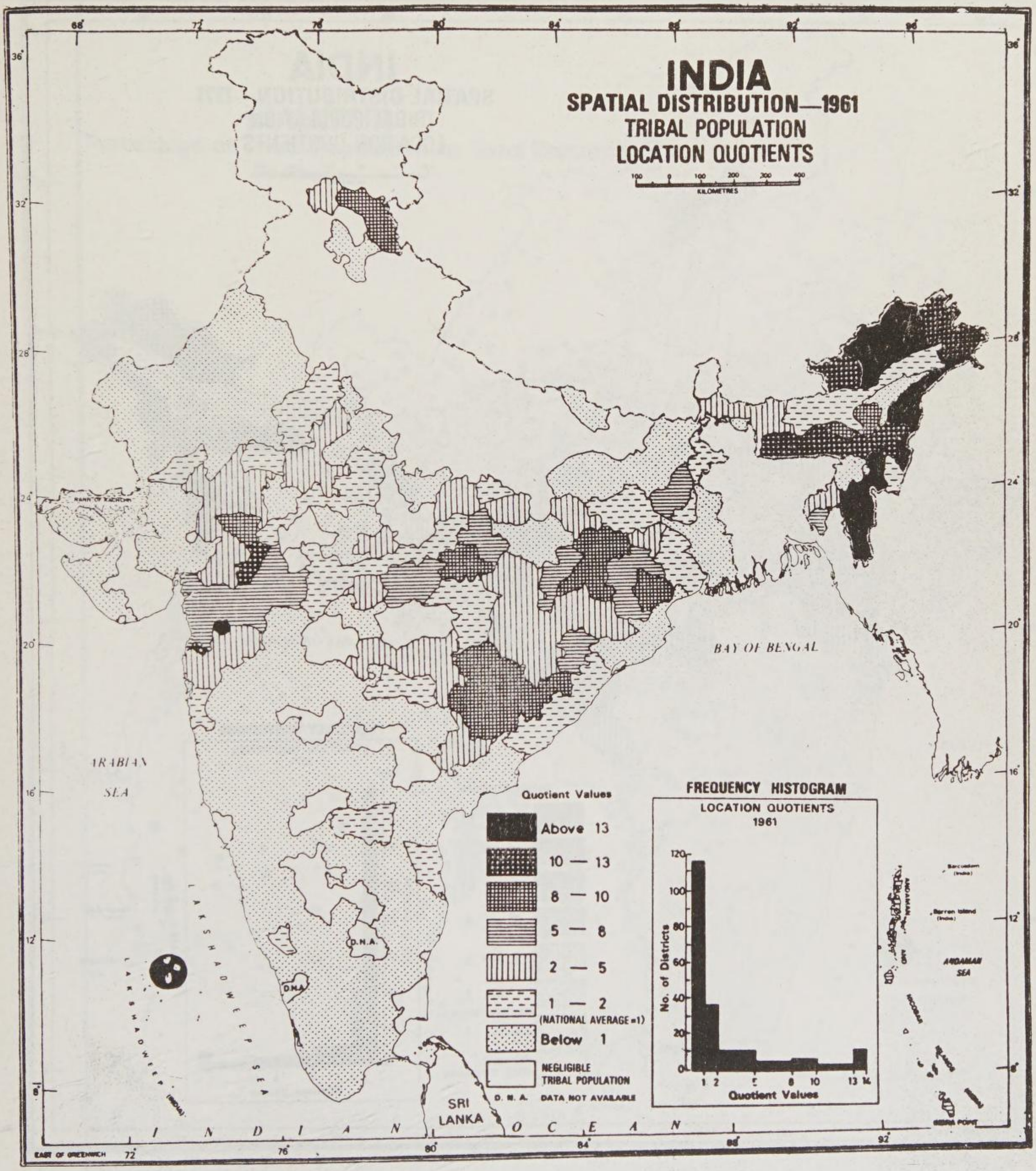

INDIA
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION—1961
TRIBAL POPULATION
LOCATION QUOTIENTS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Quotient Values
Above 13
10 — 13
8 — 10
5 — 8
2 — 5
1 — 2
(NATIONAL AVERAGE =1)
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM
LOCATION QUOTIENTS
1961
No. of Districts
Quotient Values
1 2 5 8 10 13 14
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 12

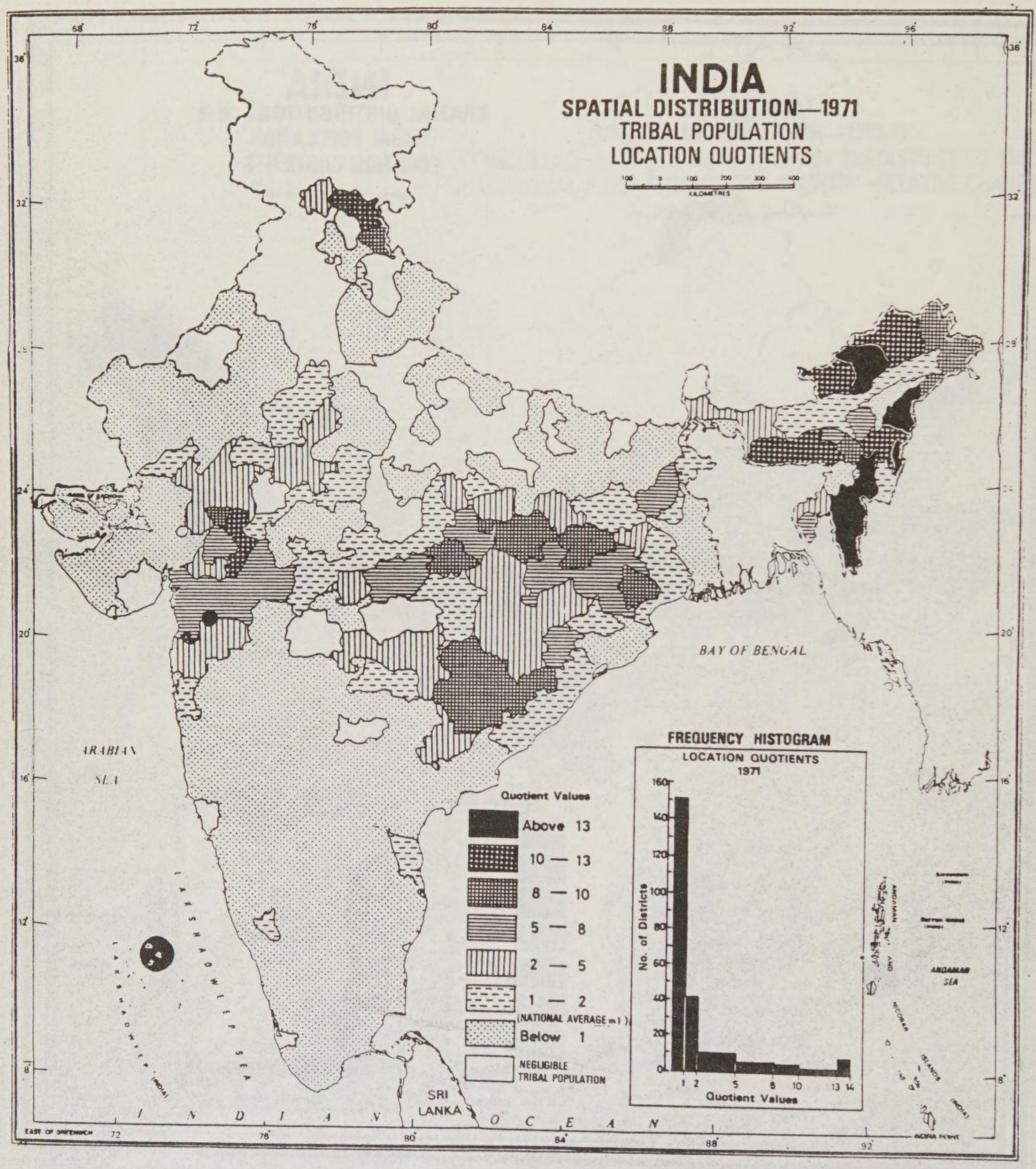

INDIA
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION—1971
TRIBAL POPULATION
LOCATION QUOTIENTS
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
Quotient Values
Above 13
10 — 13
8 — 10
5 — 8
2 — 5
1 — 2
(NATIONAL AVERAGE = 1)
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM
LOCATION QUOTIENTS 1971
No. of Districts
Quotient Values

PLATE 13

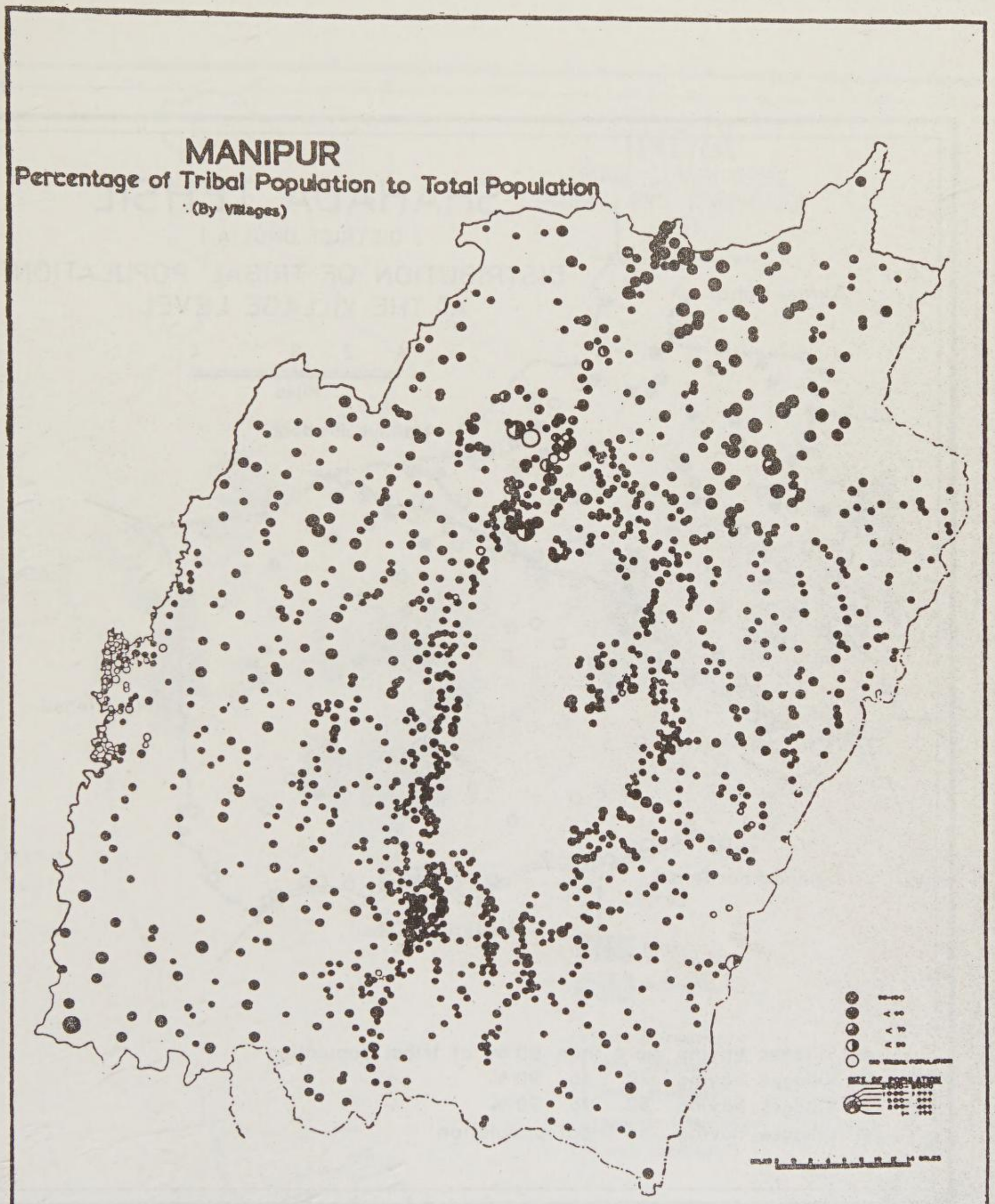

MANIPUR
Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population
(By Villages)

PLATE 14

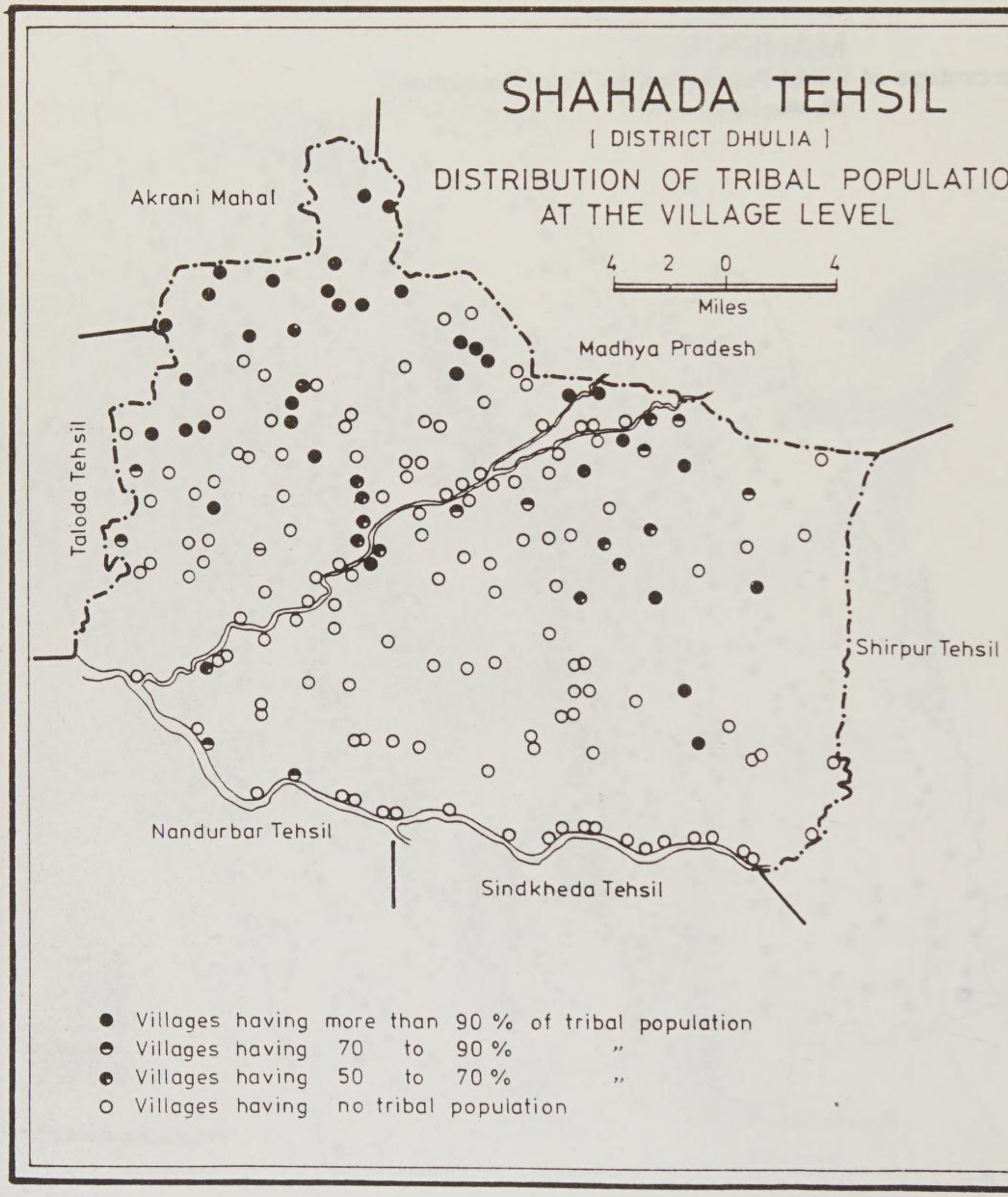

SHAHADA TEHSIL
[DISTRICT DHULIA]
DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL POPULATION
AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL
4 2 0 4
Miles
Akrani Mahal
Madhya Pradesh
Taloda Tehsil
Shirpur Tehsil
Nandurbar Tehsil
Sindkheda Tehsil
● Villages having more than 90 % of tribal population
◒ Villages having 70 to 90 % ,,
◔ Villages having 50 to 70 % ,,
○ Villages having no tribal population

PLATE 15

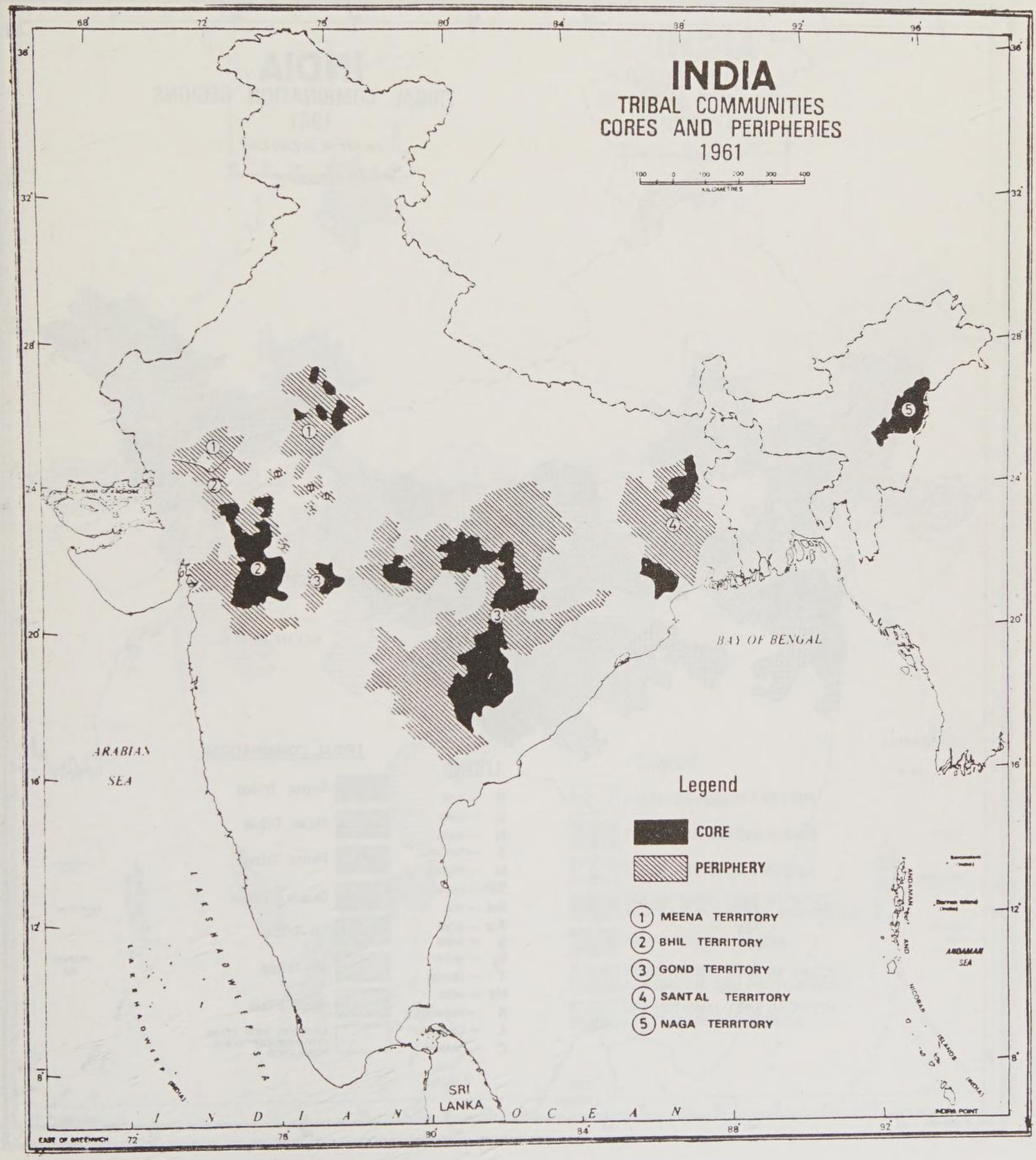

INDIA
TRIBAL COMMUNITIES
CORES AND PERIPHERIES
1961
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
Legend
CORE
PERIPHERY
1 MEENA TERRITORY
2 BHIL TERRITORY
3 GOND TERRITORY
4 SANTAL TERRITORY
5 NAGA TERRITORY

PLATE 16

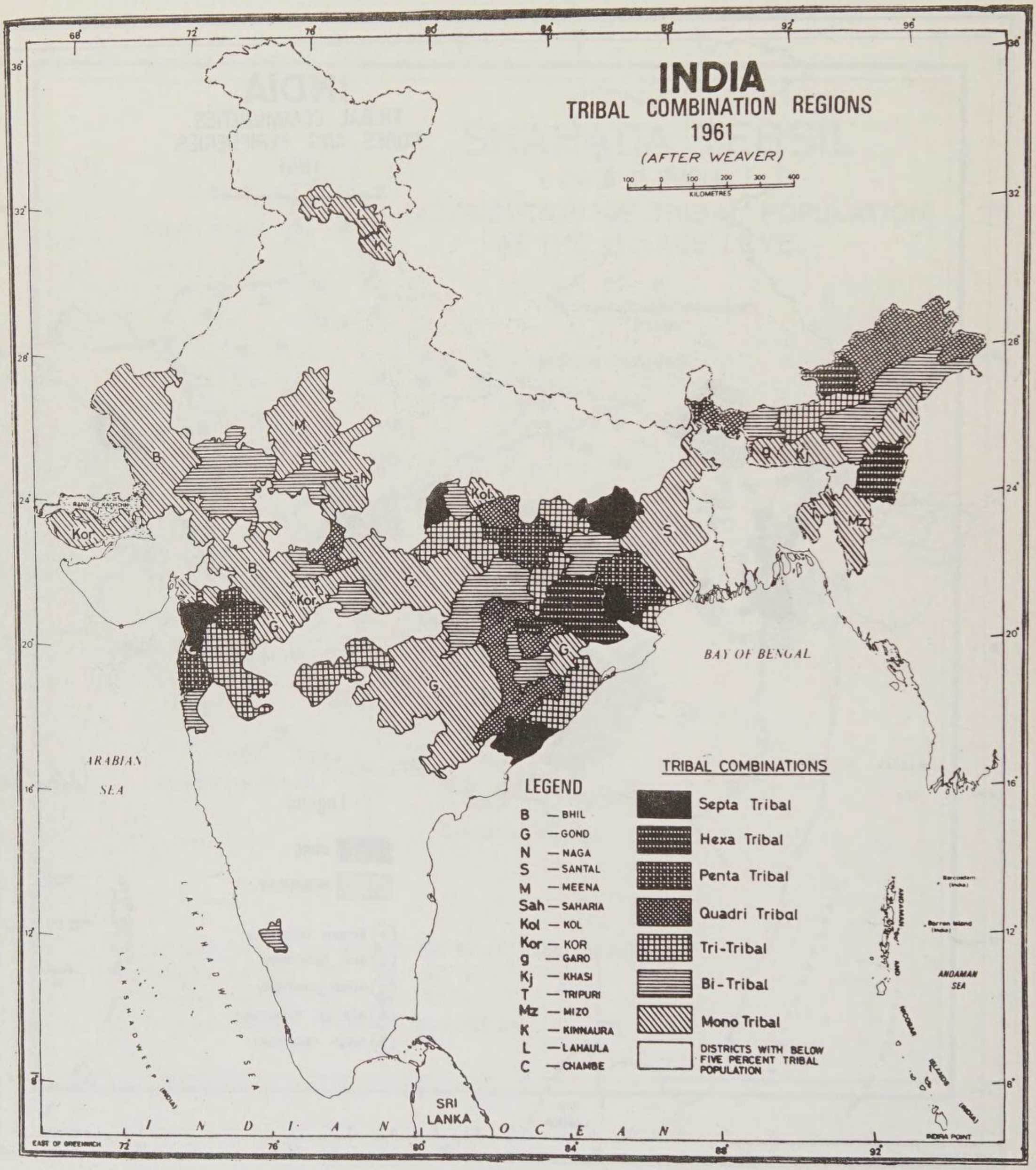

INDIA
TRIBAL COMBINATION REGIONS
1961
(AFTER WEAVER)
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
LEGEND
B — BHIL
G — GOND
N — NAGA
S — SANTAL
M — MEENA
Sah — SAHARIA
Kol — KOL
Kor — KOR
g — GARO
Kj — KHASI
T — TRIPURI
Mz — MIZO
K — KINNAURA
L — LAHAULA
C — CHAMBE
TRIBAL COMBINATIONS
Septa Tribal
Hexa Tribal
Penta Tribal
Quadri Tribal
Tri-Tribal
Bi-Tribal
Mono Tribal
DISTRICTS WITH BELOW FIVE PERCENT TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
RANN OF KACHCHH
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 17

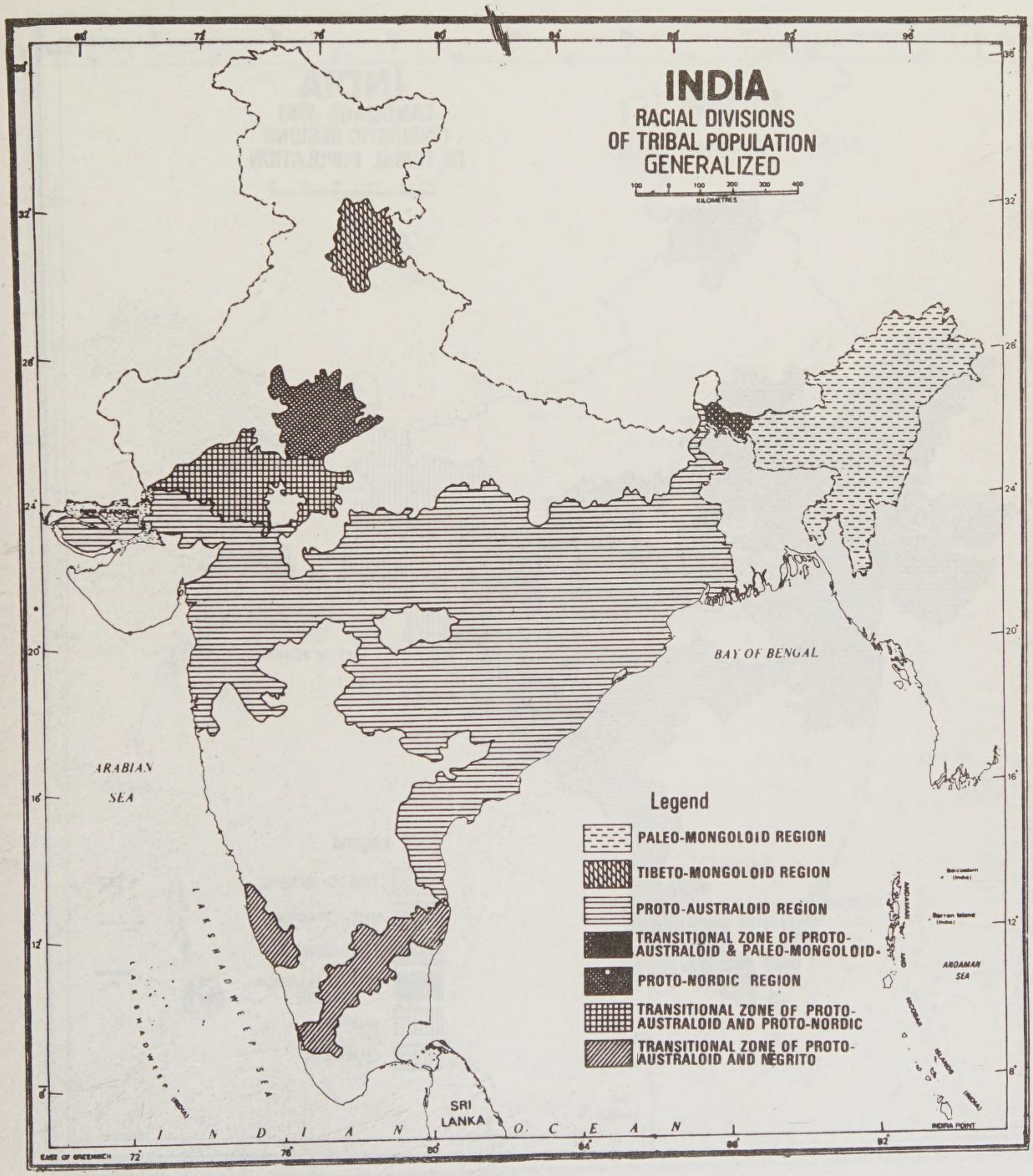

INDIA
RACIAL DIVISIONS
OF TRIBAL POPULATION
GENERALIZED
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN
SEA
I N D I A N O C E A N
SRI
LANKA
ANDAMAN
SEA
Legend
PALEO-MONGOLOID REGION
TIBETO-MONGOLOID REGION
PROTO-AUSTRALOID REGION
TRANSITIONAL ZONE OF PROTO-AUSTRALOID & PALEO-MONGOLOID
PROTO-NORDIC REGION
TRANSITIONAL ZONE OF PROTO-AUSTRALOID AND PROTO-NORDIC
TRANSITIONAL ZONE OF PROTO-AUSTRALOID AND NEGRITO

PLATE 18

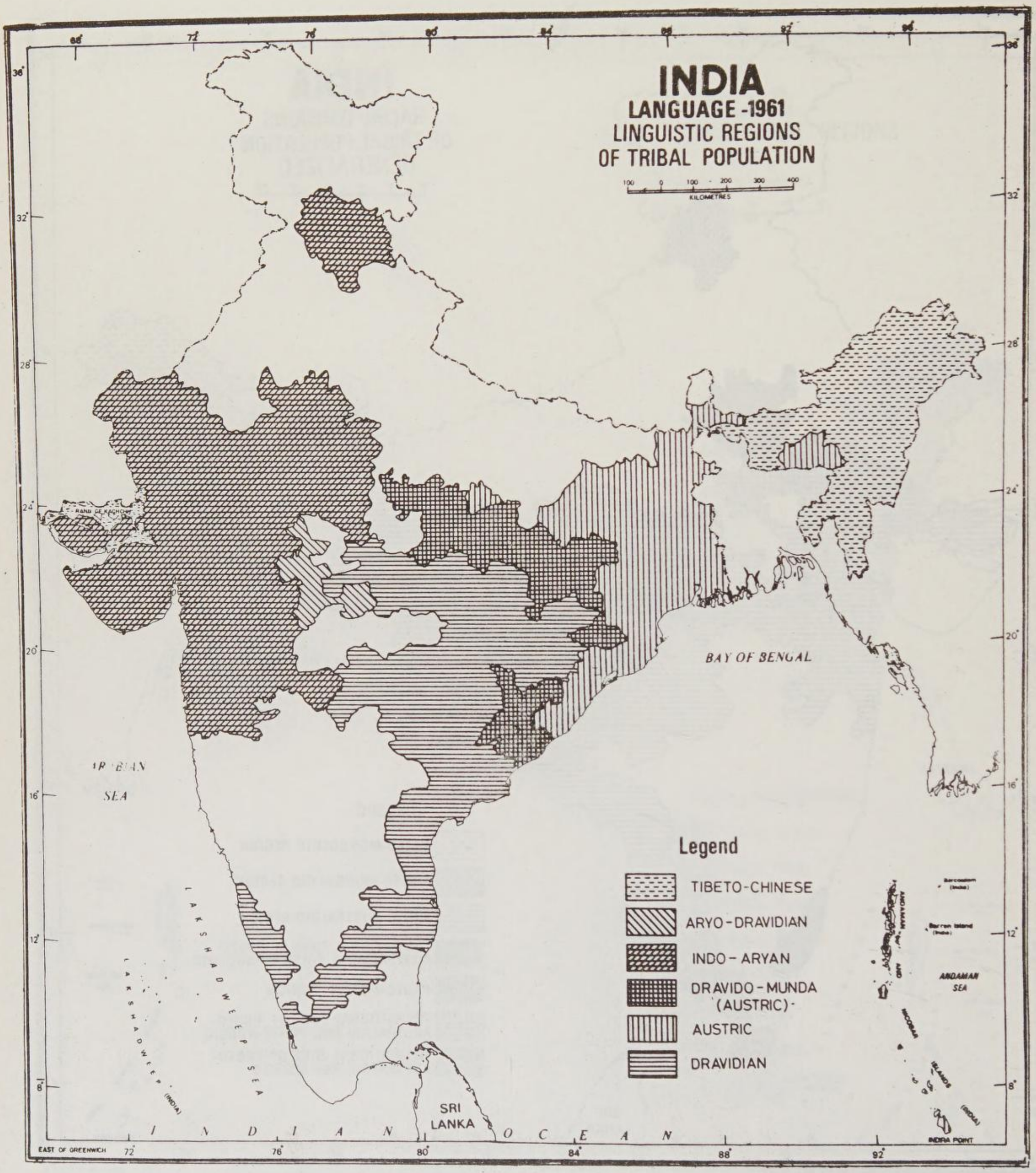

INDIA
LANGUAGE -1961
LINGUISTIC REGIONS
OF TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
RANN OF KACHCHH
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT (INDIA)
Legend
TIBETO-CHINESE
ARYO-DRAVIDIAN
INDO-ARYAN
DRAVIDO-MUNDA (AUSTRIC)
AUSTRIC
DRAVIDIAN
EAST OF GREENWICH
72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 19

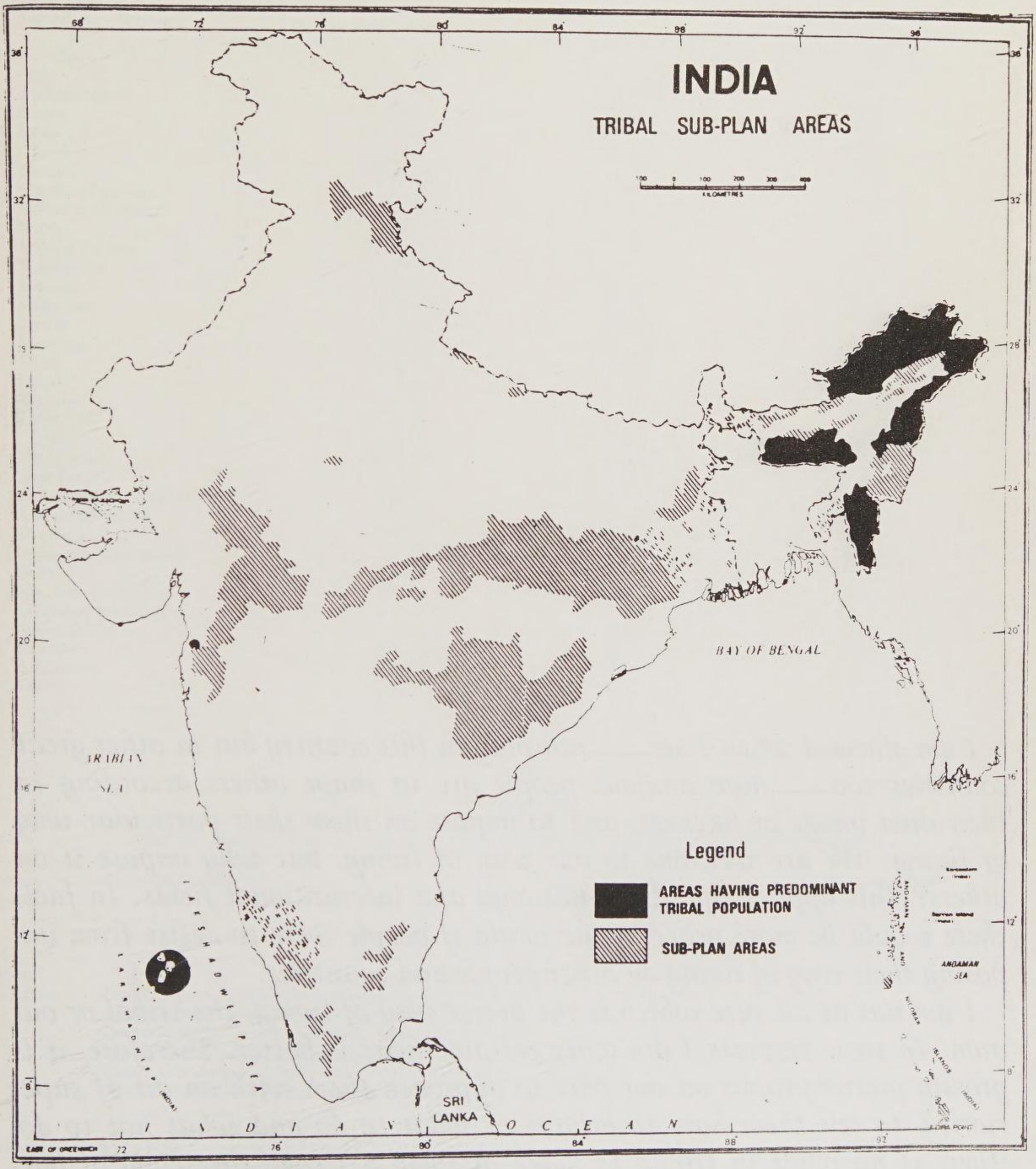

INDIA
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREAS
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
Legend
AREAS HAVING PREDOMINANT TRIBAL POPULATION
SUB-PLAN AREAS

PLATE 20

I am alarmed when I see——not only in this country but in other great countries too——how anxious people are to shape others according to their own image or likeness, and to impose on them their particular way of living. We are welcome to our way of living, but why impose it on others? This applies equally to national and international fields. In fact, there would be more peace in the world if people were to desist from imposing their way of living on other people and countries.

I am not at all sure which is the better way of living, the tribal or our own. In some respects I am quite certain theirs is better. Therefore, it is grossly presumptuous on our part to approach them with an air of superiority, to tell them how to behave or what to do and what not to do. There is no point in trying to make of them a second-rate copy of ourselves.

——JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

APPENDIX A.I

TRIBAL POPULATION AS PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES, 1971

States/Union Territories	Total Population	Population of Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of Tribes to Total Population
India	547,949,809	38,015,162	6.94
Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708	1,657,657	3.81
Assam	14,625,152	1,606,648	10.99
Bihar	56,353,369	4,932,767	8.75
Gujarat	26,697,475	3,734,422	13.99
Haryana	10,036,808	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434	141,610	4.09
Jammu and Kashmir	4,616,632	-	-
Kerala	21,347,375	269,356	1.26
Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119	8,387,403	20.14
Maharashtra	50,412,235	2,954,249	5.86
Manipur	1,072,753	334,466	31.18
Meghalaya	1,011,699	814,230	80.48
Mysore	29,299,014	231,268	0.79
Nagaland	516,499	457,602	88.61
Orissa	21,944,615	5,071,937	23.11
Punjab	13,551,060	-	-
Rajasthan	25,765,806	3,125,506	12.13
Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	311,515	0.76
Tripura	1,556,342	450,544	28.95
Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144	198,565	0.23
West Bengal	44,312,011	2,532,969	5.72
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115,133	18,102	15.72
Arunachal Pradesh	467,511	369,408	79.02
Chandigarh	257,251	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74,170	64,445	86.89
Delhi	4,065,698	-	-
Goa, Daman and Diu	857,771	7,654	0.89
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	31,810	29,540	92.86
Mizoram	332,390	313,299	94.26
Pondicherry	471,707	-	-
Sikkim	209,843	-	-

APPENDIX A.II

TRIBAL POPULATION AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION BY DISTRICTS 1971

Percentage Categories	Names of Districts/Union Territories	Tribal Population in each category	Percentage to all India Tribal Population
1	2	3	4
Dominant 80.00-100.00	Dangs (Gujarat), Manipur West, Manipur South, Manipur East (Manipur), Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, (Meghalaya), Kohima, Mokokechung, Tuensang (Nagaland), Subansiri, Siang (Arunachal Pradesh), Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh). (Total number of districts 15)	2,724,830	7.20
High 50.00-80.00	Mikir Hills, N. Cachar Hills (Assam), Ranchi (Bihar), Valsad (Gujarat) Lahaul & Spiti, Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Dhar, Mandla, Surguja, Bastar (Madhya Praesh), Manipur North (Manipur) Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Koraput (Orissa) Dungarpur, Banswara (Rajasthan) Kameng, Lohit, irap (Arunachal Pradesh) (Total number of districts 19)	8,974,340	23.60

1	2	3	4
Important 20.00-50.00	Santal Parganas, Singbhum (Bihar) Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat (Gujarat), Chamba (Himachal Pradesh), Shahdol, Sidhi, Khargone, Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni and Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh), Thana, Nasik, Dhulia (Maharashtra) Sambalpur, Keonjhar Baudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi (Orissa), Sawai-Madhopur, Sirohi, Udaipur (Rajasthan) Tripura West, Tripura North, Tripura South (Tripura), Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) (Total number of districts 28)	12,699,262	33.40
Significant 10.00-20.00	Visakhapatnam, Adilabad, Khammam (Andhra Pradesh), Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur (Assam), Palamau, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad (Bihar), Sabar Kantha (Gujarat), Panna, Satna, Rewa, Ratlam, Raisen, Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Yeotmal, Chandrapur (Maharashtra), Dhenkanal, Bolangir (Orissa), Jaipur, Tonk, Chittorgarh, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar (Rajasthan), Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh), Darjeeling, West Dinajpur, Bankura, Purulia (West Bengal), Andaman and Nicobar Islands Daman (Goa, Daman, Diu). (Total number of districts 39)	7,239,119	19.00
Low 5.00-10.00	Srikakulam, Nellore (Andhra Pradesh) Nowgong, Sibsagar (Assam) BanasKantha (Gujarat), Shivpuri, Guna, Dewas, Khandwa, Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh) Kolaba, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Amravati (Maharashtra), Manipur Central (Manipur), Coorg (Karnataka), Balasore, Ganjam (Orissa), Alwar, Barmer, Jalor, Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Naini Tal (U.P.), Malda, Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore (West Bengal). (Total number of districts 27)	3,141,009	8.30
Marginal 1.00-5.00	East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Ongole, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh), Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea (Bihar), Kutch, Kheda, (Gujarat,), Mandi, Bilaspur, Sirmaur (Himachal Pradesh), Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Kottayam (Kerala) Morena, Gwalior, Datia, Tikamgarh Chhatarpur, Vidisha, Sehore (Madhya Pradesh) Poona, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded (Maharashtra) South Kanara, Chikmagalur, Belgaum (Mysore) Cuttack, Puri, (Orissa), Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali (Rajasthan) North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Nilgiris (T.N.) Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Kheri, (Uttar Pradesh) Murshidabad, Nadia, 24 Parganas, Hooghly (West Bengal). (Total number of districts 56).	2,707,626	7.10
Negligible .01-1.00	119 districts/union territories fall in this category: Andhra Pradesh 6 Assam 1 Bihar 8 Gujarat 9 West Bengal 3 Mysore 15 Rajasthan 4 Tamil Nadu 10 U.P. 40 Himachal Pradesh 1 Kerala 6 Madhya Pradesh 6 Maharashtra 8 Goa, Daman & Diu 2		
	Total 119	528,976	1.40

1	2	3	4	
Nil No Tribal Population	All districts of Jammu & Kashmir	10		
	All districts of Punjab	11		
	All districts of Haryana	7		
	All districts of Sikkim	4		
	All districts of Pondicherry	4	Nil	Nil
Districts of U.P. 9	(Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Mainpuri, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Rae Bareli, BaraBanki).			
Districts of Maharashtra 5	(Buldhana, Akola, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara).			
Districts of Madhya Pradesh 2	(Sagar & Damoh)			
Districts of Himachal Pradesh	3 (Kangra, Kulu & Simla)			
Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh 2				
Total districts/ Union Territories with no Tribal Population 57				
Total Tribal Population		38,015,162	100	

APPENDIX A.III

DISTRIBUTION OF TALUKS HAVING MORE THAN 50 PER CENT. TRIBAL POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION

Percentage	Taluks	District	Percentage under the category
1	2	3	4
50-60	Utmua	Adilabad	
	Bhadrachalam	Khammam	
	Bokajan	Mikir Hills	
	Diphu	Mikir Hills	
	Adhura	Shahabad	
	Jama, Ramgarh, Maheshpur, Barwadih	Santal Parganas	
	Ratu, Lohardoga, Kuru, Channo, Angara, Bundu	Ranchi	
	Chaipara, Jagannathpur, Noamundi, Govindpur, Potka	Singhbhum	
	Khed Brahma, Bhiloda	Sabar Kantha	6.67
	Santrampur, Uimkheda	Panch Mahals	
	Bardoli	Surat	
	Pardi, Umbergaon	Valsad	
	Kalpa	Kinnaur	
	Sardarpur	Dhar	
	Bhikangaon	Khargone	
	Bhaninshadehi	Betul	
	Lakhnadon	Seoni	
	Baina	Balaghat	
	Katghora	Bilaspur	
	Gharghoda	Raigarh	
	Kanker, Narayanpur	Bastar	
	Sironcha	Chandrapur	

1	2	3	4
	Mauza V, Mauza VII	U.K. & Jaintia Hills	
	Kuchinada	Sambalpur	
	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	
	Keonjhar, Barpail	Keonjhar	
	Khondmals, Balibuda, G.Udaigiri	Baudh-Khondmals	
	Nandapur, Kotpad, Boriguma, Nowrengapur, Umarikot, Malkangiri, Motu, Bissani	Koraput	
	Sarada	Udaipur	
	Sangwara	Dungarpur	
	Garhi	Banswara	
	Yercaud	Salem	
	Millali, Nagarkaba	Jalpaiguri	
	Dauduan	Purulia	
	Khonsa	Tirap	
	Dinapur	Kohima	
	(Total No. of Taluks 66)		
60-70	Yellavaram	East Godavari	
	Haflong	North Cachar Hills	
	Masalia, Pakuria, Bhandaria	Santal Parganas	
	Bero, Bhandra, Senha, Kisko, Mandar, Simdega, Kolebira, Bano, Gumla, Palkot, Raidih, Sisai, Basia	Ranchi	
	Jhinkpani, Manoharpur, Sonua, Dhalbhumgarh, Kathi Kund, Shikaripara, Boarijor, Pathna, Barhait Borio	Singbhum	
	Jhagadia, Nauded	Santal Parganas	
	Mangoral	Vadodara	
	Chikli	Surat	
	Poo, Nachhar	Valsad	
	Manawar	Kinnaur	7.05
	Barwani, Sendhwa	Dhar	
	Niwas, Dhindori, Mandla	Khargone	
	Bharatpur, Pal, Ambikapur	Mandla	
	Udaipur, Jashpur	Surguja	
	Kondgaon, Jagdalpur	Raigarh	
	Dahanu	Bastar	
	Taloda	Thana	
	Mauza IX	Dhulia	
	Rajengpur Bonai	U.K.& Jaintia Hills	
	Kanjipani	Sundargarh	
	Rairangpur, Karanjia, Udala	Keonjhar	
	Koraput, Ragagada, Kashipur, Gunupur	Mayurbhanj	
	R. Udayangiri	Koraput	
	Phalaria	Ganjam	
	Banswara	Udaipur	
	Nancowry	Banswara	
	Bomdila	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
	Amarpur	Kameng	
		South Tripura	
	(Total No. of Taluks 65)		
70-80	Rampachodavaram	East Godavari	
	Baithalangos	Mikir Hills	
	Maibang	North Cachar Hills	
	Litipara	Santal Parganas	
	Lapung, Khunti, Rania, Torpa, Karra, Bolba, Kurdega, Ghaghra, Verno, Kamdara	Ranchi	
	Tahanagag, Mayjhari, Kumarduni, Maghgaon, Bangaon, Dumaria	Singbhum	
	Vijaynagar	Sabar Kantha	
	Dhoda	Panch Mahals	
	Valia	Vadodara	
	Mandvi, Sangadh, Nizar, Valod, Mahuva	Surat	
	Brahmaur	Chamba	
	Lahaul	Lahaul & Spiti	7.48
	Sangla	Kinnaur	
	Pushparajgarh	Shahdol	
	Petlawada	Jhabua	

1	2	3	4
	Kukshi	Dhar	
	Samri	Surguja	
	Bhanupratapur, Dantewara	Bastar	
	Malghal	Amravati	
	Shillong	Shillong	
	Lasadia, Kherwara	Udaipur	
	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	
	Ghetol	Banswara	
	Chakrata	Dehra Dun	
	Dibangivi	Lohit	
	Junehebote	Mokokchung	
	Tuensang Sadar, Najinimara	Tuensang	
	(Total No. of Taluks 50)		
80-90	Chinhapalle	Visakhapatnam	
	Amrapala, Caru	Santal Parganas	
	Murhu, Tamar II, Jaldega, Chainpur, Dumri, Bishunpur	Ranchi	
	Tonto, Goilkhera, Kuntpaur, Kuchai	Singhbhum	
	Sundar Pahari	Santal Parganas	
	Shahdol	Panch Mahals	
	Chota Udepur, Naswadi	Vododara	
	Vyara	Surat	
	Bansada	Valsad	
	Spiti	Lahaul & Spiti	
	Hangrang, Morang	Kinnaur	
	Sailana	Ratlam	13.38
	Jhabua, Thandla, Alinapur	Jhabua	
	Kouta	Bastar	
	Talasari, Jawhar	Thana	
	Nawapur, Akkalkuwa	Dhulia	
	Sadar Hills	Manipur North	
	Churchandpur	Manipur South	
	Nongpoh	U.K. & Jaintia Hills	
	Kotra	Udaipur	
	Bagodora, Kushalgarh	Banswara	
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
	Ianglih	Mizoram	
	Tawang	Kameng	
	Daporijo	Subansiri	
	Along	Siang	
	Hayuliang	Lohit	
	Phek Sadar, Pherima	Kohima	
	Mangkolemba	Mokokchung	
	Tamla	Tuensang	
	(Total No. of Taluks 51)		
90-100	Pederu	Visakhapatnam	
	Dedipada, Sagbara	Vadodara	
	Uchhal	Surat	
	Dharampur	Valsad	
	Dangs	Dangs	
	Panji	Chamba	
	Jobat	Jhabua	
	Mokhada	Thana	
	Peint, Surgana	Nasik	
	Akrani	Dhulia	
	Mao East	Manipur North	
	Tameg long N., Tamen long W., Tamenlong, Nangba	Manipur West	
	Tipaimukh, Churachandpur N., Thenghal	Manipur South	
	Chandel, Chakpi Karonj	Manipur Central	
	Ukhrul North, Ukhrul Central, Pungyar, Phaisat, Kamjong		
	Chorsad, Ukhrul South	Manipur East	12.19
	Cheerapunji, Dewki, Jowai	Shillong	
	Mauza I, Mauza II, Mauza III, Mauza IV	Garo Hills, U.K. & Jaintia Hills	
	Car Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
	Laccadive and Minicoy	Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	
	Kolasib, Aijal, Champhasi, Domargiri, Saiber	Mizoram	

1	2	3	4
	Sepla	Kameng	
	Koloriang	Subansiri	
	Tuling, Mechuka, Rasighat, Dapo Rijo	Siang	
	Niansa	Tirap	
	Tisminyu, Pughoboto, Cheiphobozou, Jakhama, Lubza Pjutesero, Chizami, Chazouba, Meluri, Phohungri, Jaluke, Tenning, Pedi	Kohima	
	Mokokchung, Chuchujimlang, Tuli, Alongkima, Lobulong, Longchem, Changtongya, Aghunato, Satakha, Surohoto, Akhuloto, Aloizu, Satoi, Hoshepa, Achikuchu, Wokha, Sauis, Bhandari, Lotsu, Aietepayay, Sungro	Mokokchung	
	Longkhim, Nokseu, Chare, Longleng, Tobu, Shamatorr, Chessore, Noklak, Thonokugu, Mon, Tizit, Phomching, Chen, Champang, Kiphire, Pungro, Sitimi, Seejochung	Tuensang	
	(Total No. of Taluks 100)		

APPENDIX A.IV

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO THE CATEGORIES OF LOCATION QUOTIENTS IN EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY 1971

State	13-15	11-13	8-11	5-8	2-5	1-2	Below 1	Nil	Total
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	4	15	1	21
Assam	-	-	1	1	1	4	2	-	9
Bihar	-	-	1	2	1	2	8	3	17
Gujarat	1	-	-	4	2	-	11	1	19
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Himachal Pradesh	-	1	1	-	1	-	4	3	10
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10
Madhya Pradesh	-	1	3	6	5	13	13	2	43
Manipur	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Meghalaya	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Maharashtra	-	-	-	1	4	1	15	5	26
Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	19
Nagaland	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Orissa	-	-	2	3	3	3	2	-	13
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Rajasthan	-	-	2	-	6	6	12	-	26
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	8	-	-	13	1	22
Tripura	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	29	54
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	16
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	6
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Total	9	9	12	27	31	41	156	84	369

APPENDIX A.V

DISTRICTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR LOCATION QUOTIENTS

Categories	Names of the Districts
1	2
Dominantly Tribal	Dangs (Gujarat) Manipur West, Manipur South, Manipur East (Manipur) Mokokchung, Tuensang (Nagaland) Subansiri (Arunachal Pradesh) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Mizoram (Total number of districts 9)
High Tribal Concentration 1-13	Lahaul & Spiti (Himachal Pradesh) Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh) Manipur North (Manipur) Garo Hills, United Khasi & Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya) Kohima (Nagaland) Kemeng, Siang (Arunachal Pradesh) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Total number of districts 9)
Important 8-11	North Cachar Hills (Assam) Ranchi (Bihar) Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh) Mandla, Surguja, Bastar (Madhya Pradesh) Mayurbhanj, Koraput (Orissa) Dungarpur, Banswara (Rajasthan) Lohit, Tirap (Arunachal Pradesh) (Total number of districts 12)
Significant 5-8	Mikir Hills (Assam) Santal Parganas, Singhbhum (Bihar) Panch Mahals, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad (Gujarat) Shahdol, Dhar, Kharagone, Chhindwara, Seoni, Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh), Dhulia (Maharashtra) Sundargarh, Baudh-Khondmals, Keonjhar (Orissa) South Tripura (Tripura) (Total Number of districts 18)
Low 2-5	Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) Goalpara (Assam), Palamau (Bihar) Sabar Kantha, Vadodara (Gujarat) Chamba (Himachal Pradesh) Satna, Sidhi, Betul, Bilaspur, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) Thana, Nasik, Yeotmal, Chandrapur (Maharashtra) Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi (Orissa) Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bundi, Kota (Rajasthan) West Tripura, North Tripura (Tripura) Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Purulia (West Bengal) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman (Goa, Daman & Diu) (Total number of districts 31)
Marginal 1-2	Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Nellore, Adilabad (A.P.) Kamrup, Darrang, Nawgong, Lakhimpur (Assam) Hazaribagh, Dhanbad (Bihar) Shivpuri, Guna, Panna, Rewa, Ratlam, Dewas, Khandwa, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Narshimhapur, Balaghat, Durg (Madhya Pradesh) Manipur Central (Manipur) Kolaba (Maharashtra) Coorg (Mysore) Balasore, Dhenkanal, Gunjam (Orissa) Alwar, Jaipur, Tonk, Jalore, Bhilwara, Jhalawar (Rajasthan)

1	2
Below 1	Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh) West Dinajpur, Haldia, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore (West Bengal) (Total number of districts 14) 156 districts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Goa, Daman & Diu.
No tribal concentration	84 districts. All districts of Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Pondicherry. 29 districts of Uttar Pradesh, 5 districts of Maharashtra, 3 each of Bihar and Himachal Pradesh, 2 in Madhya Pradesh, and 1 district each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi.

APPENDIX A.VI

CONCENTRATION INDEX BY STATES/UNION TERRITORIES 1971

States/Union Territories	4-3	3-2	2-1	1-.50	.50-.10	.10-.01	Nil	Total Districts
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	3	10	5	3	21
Assam	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	9
Bihar	2	1	-	2	5	3	4	17
Gujarat	-	2	3	-	4	6	4	19
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	10
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Kerala	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	10
Madhya Pradesh	-	1	9	6	14	6	7	43
Maharashtra	-	-	3	2	7	9	5	26
Manipur	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Meghalaya	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Mysore	-	-	-	-	2	9	8	19
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Orissa	1	1	3	4	4	-	-	13
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Rajasthan	-	-	2	1	12	6	3	24
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	2	8	4	14
Tripura	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2	13	39	54
West Bengal	-	-	1	4	7	4	-	16
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mizoram	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Total	3	5	22	29	91	87	121	358

APPENDIX A.VII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY CONCENTRATION INDEX 1971

Percentage	Districts	Tribal population of Districts in each category	Percentage share of tribal population to the total population of the country in each category
3.00-4.00	Santal Parganas, Ranchi (Bihar) Koraput (Orissa) (3)	3,822,210	10.05
2.00-3.00	Singhbhum (Bihar) Valsad, Surat (Gujarat), Bastar (Madhya Pradesh), Mayurbhanj (Orissa) (5)	4,601,999	12.11
1.00-2.00	Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch (Gujarat), Shahdol, Jhabua, Dhar,Khargone, Mandla, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Thana, Nasik, Dhulia (Maharashtra), United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya), Sambalpur, Sundargarh Keonjhar (Orissa), Udaipur, Banswara (Rajasthan), Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) (22)	11,644,355	30.63
.50-1.00	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Khammam (Andhra Pradesh), Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills (Assam), Palamau, Hazaribagh (Bihar) Sidhi, Betul, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Durg, (Madhya Pradesh), Yeotmal, Chandrapur (Maharashtra), Garo Hills (Meghalaya), Baudh-Khondmals, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Ganjam (Orissa), Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Dungarpur (Rajasthan), Tripura (Tripura), West Dinajpur, Burdwan, Bankura, Purulia (West Bengal), Mizoram (31)	8,170,905	21.49
.10-.50	91 districts	8,615,181	22.66
.01-.10	87 districts	1,111,415	2.93
Nil or No Population	121 districts	49,095	0.13
	INDIA	38,015,160	100.00

APPENDIX A.VIII

TRIBAL CORES AND PERIPHERIES

	Districts	Taluks
1	2	3
Gond Core		
	Bastar	Kanpur, Narayanpur, Kondagarh, Baplapur, Dantipur, Jagdalpur
		Bilaspur
		Chhindwara
		Niwas, Dindori, Mandla, Dulri
		Dulri
		Betyul
		Sironcha
Gond Periphery		
Maharashtra	Chanda, Yeotmal	Godchiroli, Rajvea, Sadar, Kalapur
Orissa	Kalahandi	Newapara
	Bolangir	Deogarh, Raikora, Badar, Patanger
	Dhenkanal	Athmalik
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Bohari, Baudogarh, Sohagpur
	Sidhi	Gopal, Damas, Deogarh
	Mandsaur	Jawad, Manasa, Bhavpura
	Ratlam	Ratlam
	Dewas	Dewas
	Schore	Naraullaganj
	Raisen	Gahartganj, Beganganj, Goharganj, Bariley, Selwari, Udaipura
	Chhindwara	Amarwara, Sauvar

1	2	3
	Seoni	Seoni
	Balaghat	Baihar
	Surguja	Bharatpur, Baikunthpur, Surguja, Pal, Mahendragarh
	Bilaspur	Katghora
	Raigarh	Udaipur
	Durg	Durg, Sanjari, Mahasamav
	Bastar	Bhamipratappur, Konta
Santal Core		
Bihar	Santal Parganas	Dumka, Samtura, Rajmahal, Pakur
Orissa	Mayurbhanj	Sadar, Bamanghaty, Kaptipada
Santal Periphery		
Bihar	Bhagalpur	Banka
	Purnea	Aravia
	Santal Parganas	Godda, Deogarh,
	Hazaribagh	Sadar, Giridih
	Dhanbad	Sadar, Baghmara
	Singhbhum	Dhalbhum, Seriakela
West Bengal		
	West Dinajpur	Balurghat, Raiganj
	Birbhum	Rampuraht, Sadar
	Malda	Sadar
	Burdwan	Sadar, Katwa, Kalna
	Hooghly	Sadar
	Midnapore	Sadar, Jhargram
	Purulia	Sadar
Bhil Core		
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Saliama
	Jhabua	Thandla, Jhabua, Jobat, Alirajpur
	Dhar	Kurshi, Manawar
	West Nimar	Barwani, Rajpura, Sindhwa, Khargone
Maharashtra	Dhulia	Akvani
Gujarat	Panch Mahals	Santrampur, Jhalad, Dohad
	Broach	Jhagodia, Dediapada
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Dungarpur
Bhil Periphery		
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Dhar, Sadarpur, Badnawar
	Jhabua	Pattawad
Maharashtra	Nasik	Balglan, Malegaon, Kalwan
	Dhulia	Talodo, Shahada, Nandubar
	Jalgaon	Dhulia, Shirpur, Sindlhed, Sibri, Jamner, Chalisgaon
Rajasthan	Udaipur	Kumbhalgarh, Rajdomand, Godunda, Girwa, Kotra, Phalasia, Kjerwara
	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh
	Dungarpur	Sagwara
	Banswara	Ghatol, Garhi, Banswara, Beyedora, Kusalgav
	Jhalawar	Jhalrapatan
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	Palampur, Danta
	Sabar Kantha	Khed-Brahma, Vyaynagar, Bhiloda, Meghraj
	Panch Mahals	Dohad
	Vadodara	Vaghodia, Tilakwada, Naswadi
	Broach	Broach, Vagra, Hamsot, Nanded, Valia, Segbara
	Surat	Mongrol, Nizar
Mina Core		
	Alwar	Rajgarh
	Sawai Madhopur	Hindaun, Gangapur, Sapotra, Malarnachar, Bairath, Bassi, Phagihalsot
	Chittorgarh	Partapgarh
	Kota	Itawa

1	2	3
Mina Periphery		
	Alwar	Thanagazi, Lakshmangarh
	Bharatpur	Weir, Bayana, Rubbas, Basari, Bari
	Sawai Madhopur	Mahwa, Todabhim, Nadauti, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur
	Jaipur	Amber, Jamwa-Ramgarh, Sikrai-Dausa
	Sikar	Sri-Madhopur
	Tonk	Deoli Uraria
	Pali	Pali Kharchi
	Jalore	Ahore
	Udaipur	Ladasa, Sarda, Salumbar
	Chittorgarh	Choti-Sadri, Bari-Sadri
	Dungarpur	Dungarpur
	Bundi	Hindoli, Nainwa
	Kota	Lalpura
	Jhalawar	Jhalarapatan, Bakari

APPENDIX A.IX

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES* 1971

S. No.	Tribe	Total Population 1971
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
All Scheduled Tribes		1,657,657
1.	Andh	2,405
2.	Bagata	71,657
3.	Bhil	560
4.	Chenchu or Chenchwar	24,178
5.	Gadabas	25,108
6.	Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)	157,489
7.	Hill Reddis	4,306
8.	Jatapus	74,310
9.	Kammara	35,679
10.	Kattunayakan	289
11.	Kolam (including Mannervarlu)	26,498
12.	Konda Dhoras	101,556
13.	Konda Kapus	38,126
14.	Kondareddis	42,777
15.	Kondhs (Kodi and Kodhu), Desaya Kondhas, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs	34,375
16.	Kotia-Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva, Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidhopaiko	17,888
17.	Koya or Goud with its sub-sects-Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary), Kottu Koyas, Bhine Koya and Rajkoya	285,226
18.	Kulia	188
19.	Malis	1,978
20.	Manna Dhora	9,372
21.	Mukha Dhora or Nooka Dhora	13,235
22.	Nayaks	3,971
23.	Pardhan	11,407
24.	Porja (Parangiperja)	12,357
25.	Reddi Dhoras	5,254
26.	Rona, Rena	12
27.	Savaras-Kapu Savaras, Muliya Savaras or Khutto Savaras	81,227
28.	Sugalis (Lambadis)	132,464
29.	Thoti	1,785
30.	Valmiki	28,967
31.	Yenadis	239,403
32.	Yerukulas	162,560
33.	Unspecified	11,050
	ASSAM	
	(Includes Mizo district now constitued as Union Territory of Mizoram)	
All Scheduled tribes		1,919,947
1.	Barmans in Cachar	13,210
2.	Boro-Borokachari	610,459
3.	Chakma	22,789
4.	Deori	23,080
5.	Dimasa (Kachari)	39,344
6.	Garo	9,161
7.	Hajong	387
8.	Hmar	13,230
9.	Hojai	2,298
10.	Kachari including Sonwal	198,619
11.	Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi Synting or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)	6,704
12.	Any Kuki Tribes including : (i) Biate or Biete (ii) Changsan (iii) Chongloi (iv) Doungel (v) Gamalhou (vi) Gangte (vii) Guite (viii)Hanneng (ix) Haokip or Haupit (x) Haolai (xi) Hengna (xii) Hongsungh (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhol (xiv) Jongbe (xv) Khawchung (xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong (xvii) Khelma (xviii) Kholhou	

S. No.	Tribe	Total Population 1971
	(xix) Kipgen	
	(xx) Kuki	
	(xxi) Lengthang	
	(xxii) Lhangum	
	(xxiii) Lhoujem	
	(xxiv) Lhouvun	
	(xxv) Lupheng	
	(xxvi) Mangjel	
	(xxvii) Misao	
	(xxviii) Riang	
	(xxix) Sairhem	
	(xxx) Salnam	
	(xxxi) Singson	
	(xxxii) Sitlhou	
	(xxxiii) Sukte	
	(xxxiv) Thado	
	(xxxv) Thangngen	
	(xxxvi) Uibuh	
	(xxxvii) Vaiphei	21,034
13.	Lakher	12,871
14.	Lalung	95,609
15.	Man (Tai-Speaking)	964
16.	Mech	2,570
17.	Mikir	177,195
18.	Miri	259,551
19.	Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes	242,689
20.	Any Naga Tribes	8,495
21.	Pawi	20,447
22.	Rabha	138,630
23.	Synteng	611
	BIHAR	
All Scheduled Tribes		4,932,767
1.	Asur	7,026
2.	Baiga	1,807
3.	Banjara	130
4.	Bathudi	880
5.	Bedia	48,021
6.	Bhumij	124,918
7.	Binjhia	9,119
8.	Birhor	3,464
9.	Birjia	3,628
10.	Chero	38,741
11.	Chik-Baraik	33,476
12.	Gond	48,869
13.	Gorait	3,239
14.	Ho	505,172
15.	Karmali	26,908
16.	Kharia	127,002
17.	Kharwar	139,212
18.	Khond	596
19.	Khan	16,903
20.	Kora	20,804
21.	Korwa	18,717
22.	Lohara or Lohra	116,828
23.	Mahli	74,452
24.	Mal Paharia	48,636
25.	Munda	723,166
26.	Oraon	876,218
27.	Parhaiya	14,651
28.	Santal	1,801,304
29.	Sauria Paharia	59,047
30.	Savar	3,548
31.	Unspecified	36,285
	GUJARAT	
All Scheduled Tribes		3,734,422
1.	Barda	53
2.	Bavacha or Bamcha	2,345
3.	Bharwad	531
4.	Bhil	1,227
5.	Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	1,451,760
6.	Charan	1,700
7.	Chaudhri	177,155
8.	Chodhara	11,118
9.	Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi	138,585
10.	Dhodia	358,773
11.	Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati	388,589
12.	Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	276,591
13.	Gond or Rajgond	402
14.	Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari	2,939
15.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	146,768
16.	Koli	30,361
17.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Kolcha or Kolgha	29,464
18.	Kunbi	34,643
19.	Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	234,999
20.	Padhar	4,758
21.	Paradhi	2,806
22.	Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse paradhi	2,677
23.	Patelia	48,769
24.	Pomla	300
25.	Rabari	4,693
26.	Rathawa	192,648
27.	Siddi	4,482
28.	Vaghri	4,637
29.	Varli	126,108
30.	Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia	12,902
31.	Unspecified	41,639
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	
All Scheduled Tribes		141,610
1.	Gaddi	50,685
2.	Gujjar	20,634
3.	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh	18,198
4.	Kanaura or Kinnara	35,120
5.	Lahaula	3,144
6.	Pangwala	9,291
7.	Swangla	2,767
8.	Unspecified	1,771
	KERALA	
All Scheduled Tribes		269,356
1.	Adiyan	7,073
2.	Arandan	1
3.	Eravallan	678
4.	Hill Pulaya	1,152
5.	Irrular or Irulan	14,852
6.	Kadar	1,120
7.	Kammara	318

S. No.	Tribe	Total Population 1971
8.	Kanikaran or Kanikkar	11,879
9.	Kattunayakan	5,565
10.	Kochu Velan	8
11.	Konda Kapus	19
12.	Kondareddis	180
13.	Koraga	724
14.	Kudiya or Melakudi	447
15.	Kurichchan	15,700
16.	Kurumans	15,116
17.	Kurumbas	1,319
18.	Malai Arayan	4,194
19.	Malai Pandaram	1,456
20.	Malai Vedan	1,258
21.	Malakkuravan	144
22.	Malasar	312
23.	Malayan	3,616
24.	Malayarayar	13,813
25.	Malla Malasar	3
26.	Mannan	4,221
27.	Marati	17,556
28.	Muthuwan, Mudugar or Muduvan	7,972
29.	Palleyan	890
30.	Palliyan	33
31.	Palliyar	249
32.	Paniyan	45,562
33.	Pulayan	85,098
34.	Ulladan (Hill dwellers)	3,692
35.	Uraly	2,639
36.	Unspecified	497

MADHYA PRADESH

All Scheduled Tribes		8,387,403
1.	Agariya	17,548
2.	Andh	8
3.	Baiga	176,934
4.	Bhaina	24,740
5.	Bharia-Bhumia or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando	117,795
6.	Bhattra	71,145
7.	Bhil	13,883
8.	Bhilala	9,395
9.	Bhils and Bhilalas including Barela, Patelia and other subtribes	1,595,508
10.	Bhil-Mina	8
11.	Bhumiya including Bharia and Paliha	29,276
12.	Bhunjia	6,605
13.	Biar or Biyar	3,859
14.	Binjhwar	57,013
15.	Birhul or Birhor	738
16.	Dhanwar	24,161
17.	Garaba or Gadha	3,728
18.	Gond	31,499
19.	Gond including Arakh or Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria or Bada, Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta or Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar or Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia (Maria) Mana Mannewer, Moghya or Mogia or Monghya, Mudia, (Muria), Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia or Thotya, Wade Maria or Vade Maria	3,221,937
20.	Gond or Daroi	80,552
21.	Gond including Pathari	435,559
22.	Halba or Halbi	173,374
23.	Kamar	19,750
24.	Karku	10,005
25.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Chewara, Rathia Tanwar or Chattri	410,743
26.	Keer	6,099
27.	Khairwar	31,770
28.	Khairwar including Kondar	31,139
29.	Kharia	23,228
30.	Kol	114,515
31.	Kol (Dahait)	363,215
32.	Kolam	351
33.	Kondh or Khond or Kandh	6,899
34.	Korku	27,019
35.	Korku including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya	180,893
36.	Korwa including Kodaku	67,303
37.	Majhi	4,138
38.	Majhwar	33,489
39.	Mawasi	8,808
40.	Mina	1,182
41.	Mogia	1,466
42.	Munda	14,007
43.	Nagesia or Nagasia	60,513
44.	Nat, Navdigar, Sapera and Kubutar	7,492
45.	Nihal	5,082
46.	Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad	370,652
47.	Panika	43,988
48.	Pao	23,074
49.	Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti	69,633
50.	Pardhi	1,522
51.	Pardhi, including Bahelia or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans-Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia	10,835
52.	Parja	8,350
53.	Saharia, Sosia or Sor	6,311
54.	Sahariya	5,259
55.	Saonta or Saunta	9,709
56.	Saur	27,798
57.	Sawar or Sawara	59,535
58.	Scharia	192,109
59.	Sehria Sahariya	1,748
60.	Sonr	1,149
61.	Unspecified	31,360

MAHARASHTRA

All Scheduled Tribes		2,954,249
1.	Andh	76,147
2.	Baiga	7
3.	Barda	208
4.	Bavacha or Bamcha	64
5.	Bharia-Bhumia or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando	11
6.	Bhattra	4
7.	Bhil	37,448
8.	Bhil, including Bhil Garasia Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil,Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	641,302
9.	Bhunjia	230
10.	Binjhwar	139
11.	Chodhara	649
12.	Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi	53,649
13.	Dhanwar	9
14.	Dhodia	9,936
15.	Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati	12,474
16.	Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	128,831
17.	Gond or Rajgond	2,306

S. No.	Tribe	Total Population 1971
18.	Gond (including Naik Pod and Rajgond)	17,432
19.	Gond, including Arakh or Arrakh, Agaria Asur, Badi Maria or Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru or Dhurwa Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta or Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar or Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia (Maria), Mana, Mannewer, Moghya or Mogia or Monghya, Mudia (Muria), Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia or Thotya, Wade Maria or Vade Maria	312,060
20.	Halba or Halbi	7,205
21.	Kamar	8
22.	Kathodi or Katkari including Dhor, Kathodi or Dhor, Katkari and Son Kathadi or Son Katkari	146,785
23.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa Rathia Tanwar or Chattri	2,877
24.	Kharia	3,827
25.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	264,009
26.	Kol	58
27.	Kolam	52,431
28.	Kolam (including Mannervarlu)	3,630
29.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha	43,528
30.	Koli Mahadev or Dongar Koli	339,855
31.	Koli Malhar	99,613
32.	Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya	67,742
33.	Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)	43
34.	Nagesia or Nagasia	8
35.	Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	9,315
36.	Nihal	3,604
37.	Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad	1
38.	Pardhan	3,985
39.	Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti	446,925
40.	Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi	23,035
41.	Pardhi, including Bahelia or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia	1,921
42.	Parja	44
43.	Patelia	132
44.	Pomla	614
45.	Rathawa	96
46.	Sawar or Sawara	11
47.	Thakur or Thakar including Ka Thakur, Ka Thakur, Ma Thakur and Ma Thakar	178,805
48.	Thoti	82
49.	Varli	293,931
50.	Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia	1,031
51.	Unspecified	66,192
	MANIPUR	
All Scheduled Tribes		334,466
1.	Aimol	836
2.	Anal	6,670
3.	Angami	70
4.	Chiru	2,785
5.	Chothe	1,905
6.	Gangte	6,307
7.	Hmar	23,312
8.	Kabui	40,257
9.	Kacha Naga	13,026
10.	Koirao	1,620
11.	Koireng	458
12.	Kom	6,550
13.	Lamgang	2,622
14.	Mao	33,379
15.	Maram	4,539
16.	Maring	9,825
17.	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	7,483
18.	Monsang	930
19.	Moyon	1,360
20.	Paite	24,755
21.	Ralte	154
22.	Sahte	3
23.	Sema	3
24.	Simte	4,177
25.	Tangkhul	57,851
26.	Thadou	59,955
27.	Vaiphui	12,347
28.	Zou	10,060
29.	Unspecified	1,227
	MEGHALAYA	
All Scheduled Tribes		814,230
1.	Chakma	9
2.	Dimasa (Kachari)	834
3.	Garo	324,197
4.	Hajong	19,558
5.	Hmar	198
6.	Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)	456,674
7.	Any Kuki Tribes including : (i) Biate or Biete (ii) Changsan (iii) Chongloi (iv) Doungel (v) Gamalhou (vi) Gangte (vii) Guite (viii) Hanneng (ix) Haokip or Haupit (x) Haolai (xi) Hengna (xii) Hongsungh (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhol (xiv) Jongbe (xv) Khawchung (xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong (xvii) Khelma (xviii) Kholhou (xix) Kipgen (xx) Kuki (xxi) Lengthang (xxii) Lhangum (xxiii) Lhougem (xxiv) Lhouvum (xxv) Lupheng (xxvi) Mangiel (xxvii) Misao (xxviii) Riang (xxix) Sairhem (xxx) Selnam (xxxi) Singson (xxxii) Sitlhou (xxxiii) Sukte (xxxiv) Thado (xxxv) Thangngen (xxxvi) Uibuh (xxxvii) Vaiphei	2,337

S. No.	Tribe	Total Population 1971
8.	Mikir	5,077
9.	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	3,110
10.	Any Naga Tribes	860
11.	Pawi	222
12.	Syteng	48
13.	Unspecified	1,106
	MYSORE	
All Scheduled Tribes		231,268
1.	Adiyan	3
2.	Barda	839
3.	Bavacha or Bamcha	422
4.	Bhil	8
5.	Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	345
6.	Chenchu or Chenchwar	229
7.	Dubla including Halavia or Haipati	1
8.	Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	9
9.	Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)	1,373
10.	Gond or Rajgond	373
11.	Gowdaiu	5,146
12.	Hakkipikki	2,561
13.	Hasalaru	11,213
14.	Iruliga	3,062
15.	Jenu Kuruba	6,656
16.	Kadu-Kuruba	8,192
17.	Kammara	185
18.	Kaníyan or Kanyan	890
19.	Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari	244
20.	Kattunayakan	175
21.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	176
22.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Kodi, Kolcha or Kolgha	1,404
23.	Konda Kapus	7
24.	Koraga	7,620
25.	Korama	483
26.	Kota	103
27.	Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)	30
28.	Kudiya	1,297
29.	Kudiya or Melakudi	5,392
30.	Kuruba	8,857
31.	Kurumans	323
32.	Maha Malasar	4
33.	Malaikudi	211
34.	Malasar	6
35.	Malayekandi	46
36.	Maleru	1,321
37.	Maratha	1,612
38.	Marati	48,840
39.	Meda	325
40.	Naikda or Nayaka including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	68,632
41.	Palliyan	22
42.	Paniyan	5
43.	Pardhi including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi	783
44.	Patelia	1
45.	Rathawa	76
46.	Sholaga	2,639
47.	Soligaru	10,983
48.	Thoti	220
49.	Toda	15
50.	Varli	15
51.	Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia	39
52.	Yerava	13,743
53.	Unspecified	14,125
	NAGALAND	
All Scheduled Tribes		457,602
1.	Garo	934
2.	Kachari	4,329
3.	Kuki	6,206
4.	Mikir	519
5.	Naga	445,266
6.	Unspecified	348
	ORISSA	
All Scheduled Tribes		5,071,937
1.	Bagata	262
2.	Baiga	92
3.	Banjara or Banjari	6,283
4.	Bathudi	130,792
5.	Bhottada or Dhotada	194,842
6.	Bhuiya or Bhuyan	188,212
7.	Bhumia	61,900
8.	Bhumij	146,978
9.	Bhunjia	7,410
10.	Binjhal	83,873
11.	Binjhia or Binjhoa	6,746
12.	Birhor	98
13.	Bondo Poraja	5,338
14.	Chenchu	8
15.	Dal	12,185
16.	Desua Bhumij	376
17.	Dharua	8,791
18.	Didayi	2,164
19.	Gadaba	46,594
20.	Gandia	2,225
21.	Ghara	548
22.	Gond, Gondo	499,267
23.	Ho	31,916
24.	Holva	5,728
25.	Jatapu	8,047
26.	Juang	24,384
27.	Kandha Ganda	7,185
28.	Kawar	4,119
29.	Kharia or Kharian	120,483
30.	Kharwar	3,234
31.	Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli, Kandha and Sitha Kandha	869,965
32.	Kisan	180,025
33.	Kol	1,033
34.	Kolah-Kol-Loharas	11,054
35.	Kolha	310,728
36.	Koli, including Malhar	1,504
37.	Kondadora	9,286
38.	Kora	3,961
39.	Korua	3,484
40.	Kotia	11,050
41.	Koya	59,168
42.	Kulis	1,893
43.	Lodha	3,891
44.	Madia	905
45.	Mahali	9,617
46.	Mankidi	333
47.	Mankirdia	876
48.	Matya	8,648
49.	Mirdhas	28,447

S. No.	Tribe	Total Population 1971
50.	Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis	2,22,117
51.	Mundari	17,813
52.	Omanatya	17,671
53.	Oraon	1,64,619
54.	Parenga	3,032
55.	Paroja	2,06,699
56.	Pentia	6,266
57.	Rajuar	1,478
58.	Santal	4,52,953
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara	3,42,757
60.	Shabar or Lodha	2,40,344
61.	Sounti	55,178
62.	Tharua	293
63.	Unspecified	2,14,769
	RAJASTHAN	
	All Scheduled Tribes	31,25,506
1.	Bhil	1,39,026
2.	Bhil including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	34,994
3.	Bhil Mina	16453
4.	Damor, Damaria	15774
5.	Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi	157
6.	Garasia (including Rajput Garasia)	49753
7.	Kathodi or Kathari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Kathkari	1
8.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	2
9.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha	166
10	Mina	15,37,142
11.	Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	32
12.	Patelia	1
13.	Sehria, Sahariya	26,939
14.	Unspecified	48066
	TAMIL NADU	
	All Scheduled Tribes	3,11,515
1.	Adiyan	116
2.	Aranadan	4
3.	Irular	89,025
4.	Kadar	806
5.	Kammara	194
6.	Kanikaran or Kanikkar	2,413
7.	Kaniyan or Kanyan	375
8.	Kattunayakan	5,042
9.	Kochu Velan	2
10.	Konda Kapus	255
11.	Kondareddis	855
12.	Koraga	173
13.	Kota	1,188
14.	Kurichchan	1,169
15.	Kurmbas	2,754
16.	Kurumans	11,269
17.	Malha Malasar	31
18.	Malai Pandaram	113
19.	Malai Vedam	85
20.	Malakkuravan	130
21.	Malasar	2,829
22.	Malayali	1,59,426
23.	Malayekandi	497
24.	Mannan	49
25.	Mudugar or Muduvan	886
26.	Muthuvan	4
27.	Palleyan	3,108
28.	Palliyar	14
29.	Paniyan	6,093
30.	Pulayan	4,308
31.	Sholaga	8,310
32.	Toda	930
33.	Uraly	46
34.	Unspecified	9,016
	TRIPURA	
	All Scheduled Tribes	4,50,544
1.	Bhil	169
2.	Bhutia	3
3.	Chakma	28,662
4.	Garo	5,559
5.	Halam	19,076
6.	Jamatia	34,192
7.	Khasia	491
8.	Kuki including the following sub-tribes Balte, Belalhut, Chhalya, Fun, Hajango, Jangtei, Khareng, Khephong, Kuntei, Laifang, Lenti, Mizel, Namte, Paitu, Paite, Rangchan, Rangkhote, Thangluya	7,775
9.	Lepcha	14
10.	Lushai	3,672
11.	Mag	13,273
12.	Munda including Kaur	5,347
13.	Noatia	10,297
14.	Orang	3,428
15.	Riang	64,722
16.	Santal	2,222
17.	Tripura or Tripuri, Trippera	2,50,545
18.	Uchai	1,061
19.	Unspecified	36
	UTTAR PRADESH	
	All Scheduled Tribes	1,98,565
1.	Bhotia	34,144
2.	Buksa	23,317
3.	Jaunsari	56,699
4.	Raji	1,918
5.	Tharu	67,994
6.	Unspecified	14,493
	WEST BENGAL	
	All Scheduled Tribes	25,32,969
1.	Asur	611
2.	Bedia	3,339
3.	Bhumij	1,69,426
4.	Bhutia, including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan & Yolmo	33,912
5.	Birjia	16
6.	Chakma	2,927
7.	Chero	175
8.	Chik Baraik	1,627
9.	Garo	2,623
10.	Gond	46
11.	Gorait	481
12.	Hajang	244
13.	Ho	1,036
14.	Karmali	94

S. No.	Tribe	Total Population 1971
15.	Kharwar	134
16.	Kisan	716
17.	Kora	93,586
18.	Korwa	3,222
19.	Lepcha	14,568
20.	Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	45,906
21.	Lohara or Lohra	2,388
22.	Magh	3,257
23.	Mahali	47,247
24.	Mahli	998
25.	Mal Pahariya	31,018
26.	Mech	10,862
27.	Mru	836
28.	Munda	1,98,701
29.	Nagesia	2,516
30.	Oraon	2,91,173
31.	Parhaiya	108
32.	Rabha	2,466
33.	Santal	1,376,980
34.	Sauria Paharia	158
35.	Savan	4,986
36.	Unspecified	1,84,586
	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	
All Scheduled Tribes		18,102
1.	Andamanese, including Chariar or Chari, Kora, Tobo or Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai and Kol	24
2.	Nicobarese	17,874
3.	Onges	112
4.	Shom Pens	92
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
All Scheduled Tribes		3,69,408
1.	Abor	4,733
2.	Adi	5,520
3.	Adi Gallong	334
4.	Adi Minyong	25
5.	Adi Padam	1,094
6.	Adi Pasi	209
7.	Aka	2,345
8.	Apatani	12,888
9.	Ashing	959
10.	Bagi	2,063
11.	Bangni	21,785
12.	Bangro	1,085
13.	Bogum	473
14.	Bokar	2,721
15.	Bolok Tangsa	3
16.	Bomdo	294
17.	Bori	78
18.	But Monpa	555
19.	Dafla	5,926
20.	Darok Tangsa	5
21.	Deori	2,683
22.	Digaru/Taraon Mishmi	5,384
23.	Dirang Monpa	1,716
24.	Gallong	38,688
25.	Haisa Tangsa	1
26.	Havi Tangsa	699
27.	Hill Miri	8,174
28.	Hotang Tangsa	1
29.	Idu/Chulikata Mishmi	8,136
30.	Ianbo	210
31.	Kaman/Miju Mishmi	8,233
32.	Karka	2,118
33.	Katin Tangsa	1
34.	Kemsing Tangsa	391
35.	Khalim Tangsa	2
36.	Khamba	848
37.	Khamiyang	29
38.	Khampti	4,078
39.	Khowa	703
40.	Khrodeng Bangni	1
41.	Komkar	73
42.	Kongbo	375
43.	Korang Tangsa	1
44.	Langkai Tangsa	11
45.	Libo	14
46.	Lichi Tangsa	2
47.	Liju Nocte	4
48.	Lish Monpa	1,046
49.	Longchang Tangsa	21
50.	Longin Tangsa	9
51.	Longphi Tangsa	156
52.	Longri Tangsa	133
53.	Longsang Tangsa	375
54.	Lowang Tangsa	1
55.	Meyor	100
56.	Miji	3,549
57.	Mikir	1,298
58.	Millang	2,595
59.	Millang Abor	3
60.	Miniyong	19,146
61.	Mishing/Miri	3,359
62.	Mishmi	808
63.	Moglum Tangsa	1,486
64.	Momba	2,486
65.	Monpa	23,319
66.	Morang Tangsa	123
67.	Mossang Tangsa	1,288
68.	Muktum	2
69.	Namsang Tangsa	3
70.	Ngimong Tangsa	4
71.	Nishang	15,462
72.	Nissi	33,805
73.	Nocte	23,165
74.	Nonong	1
75.	Padam	9,864
76.	Pailibo	1,190
77.	Panchen Monpa	747
78.	Pangi	593
79.	Pasi	1,944
80.	Phong Tangsa	1
81.	Pongkong	5
82.	Ponthai Nocte	247
83.	Ramo	655
84.	Rangai Tangsa	1
85.	Rongrang Tangsa	538
86.	Sanke Tangsa	10
87.	Sherdukpen	1,639
88.	Simong	3,140
89.	Simsa Tangsa	2
90.	Singpho	1,567
91.	Siram	8
92.	Sulung	4,250
93.	Sulung Bangni	38
94.	Tagin	20,377
95.	Tagin Bangni	1,730
96.	Taisen Tangsa	4
97.	Tanggam	84
98.	Tangsa	6,941

S. No.	Tribe	Total Population 1971
99.	Taram	3
100.	Tawang Monpa	826
101.	Thai Khampti	8
102.	Tikhak Tangsa	1,169
103.	Tutcha Nocte	911
104.	Wancho	28,650
105.	Yanoo Bangni	1,578
106.	Ya Tong	158
107.	Yobin	929
108.	Yongkur Tangsa	29
109.	Yougli Tangsa	135
110.	Zakhring	23
	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	
All Scheduled Tribes		64,445
1.	Dhodia	10,270
2.	Dubla including Halpati	1,443
3.	Kathodi	334
4.	Kokna	9,928
5.	Koli Dhor including Kolgha	1,396
6.	Naikda or Nayaka	40
7.	Varli	41,017
8.	Unspecified	17
	GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	
All Scheduled Tribes		7,654
1.	Dhodi	916
2.	Dubla	5,719
3.	Naikda	446
4.	Siddi	50
5.	Varli	491
6.	Unspecified	32
	LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	
All Scheduled Tribes		29,540

(*Source* : Paher I of 1975 *Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, Census of India, 1971).

APPENDIX A.X

ASPECTS OF SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL POPULATION

States/Districts Union Territories	Percentage of tribal population to total population of the district		Change in the percentage of tribal population to total population	Percentage of District's tribal population to total tribal population of the country		Change in the percentage of district's tribal population to total tribal population of the country	Location quotients of tribal population	
	1971	1961	1961-71	1971	1961	1961-71	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	3.81	3.68	40.13	4.36	4.39	-0.03	0.55	0.53
Srikakulam	8.20	8.21	-0.01	0.56	0.64	-0.08	1.18	1.20
Visakhapatnam	10.69	9.33	1.36	0.79	0.70	0.09	1.54	1.36
East Godavari	3.86	3.85	0.01	0.31	0.33	-0.02	0.56	0.56
West Godavari	2.18	2.23	-0.05	0.14	0.15	-0.01	0.31	0.32
Krishna	2.03	1.80	0.23	0.13	0.12	0.01	0.29	0.26
Guntur	3.71	3.22	0.49	0.28	0.26	0.02	0.53	0.47
Ongole	2.87	2.59	0.28	0.14	0.15	-0.01	0.41	0.38
Nellore	8.09	8.39	-0.30	0.34	0.39	-0.00	1.17	1.22
Chittoor	2 92	2.66	0.26	0.18	0.17	0.01	0.42	0.39
Cuddapah	1.69	1.67	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.24	0.24
Anantapur	3.07	2.74	0.33	0.17	0.16	0.01	0.44	0.40
Kurnool	1.64	1.31	0.33	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.24	1.31
Mahabubnagar	0.29	0.30	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04
Hyderabad	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
Nizamabad	0.04	0.07	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Adilabad	13.14	13.08	0.06	0.45	0.44	0.01	1.89	1.90
Karimnagar	0.84	0.81	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.12	0.12
Warangal	2.31	2.13	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.33	0.31
Khammam	14.72	16.20	-1.48	0.53	0.57	-0.04	2.12	2.36
Nalgonda	0.03	-	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Assam	10.99	10.75	0.24	4.23	3.86	0.37	0.00	1.56
Goalpara	13.85	14.67	-0.82	0.81	0.75	0.06	2.00	2.14
Kamrup	10.44	10.78	-0.34	0.78	0.74	0.04	1.51	1.57
Darrang	10.69	10.88	-0.19	0.49	0.46	0.03	1.54	1.58
Nowgong	7.44	7.23	0.21	0.33	0.29	0.04	1.07	1.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sibsagar	6.82	6.37	0.45	0.33	0.32	0.01	0.98	0.93
Lakhimpur	13.49	10.65	2.84	0.75	0.55	0.20	1.94	1.55
Mikir Hills	55.37	74.59	-19.22	0.55	0.56	-0.01	7.98	10.86
N. Cachar Hills	69.15	79.53	-10.38	0.14	0.14	0.00	9.97	11.58
Cachar	0.89	1.02	-0.13	0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.13	0.15
Bihar	8.75	9.05	-0.30	12.98	13.94	-0.96	1.26	1.32
Patna	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Gaya	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Shahabad	0.98	0.68	0.30	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.14	0.10
Saran	0.03	-	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Champaran	0.65	0.10	0.55	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.01
Muzaffarpur	0.02	-	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Monghyr	1.90	1.38	0.52	0.14	0.15	-0.01	0.27	0.20
Bhagalpur	3.59	3.77	-0.18	0.20	0.21	-0.01	0.52	0.55
Saharsa	0.39	0.44	-0.05	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.06	0.06
Purnea	3.95	3.91	0.04	0.41	0.40	0.01	0.57	0.57
Santal Parganas	36.22	38.24	-2.02	3.04	3.39	-0.35	5.22	5.57
Palamau	19.09	19.25	-0.16	0.76	0.76	0.00	2.75	2.80
Hazaribagh	10.99	11.29	-0.30	0.88	0.90	-0.02	1.58	1.64
Ranchi	58.08	61.61	-3.53	3.99	4.37	-0.38	8.37	8.97
Dhanbad	10.61	11.08	-0.47	0.41	0.43	-0.02	1.53	1.61
Singhbhum	46.12	47.30	-1.19	2.96	3.21	-0.25	6.65	6.89
Gujarat	13.99	13.35	0.64	9.82	9.13	0.69	2.02	1.94
Jamnagar	0.24	0.41	-0.17	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.06
Rajkot	0.04	-	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-
Surendranagar	0.57	0.48	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.07
Junagadh	0.50	0.05	0.45	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.08
Kutch	4.75	4.66	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.69	0.68
Banas Kantha	6.15	5.29	0.86	0.20	0.17	0.03	0.89	0.77
Sabarkantha	15.06	13.94	1.12	0.47	0.43	0.04	2.17	2.03
Mehesana	0.44	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.04
Ahmedabad	0.72	0.57	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.08
Kheda	1.03	0.88	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.15	0.13
Panch Mahals	38.55	34.26	4.29	1.88	1.67	0.21	5.56	4.99
Vadodara	23.89	21.47	2.42	1.24	1.09	0.15	3.45	3.13
Bharuch	43.88	41.59	2.29	1.28	1.23	0.05	6.33	6.05
Surat	46.32	47.81	-1.49	2.18	2.08	0.10	6.68	6.96
Valsad	54.33	52.45	1.88	2.04	1.98	0.06	7.83	7.64
The Dangs	93.46	92.55	0.91	0.23	0.22	0.01	13.48	13.47
Himachal Pradesh	4.09	4.80	-0.71	0.37	0.41	-0.04	0.59	0.70
Chamba	28.00	31.85	-3.85	0.19	0.22	-0.03	4.03	4.64
Mandi	1.12	1.31	-0.19	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.16	0.19
Lahaul & Spiti	76.26	69.09	7.17	0.05	0.05	0.00	11.00	10.06
Bilaspur	2.69	2.65	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.39	0.39
Mahasu	0.90	0.94	-0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.14
Sirmaur	1.29	1.43	-0.14	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.21
Kinnaur	68.41	62.63	5.78	0.09	0.09	0.00	9.86	9.12
Kerala	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.71	0.70	0.01	0.18	0.18
Cannanore	3.83	3.99	-0.16	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.55	0.58
Kozhikode	4.04	2.67	1.37	0.22	0.23	-0.01	0.58	0.39
Malappuram	0.48	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.07	-
Palghat	1.52	1.15	0.37	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.22	0.17
Trichur	0.44	0.36	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.05
Ernakulam	0.49	0.54	-0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.08
Kottayam	1.11	1.23	-0.12	0.06	0.07	-0.01	0.16	0.18
Alleppey	-	0.03	-0.01	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.01
Quilon	0.16	0.20	-0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03
Trivandrum	0.50	0.56	-0.06	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	20.14	20.63	-0.49	22.07	22.13	-0.06	0.69	3.00
Morena	4.76	5.10	-0.34	0.12	0.13	-0.01	0.02	0.74
Bhind	0.11	-	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	-
Gwalior	1.87	2.06	-0.19	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.28	0.30
Datia	1.95	1.24	0.71	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.22	0.18
Shivpuri	8.43	9.80	-1.37	0.15	0.18	-0.03	1.04	1.43
Guna	7.20	7.16	0.04	0.15	0.14	0.01	0.60	1.04
Tikamgarh	4.15	4.69	-0.54	0.06	0.07	-0.01	0.46	0.68
Chhatarpur	3.16	2.93	0.23	0.06	0.06	0.00	1.95	0.43
Panna	13.55	14.56	-1.01	0.15	0.16	-0.01	2.00	2.12
Satna	13.90	14.60	-0.70	0.33	0.34	-0.01	1.82	2.13
Rewa	12.61	13.30	-0.69	0.32	0.34	-0.02	6.95	1.94
Shahdol	48.23	51.44	-3.21	1.31	1.41	-0.10	4.69	7.49
Sidhi	32.54	33.73	-1.19	0.66	0.65	0.01	-	4.91
Mandsaur	-	0.07	-0.03	-	0.00	0.00	1.83	0.10
Ratlam	12.67	12.02	0.65	0.21	0.19	0.02	0.02	1.75
Ujjain	0.14	-	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.21	-
Jhabua	84.71	84.72	-0.01	1.49	1.44	0.05	7.70	12.23
Dhar	53.38	51.08	2.30	1.18	1.09	0.09	0.01	7.44
Indore	0.09	-	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	-
Dewas	7.01	7.78	-0.77	0.11	0.12	-0.01	-	1.13
Khargone (W. Nimar)	39.56	40.42	-0.86	1.34	1.33	0.01	5.70	5.88
Khandwa (E. Nimar)	7.53	7.89	-0.36	0.17	0.18	-0.01	1.09	1.15
Rajgarh	0.33	0.19	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.03
Vidisha	4.68	4.34	0.34	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.68	0.63
Schore	4.61	4.02	0.59	0.13	0.10	0.03	0.66	0.59
Raisen	13.49	14.06	-0.57	0.20	0.19	0.01	1.95	2.05
Hoshangabad	7.17	7.46	-0.29	0.15	0.15	0.00	1.63	1.09
Betul	30.50	32.07	-1.57	0.59	0.60	-0.01	4.40	4.67
Jabalpur	11.78	12.17	-0.39	0.52	0.51	0.01	1.70	1.77
Narsimhapur	12.38	12.24	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.00	1.79	1.78
Mandla	60.54	61.81	-1.27	1.39	1.40	-0.01	8.73	9.00
Chhindwara	35.17	33.26	1.91	0.91	0.87	0.04	5.07	5.59
Seoni	37.49	38.39	-0.90	0.66	0.67	-0.01	5.41	5.59
Balaghat	11.25	10.78	0.47	0.29	0.29	0.00	1.62	1.57
Sarguja	55.93	55.59	0.34	1.95	1.91	0.04	8.06	8.09
Bilaspur	17.11	18.16	-1.05	1.10	1.22	-0.12	2.47	2.64
Raigarh	47.28	45.90	1.38	1.54	1.58	-0.04	6.82	6.68
Durg	10.84	11.07	-0.23	0.70	0.69	0.01	1.56	1.61
Raipur	14.63	15.49	-0.86	1.00	1.03	-0.03	2.11	2.26
Bastar	68.20	72.27	-4.07	2.72	2.80	-0.08	9.83	10.52
Maharashtra	5.86	6.06	-2.20	7.77	7.94	-0.17	0.84	0.88
Greater Bombay	0.50	0.54	-0.04	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.08
Thana	25.40	30.29	-4.89	1.52	1.66	-0.14	4.51	4.41
Kolaba	8.99	9.01	-0.02	0.30	0.32	0.02	1.30	1.31
Ratnagiri	0.51	0.17	0.34	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.03
Nasik	23.69	24.46	-0.77	1.48	1.50	-0.02	3.42	3.56
Dhulia	37.05	37.99	-0.94	1.62	1.70	-0.08	5.34	5.53
Jalgaon	5.89	5.60	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.85	0.81
Ahmednagar	6.43	6.18	0.25	0.38	0.36	0.02	0.93	0.90
Poona	3.41	3.65	-0.24	0.28	0.30	-0.02	0.49	0.53
Satara	0.21	0.16	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
Sangli	0.16	0.05	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
Sholapur	0.38	0.49	-0.11	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.06	0.07
Kolhapur	0.19	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01
Aurangabad	1.64	1.60	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.24	0.23
Parbhani	2.79	2.89	-0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.40	0.42
Bhir	0.34	0.23	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03
Nanded	4.03	3.76	0.27	0.15	0.13	0.02	0.58	0.55
Osmanabad	0.14	-	0.11	0.01	-	0.01	0.02	
Amravati	5.15	4.45	0.70	0.21	0.18	0.03	0.74	0.65
Yeotmal	13.91	14.17	-0.26	0.52	0.52	0.00	2.01	2.06
Chandrapur	14.11	14.82	-0.71	0.61	0.61	0.00	2.03	2.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	31.18	31.93	-0.75	0.88	0.82	0.06	4.50	4.65
Manipur North	79.39	86.33	-6.94	0.22	0.21	0.01	11.45	12.57
Manipur West	97.82	99.34	-1.52	0.11	0.12	-0.01	14.10	14.46
Manipur South	93.75	95.36	-1.61	0.24	0.19	0.05	13.52	13.88
Manipur Central	7.32	7.66	-0.34	0.15	0.14	0.01	1.06	1.12
Manipur East	96.30	99.02	-2.72	0.16	0.16	0.00	13.89	14.41
Meghalaya	80.48	83.07	-2.59	2.14	2.12	0.02	11.60	12.09
United Khasi and Jayantia Hills	80.71	81.39	-0.68	1.28	1.25	0.03	11.64	11.85
Garo Hills	80.14	85.61	-5.47	0.86	0.87	-0.01	11.56	12.46
Mysore	0.79	0.81	-0.02	0.61	0.64	-0.03	0.11	0.12
Bangalore	0.31	0.18	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03
Tamkur	0.13	-	0.10	0.00	-	0.00	0.02	-
Chitradurga	0.06	-	0.05	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	-
Kolar	0.13	-	0.10	0.00	-	0.00	0.02	-
Bellary	0.38	0.07	0.31	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01
Mysore	0.94	1.01	-0.07	0.05	0.06	-0.01	0.14	0.15
South Kanara	3.28	3.11	0.17	0.17	0.09	0.01	0.47	0.45
Coorg	7.03	8.40	-1.37	0.07	0.09	-0.02	1.01	1.22
Hassan	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Shimoga	0.58	0.61	-0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.09
Chikmagalur	1.37	1.20	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.20	0.18
Mandya	0.24	0.06	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01
Belgaum	2.19	2.60	-0.41	0.14	0.17	-0.03	0.32	0.38
Bijapur	0.33	0.56	-0.23	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.05	0.08
North Kanara	0.26	0.61	-0.35	0.00	0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.09
Dharwar	0.63	0.54	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.09	0.08
Gulbarga	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01
Bidar	0.09	0.16	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
Raichur	0.08	-	0.08	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	0.00
Nagaland	88.61	93.09	-4.48	1.20	1.13	0.07	12.78	13.55
Kohima	80.00	86.66	-6.66	0.37	0.31	0.06	11.54	12.62
Mokokchung	91.30	94.46	-3.16	0.40	0.39	0.01	13.16	13.75
Tuensang	94.70	97.03	2.33	0.43	0.43	0.00	13.66	14.12
Orissa	23.11	24.07	-0.96	13.34	14.00	-0.66	3.33	3.50
Sambalpur	28.13	29.13	-1.00	1.37	1.46	-0.09	4.06	4.24
Sundargarh	53.39	58.12	-4.73	1.45	1.46	-0.01	7.70	8.46
Keonjhar	46.96	47.14	-0.18	1.18	1.16	0.02	6.77	6.86
Mayurbhanj	58.56	60.61	-2.05	2.21	2.42	-0.21	8.44	8.82
Balasore	7.06	6.78	2.28	0.34	0.32	0.02	1.02	0.99
Cuttack	2.89	2.81	0.08	0.29	0.28	0.01	0.42	0.41
Dhenkanal	12.91	13.94	-1.03	0.44	0.48	-0.04	1.86	2.03
Baudh-Khondmals	40.31	41.61	-1.30	0.66	0.71	-0.05	5.81	6.06
Bolangir	19.72	20.67	-0.95	0.65	0.73	-0.08	2.84	3.01
Kalahandi	29.26	33.19	-3.93	0.89	1.11	-0.22	4.22	4.83
Koraput	56.34	60.89	-4.55	3.03	3.02	0.01	8.12	8.86
Ganjam	9.98	10.04	-0.06	0.60	0.62	-0.02	1.44	1.46
Puri	3.70	3.61	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.53	0.53
Rajasthan	12.13	11.67	0.46	8.22	7.79	0.43	1.75	1.70
Ganganagar	0.08	0.21	-0.13	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.03
Bikaner	-	0.24	-0.17	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.03
Churu	0.39	0.50	-0.11	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.06	0.07
Jhunjhunu	1.77	1.60	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.26	0.23
Alwar	7.99	8.12	-0.13	0.29	0.29	0.00	1.15	1.18
Bharatpur	2.96	2.84	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.43	0.41
Sawai Madhopur	22.68	22.24	0.44	0.71	0.70	0.01	3.27	3.24
Jaipur	11.14	11.49	-0.35	0.70	0.72	-0.02	1.61	1.67
Sikar	2.50	2.51	-0.01	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.36	0.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ajmer	1.33	1.59	-0.26	0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.19	0.23
Tonk	11.37	11.59	-0.22	0.19	0.19	0.00	1.64	1.69
Jaisalmer	4.13	3.25	0.88	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.60	0.47
Jodhpur	2.11	2.07	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.40	0.00	0.30
Nagaur	0.16	0.31	-0.15	0.01	0.01	4.00	0.02	0.05
Pali	4.70	4.74	-0.04	0.12	0.13	-0.01	0.68	0.69
Barmer	5.74	5.37	0.37	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.83	0.78
Jalor	7.81	8.07	-0.26	0.14	0.15	-0.01	1.13	1.17
Sirohi	21.48	21.03	0.45	0.24	0.25	-0.01	3.10	3.06
Bhilwara	9.36	9.38	-0.02	0.26	0.27	-0.01	1.35	1.37
Udaipur	33.66	30.17	3.49	1.60	1.46	0.14	4.85	4.39
Chittaurgarh	19.57	18.25	1.32	0.49	0.43	0.06	2.82	2.66
Dungarpur	63.64	60.15	3.49	0.89	0.81	0.08	9.18	8.76
Banswara	72.93	71.46	1.47	1.26	1.12	0.14	10.52	10.40
Bundi	19.27	17.75	1.52	0.23	0.20	0.03	2.78	2.59
Kota	14.54	14.68	-0.14	0.44	0.41	0.03	2.10	2.14
Jhalawar	10.30	10.50	-0.20	0.17	0.17	0.00	1.48	1.53
Tamil Nadu	0.76	0.75	0.01	0.82	0.84	-0.02	0.11	0.11
Madras	0.04	0.08	-0.04	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Chingleput	0.94	1.20	-0.26	0.07	0.09	-0.02	0.13	0.18
North Arcot	1.88	1.89	-0.01	0.09	0.20	-0.01	0.27	0.27
South Arcot	0.39	0.44	-0.05	0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.06	0.07
Dharmapuri	1.80	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.26	-
Salem	3.15	2.65	0.50	0.25	0.33	-0.08	0.45	0.39
Coimbatore	0.60	0.57	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.09	0.08
Nilgiris	4.02	3.16	0.86	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.58	0.46
Madurai	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
Tiruchirapalli	0.39	0.28	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.04
Thanjavur	0.03	-	0.02	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Ramanathapuram	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Tirunelveli	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Kanya Kumari	0.23	0.17	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
Tripura	28.95	31.53	-2.58	1.19	1.19	0.00	4.17	4.59
West Tripura	26.46	38.61	-2.15	0.52	0.54	-0.02	3.82	4.16
North Tripura	26.80	39.90	-3.10	0.29	0.29	0.00	3.86	4.35
South Tripura	35.80	39.38	-3.58	0.38	0.36	0.02	5.16	5.73
Uttar Pradesh	0.23	-	-	0.52	-	-	0.03	-
Chamoli	2.79	-	2.79	0.02	-	0.02	0.40	-
Pithoragarh	4.89	-	4.89	0.04	-	0.04	0.71	-
Almora	0.25	-	0.25	0.01	-	0.01	0.04	-
Naini Tal	6.65	-	6.65	0.14	-	0.14	0.96	-
Bijnor	0.21	-	0.21	0.01	-	0.01	0.03	-
Moradabad	0.10	-	0.10	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-
Rampur	0.10	-	0.10	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	-
Shajahanpur	0.11	-	0.11	0.00	-	0.00	0.02	-
Dehradun	10.68	-	10.68	0.16	-	0.16	1.54	-
Saharanpur	0.10	-	0.10	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-
Muzaffarnagar	0.09	-	0.09	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	-
Meerut	0.07	-	0.07	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-
Bulandshahar	0.05	-	0.05	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	-
Mathura	0.06	-	0.06	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	-
Agra	0.10	-	0.10	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-
Kanpur	0.02	-	0.02	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Allahabad	0.02	-	0.02	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Kheri	1.23	-	1.23	0.05	-	0.05	0.18	-
Hardoi	0.03	-	0.03	0.00	-	-	0.00	-
Bahraich	0.10	-	0.10	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-
Gonda	0.34	-	0.34	0.02	-	0.02	0.05	-
Gorakhpur	0.06	-	0.06	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-
Azamgarh	0.06	-	0.06	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	-
Ghazipur	0.04	-	0.04	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	-
Mirzapur	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	5.72	5.88	-0.16	6.66	6.81	-0.15	0.82	0.86
Darjeeling	13.89	15.44	-1.55	0.28	0.32	-0.04	2.00	2.85
Jalpaiguri	24.49	26.10	-1.61	1.13	1.18	-0.05	3.53	3.80
Cooch Behar	0.75	0.86	-0.11	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.11	0.13
West Dinajpur	11.90	12.85	-0.95	0.58	0.56	0.02	1.72	1.87
Malda	8.11	8.14	-0.03	0.34	0.33	0.01	1.17	1.19
Murshidabad	1.33	1.37	-0.04	0.10	0.11	-0.01	0.19	0.20
Nadia	1.43	1.28	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.21	0.19
Twenty Four Parganas	1.62	1.90	-0.28	0.36	0.39	-0.03	0.33	0.28
Howrah	0.14	0.30	-0.16	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.04
Calcutta	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Hooghly	3.49	4.04	-0.55	2.26	0.30	-0.04	0.50	0.59
Burdwan	5.84	5.84	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.84	0.85
Birbhum	7.05	7.39	-0.34	0.33	0.36	-0.03	1.02	1.08
Bankura	10.28	10.42	-0.14	0.55	0.57	-0.02	1.48	1.52
Midnapore	8.04	7.59	0.45	1.17	1.09	0.08	1.16	1.11
Purulia	19.58	19.33	0.25	0.83	0.87	-0.04	2.82	2.81
Union Territories								
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.72	22.2	-6.50	0.05	0.05	0.00	2.27	3.24
Arunachal Pradesh	79.02	89.12	-10.10	0.97	0.99	-0.02	11.39	12.97
Kameng	78.95	81.16	-2.23	0.18	0.19	-0.01	11.38	11.81
Subansiri	90.93	93.31	-2.38	0.24	0.19	0.05	13.11	13.58
Siang	86.79	94.09	-7.30	0.28	0.34	-0.06	12.52	13.70
Lohit	58.24	76.27	-18.03	0.09	0.09	0.00	8.40	11.10
Tirap	70.63	92.79	22.16	0.18	0.18	0.00	8.74	13.51
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	86.89	88.43	-1.54	0.17	0.17	0.00	12.53	12.87
Goa, Daman and Diu	0.89	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.13	-
Daman	18.50	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	2.67	-
Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	92.86	97.03	-4.17	0.08	0.08	0.00	13.39	14.12
Mizoram	94.26	98.10	-3.84	0.82	0.87	-0.05	13.59	14.28

THE COLDEST SEASON

One winter day a bear and a tiger began to dispute as to which is the coldest season of the year; the bear said July and August, which is the rainy season, and the tiger said December and January, which is the winter season. They argued and argued but could not convince each other; for, the bear with his long coat did not feel the cold of winter but when he got soaked through in the rain he felt chilly.

At last they saw a man coming that way and called on him to decide. "But have a care", said the tiger, "if you give an opinion favourable to the bear, I will eat you." The bear said, "If you side with the tiger, I will eat you." At this, the man was terror stricken but an idea struck him and he made the tiger and the bear promise not to eat him if he gave a fair decision; and then he said "It is not the winter which is the coldest, nor the rainy season which is the coldest, but windy weather; if there is no wind no one feels the cold much either in the winter or in the rainy season." And the tiger and the bear said "You are right, we never thought of that" and they let him go.

—*Folklore of the Santhal*

SECTION B

ECOLOGICAL SETTING

* Spatial Analysis 93

* Maps 99

Maps in section B of the Atlas depict the environmental setting of the sub-continent. They depict relative relief and physiographic divisions, geological structure, distribution of minerals, drainage basins, surface and groundwater sources, major soil groups, soil fertility status by districts, annual rainfall and drought-prone areas, area under forests, classification of forests and major and minor forest produce, such as timber, fuelwood, bamboos and district-wise net sown area.

These maps provide the necessary backdrop of the environmental complex. Perhaps it is in this context that the tribal characteristics of clustering and concentration highlighted in Section A and their socio-cultural and economic attributes depicted in the subsequent Sections can be meaningfully evaluated. (*Plate* 21-39).

The contents of these maps may be described here in brief:

Plate 21

The map shows the broad variations in the relief of India by recognising the following altitude categories: below 300, 300-600, 600-900, 900-1,350 and above 1,350 metres. An inset map shows the broad variations in the relief of India, *viz.*, northern mountains, North Indian plain, peninsular plateau, central uplands, eastern and western coastal plains and the island groups in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.

Plate 22

The map presents a general picture of the geo-lithology of the country. It recognises the three well-marked geomorphological components: the peninsular shield, Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain and the northern mountain complex, each having its distinctive lithological characteristics.

Plate 23

The broad geographical distribution of the minerals of India has been depicted on *Plate* 23. Evidently, the major areas of tribal concentration in the mid-Indian belt correspond with the occurrence of minerals necessary for basic industry – coal, iron ore, bauxite, manganese, mica, zinc, copper, lead and lignite.

Plate 24

The map shows the drainage network and delineates the river basins. The tribal areas correspond with the peninsular tributaries of the Ganga, the basins of Mahanadi and Godavari, Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Sabarmati in the mid-Indian belt, upper streams of the Ganga, Yamuna and the Sutlej in the sub-Himalayan northwest and the Brahmaputra basin in the northeast.

Plate 25

The broad pattern of availability and utilization of surface water in the major river basins and sub-basins of India is depicted on *Plate* 25. Among the mid-Indian rivers, the level of utilization of Mahi and Mahanadi river waters seems to be quite high. The map is based on A.N. Khosla's estimates.

Plate 26

The pie-diagrams on *Plate* 26 show the relative share of the surface and groundwater sources in the availability of water in each of the major river basins and sub-basins of India. The map is based on the official estimates of the erstwhile Central Water and Power Commission.

Plate 27

The pattern of availability of groundwater and the acquifer characteristics is displayed on *Plate* 27. The map is based on the sources of the Geological Survey of India.

Plate 28

Based on the All-India Soil and Land Use Survey findings, *Plate* 28 depicts the major soil types of India. The soils have been grouped into three broad categories : zonal, inter-zonal and azonal. By and large the soils of the tribal areas consist of red, yellow and black categories as well as laterites. They are generally shallow.

Plate 29

Plate 29 presents a generalised picture of the soil fertility status. A first order division according to the three soil constituents – nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium – has

been further classified into the high, medium and low categories. The soil properties have been aggregated at the district level.

Plate 30

The general distribution pattern of the mean annual rainfall is displayed on *Plate* 30. The isohyets have been drawn for the values of 100, 200, 400, 800, 1,000, 2,000 and 4,000 millimetres. The data have been averaged for the meteorological observatories as on April 1, 1961.

An inset map shows the location of these observatories as well as their class.

Plate 31

The drought-prone areas are depicted on *Plate* 31. An inset map shows the regions covered by the official Drought Prone Area Development Programme as in 1973. Evidently, the programme covers areas which are characterized by permanent drought, such as the arid regions of western Rajasthan and Kutch and Kathiawar in Gujarat, as well as areas which are only occasionally affected by drought.

Plate 32

Plate 32 depicts the percentage of area under forests to the total geographical area of the district based on data for 1970-71. Over most of the tribal areas lying in the north-east, sub-Himalayan north-west, mid-Indian belt and the southern hilly complex, the forests occupy more than one-third of the geographical area of the district. This share rises to more than one-half in the tribal core areas both in the northeast as well as in the mid-Indian belt. The relationship between the forest area and the distribution of tribes is very well evident.

Plate 33

The categories of forests such as reserved, protected or unclassified are depicted on *Plate* 33. It may be pointed out that the official policy on forests has far reaching implications for the tribal population and their way of life which has traditional links with the forest.

Plate 34

Based on the data for the year 1969-70, *Plate* 34 shows the regional variation in the revenue generated by forests. The inset map shows the density of population per hectare of forest area. It is interesting to note that the densities are less than 5 persons per hectare of forest area over most of the tribal territories.

Plates 35-38

Plates 35-38 depict the production of wood, bamboo and other materials based on the data for the year 1969-70.

Plate 39

The share of net sown area to the total geographical area is shown on *Plate* 39.

TRIBAL CONCENTRATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

It seems pertinent to bring out the pattern of spatial association between tribal concentration and some of the environmental factors.

A study of the distribution of tribal population in Section A shows that it is either concentrated in areas which generally constitute the inaccessible and isolated tracts of the country or which are negative to agriculture either due to rugged topography or dense forest growth or both.

To test this relationship between the concentration of tribal population and the environmental parameters simple correlation between the percentage of tribal population and the following two variables has been worked out with the help of data for the districts (*Plates* 32 and 39):

i. forest area as percentage to the total geographical area of the district, and

ii. net sown area as percentage to the total geographical area of the district.

The underlying assumption here is that the tribal population has a tendency to get concentrated in areas which have a high density of forests and where either because of the forest cover, rugged topography or other environmental factors, the proportion of area available for cultivation is low.

The statistical procedure involved the following steps. First, the series of percentage of tribal population to the total population was quartiled. The following percentage categories emerged:

Quartiles	Tribal Population %
First quartile	Above 38
Second quartile	15-38
Third quartile	10-15
Fourth quartile	5-10

Districts with a tribal percentage of less than 5 were ex-

cluded from this analysis and the co-efficients of correlation were computed for each quartile separately. The results are tabulated in Table B.1.

TABLE B.1: **Co-efficients of Correlation**

Tribal percentage	Area under forests	Net sown area
First quartile	.72*	–.42
Second quartile	.41*	–.30
Third quartile	.12	–.04
Fourth quartile	.35**	–.02

* Significant at 1% level
** Significant at 5% level

The correlation analysis leads to the following broad conclusions:

(i) The assumption that the major tribal clusters are associated with the forested tracts is best brought out by the co-efficient of correlation for the first quartile of districts – r value being .72 which is highly significant. It is interesting to note that the upper quartile districts are mainly situated in Assam, Nagaland, Chotanagpur, Chhattisgarh and the Vindhyan regions of Madhya Pradesh, south-western parts of Gujarat and the Aravalli region of Rajasthan.

(ii) The co-efficient of correlation for the second quartile also shows a significant relationship (r=.41). This, however, is not true for the third quartile mainly for the reason that the districts falling in this quartile are a disparate category. The operative role of other factors also weakens the simple linear relationship between the forests and the tribal concentration. The r value for the two variables shows a co-variance in the same direction.

(iii) The assumption that the net sown area and the tribal proportion are negatively correlated is definitely brought out by this exercise. The ranking of the co-efficients for the four quartiles is, however, indicative of the fact that the increasing proportion of the net sown area acts as an inviting factor for the non-tribal population thus reducing the share of the tribes in the total population.

(iv) It is expected that a similar exercise with the taluk-level data would produce far more revealing results. The non-availability of data for the two variables at the taluk level, however, did not permit such an analysis at this stage.

TRIBAL HABITATS

Notwithstanding the fact that these maps (*Plates* 21-39) have an all-India coverage the main features of the habitats within the predominantly tribal areas of the country can be discussed here briefly. Flowing from the discussion in Section A, the following broad generalisations can be made.

The tribal population of the country is pre-eminently concentrated in the following physiographic regions:

I. Himalayan Mountain Complex
- i. Himachal Himalayas and Kumaon
- ii. Eastern Himalayas
- iii. Indo-Burmese Border Hills

II. Peninsular Plateau
- i. Aravalli Hills
- ii. Central Vindhyan Uplands
- iii. Khandesh and Satpura-Maikal Ranges
- iv. Chotanagpur Plateau
- v. Meghalaya Plateau
- vi. Wainganga and Mahanadi Basins
- vii. Eastern Ghats and Orissa Hills
- viii. Western Ghats and Southern Hill Complex
- ix. Telangana
- x. Kutch and Kathiawar
- xi. Gujarat Plains

The North Indian Plain is by and large devoid of tribal population, the *terai* regions of U.P., North Bengal and the Assam Valley being exceptions to this generalisation.

Broadly speaking, these physiographic divisions can be clubbed into the following major regions:

(i) Sub-Himalayan North-West consisting of Himachal Himalayas and Kumaon;
(ii) Mid-Indian Tribal Belt consisting of Aravalli hills, Central Vindhyan uplands, Khandesh and Satpura and Maikal ranges, Chotanagpur plateau and its eastern outlier, Meghalaya plateau, the basins of Wainganga and of Mahanadi in the Chhatisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa Hills and their continuation in Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh, Western Ghats and Kutch and Kathiawar and the Central part of the Gujarat plains. The West Bengal tribes have also been treated as part of the mid-Indian tribal belt.
(iii) The South consisting of the complex of southern hills including Nilgiris, Anamalais and the Palni-Cardamom group of hills.
(iv) The North-east

Sub-Himalayan Northwest

To the east of the Sutlej gorge the mountain ranges are sometimes referred to as Himachal Himalayas. Further eastwards, they extend into the Kumaon and Uttarakhand regions of Uttar Pradesh. While the lithological characteristics remain by and large the same the Himachal Himalayas are different from the Kashmir Himalayas in the rainfall pattern and natural vegetation. Both Kulu and Kangra valleys,

like Lahaul and Spiti, have a distinct physical appearance of their own.

Simla records 1,600 mm of rain in a year; the higher ranges of these mountains receive heavy snowfall during the winter months. A high amount of moisture intake has its effect on the nature of forest type. The pattern of rainfall and natural vegetation in the Kumaon Himalayas remains by and large the same.

The Himalayas and the associated mountain arcs girdling the sub-continent on the north stretch in a consistent northwest-southeast direction for about 2,400 km between the gorges of Indus and the Tsangpo (Brahmaputra). The Himalayas are generally regarded as consisting of four main sections separated from one another by the gorges of the rivers which pierce them at different points from Kashmir and Baltistan to Assam. The section between the Indus and the Sutlej, stretching over a distance of 560 km, is referred to as Punjab Himalayns; the section between the Sutlej and the Kali spanning a distance of 320 km is termed as Kumaon Himalayas. The other sections between the Kali and the Tista and between the latter river and the Dihang (Tsangpo-Brahmaputra) are described as the Nepal and Assam Himalayas, their extent being 800 and 720 km. respectively.

The nomenclature used in the classification referred to above is not rigidly followed as there are other regional names also in current usage. The Punjab Himalayas, for instance, have two distinct stretches, often described as the Kashmir and the Himachal Himalayas.

The Himalayan mountain chain, all along its longitudinal axis, is arranged into three main series of parallel ranges, referred to as the Great Himalayas,or the inner, middle and outer Himalayas. These ranges are separated by longitudinal valleys of tectonic origin. The examples of such narrow valleys are the numerous 'duns', such as Dehra Dun, Kothri Dun and Patli Dun.

The altitude as well as physiographic complexity increases from the outer to the inner ranges. The Great Himalayas have an average altitude of 6,000 metres; the middle Himalayas have an altitude ranging between 3,700 and 4,500 m; and the sub-Himalayan foothills, known as the Siwaliks, have an altitude between 900 and 1,200 m, The Siwalik hills extend over a width of less than 50 km only.

The tectonic valleys and ridges within the Middle Himalayas and the sub-Himalayan foothills in Himachal Pradesh and Kumaon have provided favourable sites for the concentration of tribal population. Their environment is characterised by typically Himalayan terrain, low temperature, high humidity and a vegetation cover which represents types from tropical to Alpine. Near the foothills the vegetation consists of tropical deciduous type. Higher up the ridges the character of vegetation changes from tropical evergreen to wet temperate types. The vegetation consists of evergreen oaks and chestnuts; sal occurs at lower levels. The pine forest is well developed between 1,500 and 1,750 m, with Pinus roxburghi being a common type. The temperate grasslands are commonly found on the higher slopes all along the southern face of the main Himalayas. Higher up there is a transition to Alpine forests and pastures. Silver firs, junipers, pines, birches and rhododendrons occur in fairly dense assemblages between 3,000 and 4,000 m. However, they get stunted with the approaching snowline and are replaced by Alpine pastures. These meadows are visited by the transhumant tribal groups--such as the Gujjars and the Gaddis of Himachal Pradesh every summer.

Mid-Indian Tribal Belt and the South

The Mid-Indian tribal belt, which encompasses the middle segment of the peninsular plateau from the Sahyadris and the Aravallis in the west to the Rajmahal hills in the east, has a typical terrain of an old, worn-down tableland.

Rising from the alluvial plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, south of the Yamuna-Ganga line, the great Indian Plateau extends towards the south to encompass the whole of the peninsula. With a general altitude of 600-900 m, the plateau has an irregular triangular shape with its concave base lying between the Delhi ridge and the Rajmahal hills and the apex formed by the southern tip of the peninsula at Kanya Kumari. The outliers of the peninsular plateau, represented by the Aravalli, Rajmahal and Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills, convey some idea of its northerly limits. A part of the northern flank lies buried under the alluvial deposits of varying thickness. As suggested by the direction of the Chambal, Son and Damodar, the plateau first slopes to the north and the east, and thence to the west, south of the Vindhya-Kaimur ranges. South of the Satpura-Maikal line the general grain of the land is to the east and the southeast. On its extreme western edge the plateau, however, descends with a steep gradient on the narrow coastal plain facing the Arabian Sea.

The northern flank of the plateau from the Thar desert to the Rajmahal hills is characterised by a relief dominated by the old mountain ranges, scarped plateaux and faulted trough. The erosion surfaces of Chotanagpur, dissected gneissic country of Bundelkhand, trough valleys of Damodar, Narmada and Tapi and the bowel-like Chhattisgarh plain all represent distinct stages in the physical evolution of the peninsular block. Evidently, the plateau has tremendous geomorphological complexity and variety.

The northern flank of the plateau consists of a series of erosion surfaces dissected by rivers and interspersed with outcrops of pre-Cambrian rocks. The Aravallis, an old mountain range much denuded and forming discontinuous ridges, occupies the western and the northwestern flanks of the plateau. The Vindhyan uplands to the west of Aravallis are occupied by an enormous sandy mass of the Thar desert. The Aravalli hills separate the desert from the Vindhyan uplands and the Bundelkhand gneissic country lying to the east. As hill features they are quite pronounced in Udaipur, and their western slope is fairly rainy and forested. North of Ajmer they are generally devoid of forest cover.

The central Vindhyan upland consisting of the Malwa plateau and the Bundelkhand gneissic country is dominated by a line of scarps and hill ranges described by the Vindhya, Bhanrer and the Kaimur ranges. In Bundelkhand the topographic features have resulted from the intensive erosion of the gneisses and the quartzites. Its rugged character is illustrated by the series of hummocky hills and the wall-like quartzite dykes offering natural sites for water storage. The Chambal and the Betwa together drain the Malwa plateau. Interposed between the generally inhospitable Aravalli hills and Baghelkhand, the open Malwa plateau has been an area of attraction for the non-tribal groups. The tribes, however, continue to inhabit the relatively inhospitable and less accessible areas.

The relief of the plateau in the middle segment has also resulted from faulting, the troughs of the Narmada and Tapi with their shallow alluvial cover being the remnants of this phase of geological history. The historically well-known region of Khandesh lies between the Ajanta hills and the Satpura range. East of the Son the Chhotanagpur plateau consists of several erosion surfaces having a general altitude of less than 600 m. Its outliers are represented by the Rajmahal hills in the Santal Parganas district of Bihar.

Over the Deccan the plateau surface is made up of flat lava floors, the general slope being towards the east and the southeast. The Deccan plateau lends itself to a further subdivision into Vidarbha plain, upper Godavari basin and the Bhima basin, separated by lines of low hill ranges and tabular uplands, such as Ajanta and Balaghat ranges.

On the western flank the plateau has the outlying lava formations in Kathiawar and Kutch. The Kathiawar peninsula has a general character of a low plateau with an altitude of less than 200 m. However, some of the hill ranges rise higher than the general relief. The diversity in rock formations and relief has given rise to interesting variations in soil cover and natural vegetation.

The Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada and Tapi rivers have deposited a layer of alluvium in Gujarat, giving the region a general appearance of an alluvial basin. The tribal densities are, however, quite high in the northern districts of Panch Mahals, Banas Kantha and Sabar Kantha as well as in the southern districts of Surat, Valsad and Vadodra.

On the west, the Deccan lava plateau is flanked by the imposing Western Ghats. The Ghats, however, continue southwards into Karnataka with a general altitude ranging from 900 to 1,100 metres. The Ghats are generally forested with the character of vegetation changing from evergreen to the deciduous varieties.

To its east and the north-east, Deccan lava plateau is replaced by a series of undulating plains and basins. These include the Wainganga valley and the Mahanadi basin in Chhattisgarh. Striking differences are observed both in the distribution of rainfall and forest types between these two sub-regions. The rainfall in the Wainganga valley is generally lower than 135 mm. In the upper Mahanadi basin it is generally higher. The sal forest of the Wainganga valley is replaced by the rich teak forest in the Mahanadi basin.

To the south-east of the Deccan lava country on the peninsular interior lies Telangana. It is a low plateau highly denuded and dissected. The isolated rock features, the typical monadnocks, produce some diversity in the otherwise open, and mature topography. Only the northern parts have scanty vegetation. The south is mainly an expanse of savannah type tropical grasses.

The peninsular interior is bordered on the east by a discontinuous line of hills called the Eastern Ghats. They have, however, no comparison with the Western Ghats. The hills consist of three main groups (i) the northern hills which lie between Jamshedpur and the Godavari, (ii) the Cudappah ranges lying between the Godavari and the Palkonda range, (iii) Tamil Nadu Hills lying between Palar and Kaveri. The general aspect of these hills is determined by variations in rainfall and natural vegetation. These differences are mainly caused by a location parallel to the eastern coast and the north-south differentiation in the rainfall regime. The northern hills are more forested than the southern. The Cudappah ranges and hills are generally wooded but not as thickly as the northern hills. The Tamil Nadu Hills, on the other hand, have some forest growth on the eastern slopes.

The mid-Indian tribal belt is characterised by a typically monsoon type of climatic regime. The wet and dry regime has an interesting spatial pattern from semi-arid conditions in the Aravallis to sub-humid conditions in Chhotanagpur. Most of the annual rainfall comes in the summer months–June to September. The western slopes of the Aravallis are relatively rainier. The climate acquires a

definite humid character east of Bundelkhand, with rainfall, rising to more than 1,000 mm. With increase in rainfall, the length of the growing season increases and the thick growth of forests promotes tribal dependence on them.

The natural vegetation of the mid-Indian belt and the south consists of moist tropical evergreen, tropical moist and dry tropical deciduous and thorny types. The moist tropical evergreen types are found in the rainier parts of the Sahyadris. Among the trees mahagony, jamun (Jambolina indica), palms and bamboos are typical. The semi-evergreen types are common to less rainier parts. Shifting cultivation and exploitation of timber have led to severe depletion of these forests.

The northern and the eastern segments of the mid-Indian tribal belt are covered by the typical monsoon forest, with teak (Tectona gradis) as a dominant tree type. Sal (Shorea robusta) is also an important tree. It is a gregarious forest with teak, bamboos and a variety of shrubs growing closely together so as to form thickets. Over the Aravallis and the western periphery of the mid-Indian belt the usual monsoon forest degenerates into dry thorny type.

The North-east

The Northeast is often described as a microcosm of the Indian sub-continent: it has all the three physiographic divisions of the country represented on a much smaller scale–the northern mountains, the central plain and the plateau.

The northern mountain ranges are an extension of the Himalayas with some modifications introduced in the erosional features by heavier rainfall. The ranges in Arunachal Pradesh as well as the Indo-Burmese ranges, consisting of Naga, Manipur and Mizo hills, are folded systems of the Tertiary period. However, the Indo-Burmese hill ranges are less imposing as a relief feature. The hills consist of ranges aligned in a north-south axis with intervening parallel valleys. The general altitude of the Manipur and Naga hills varies between 900 and 2,100 metres. The Mizo hills, on the other hand, are much lower as they rarely rise above 900 metres. Parts of Tripura and the Imphal valleys represent areas of low relief.

The Assam valley which is an alluvial expanse laid down by the Brahmaputra and its numerous tributaries extends for about 640 km end to end from Dhubri to Sadiya. Its average width varies between 90 and 100 km. The region to the north of Brahmaputra as well as the islands in the course of Brahmaputra still retain their predominantly tribal character.

The Shillong plateau, a fragment of the peninsular block, is a highly dissected tract. It has the prominent relief features in the Garo, Khasi, and the Jaintia hills. It is interesting to note that the hills are named after the tribes which inhabit them. The summit levels of these hills lie at 1,300--1,800 metres. The plateau descends in a steep slope towards the Surma valley.

The entire northeastern region has a typical monsoon type of climate. However, variations in altitude result in variations in temperature conditions. The rainy weather lasts here much longer than in other parts of India. Rains start in early May and may last up to first week of October. There are, however, noted variations in the distribution of rainfall. In general terms the amount of annual rainfall exceeds 1,000 mm. It may be as high as 5,000 mm or more. The rainfall is particularly heavy on the southern face of the Meghalaya plateau. It shows a declining trend towards the north and the east. Over most of Tripura and Manipur the annual amounts vary between 1,000 and 2,000 mm. The rainfall declines to less than 400 mm over southern Mizoram.

The natural vegetation is characterized by tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forest types. The original vegetation has suffered from indiscriminate felling for timber and for jhum or other forms of agriculture.

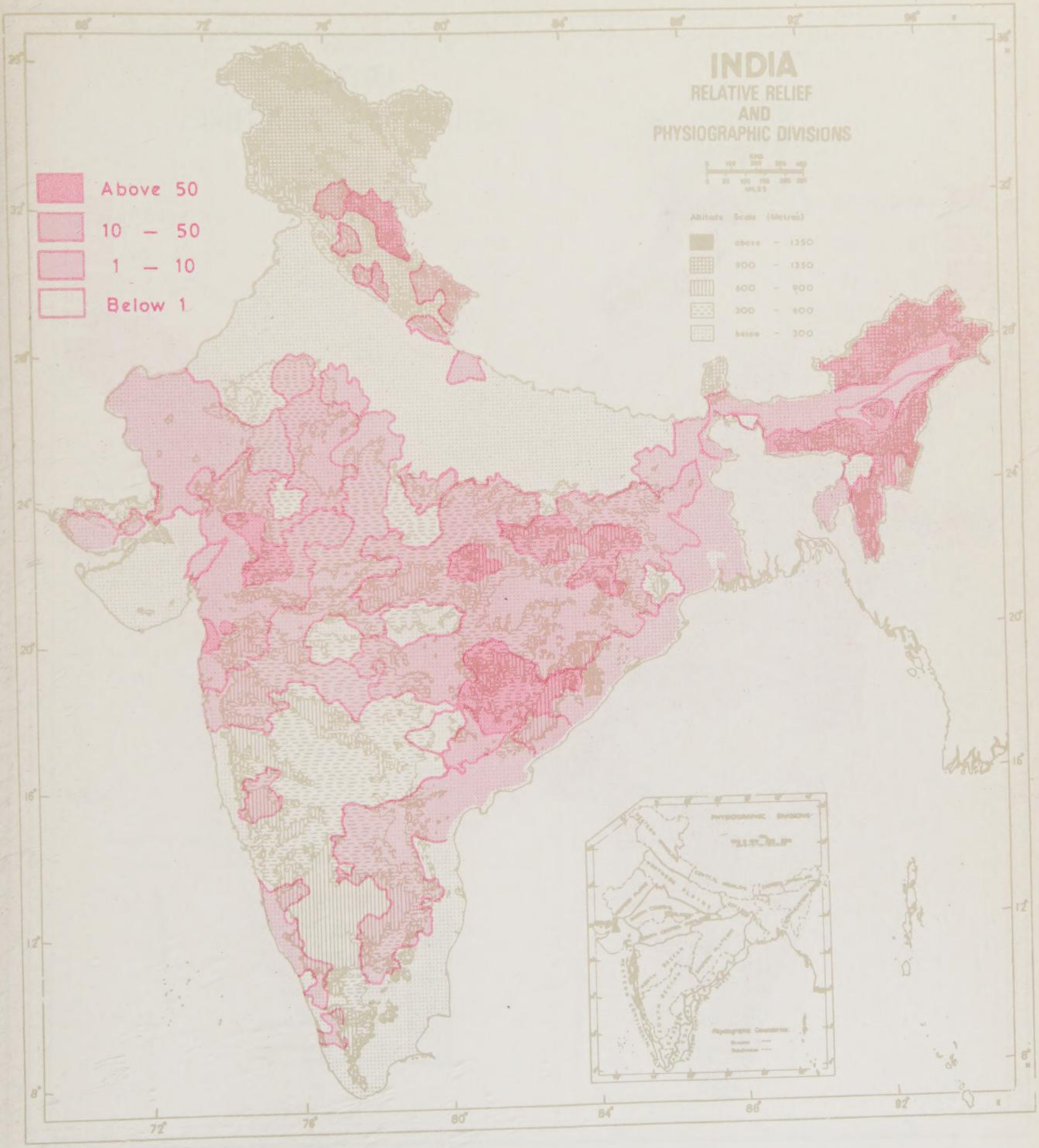

INDIA
RELATIVE RELIEF
AND
PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
Altitude Scale (Metres)
above — 1350
900 — 1350
600 — 900
300 — 600
below — 300
66°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 21

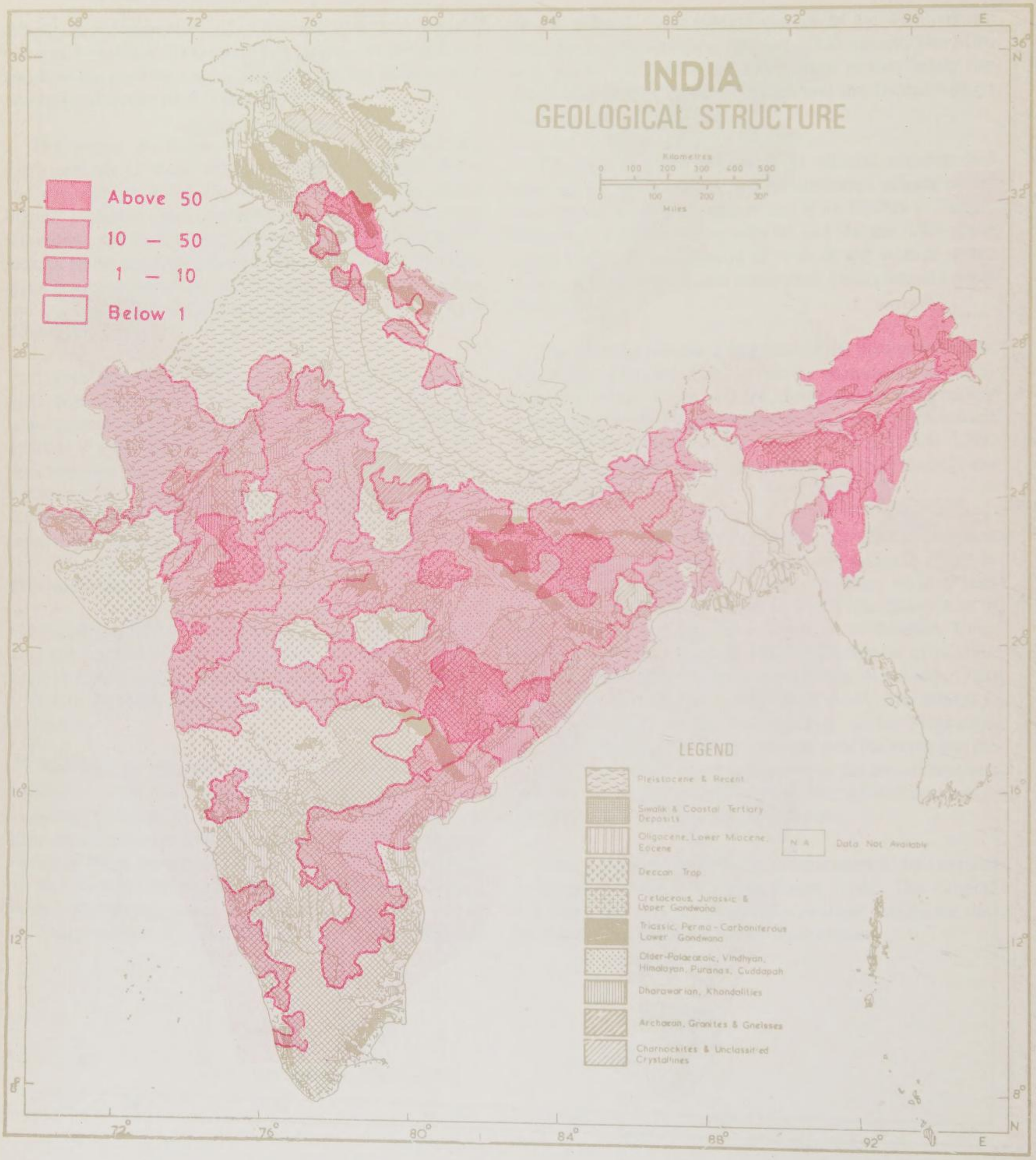

INDIA
GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
Kilometres
0 100 200 300 400 500
0 100 200 300
Miles
LEGEND
Pleistocene & Recent
Siwalik & Coastal Tertiary Deposits
Oligocene, Lower Miocene, Eocene
Deccan Trap
Cretaceous, Jurassic & Upper Gondwana
Triassic, Permo-Carboniferous Lower Gondwana
Older-Palaeozoic, Vindhyan, Himalayan, Puranas, Cuddapah
Dharwarian, Khondalities
Archaean, Granites & Gneisses
Charnockites & Unclassified Crystallines
N.A. Data Not Available
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96° E
36° N
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° E

PLATE 22

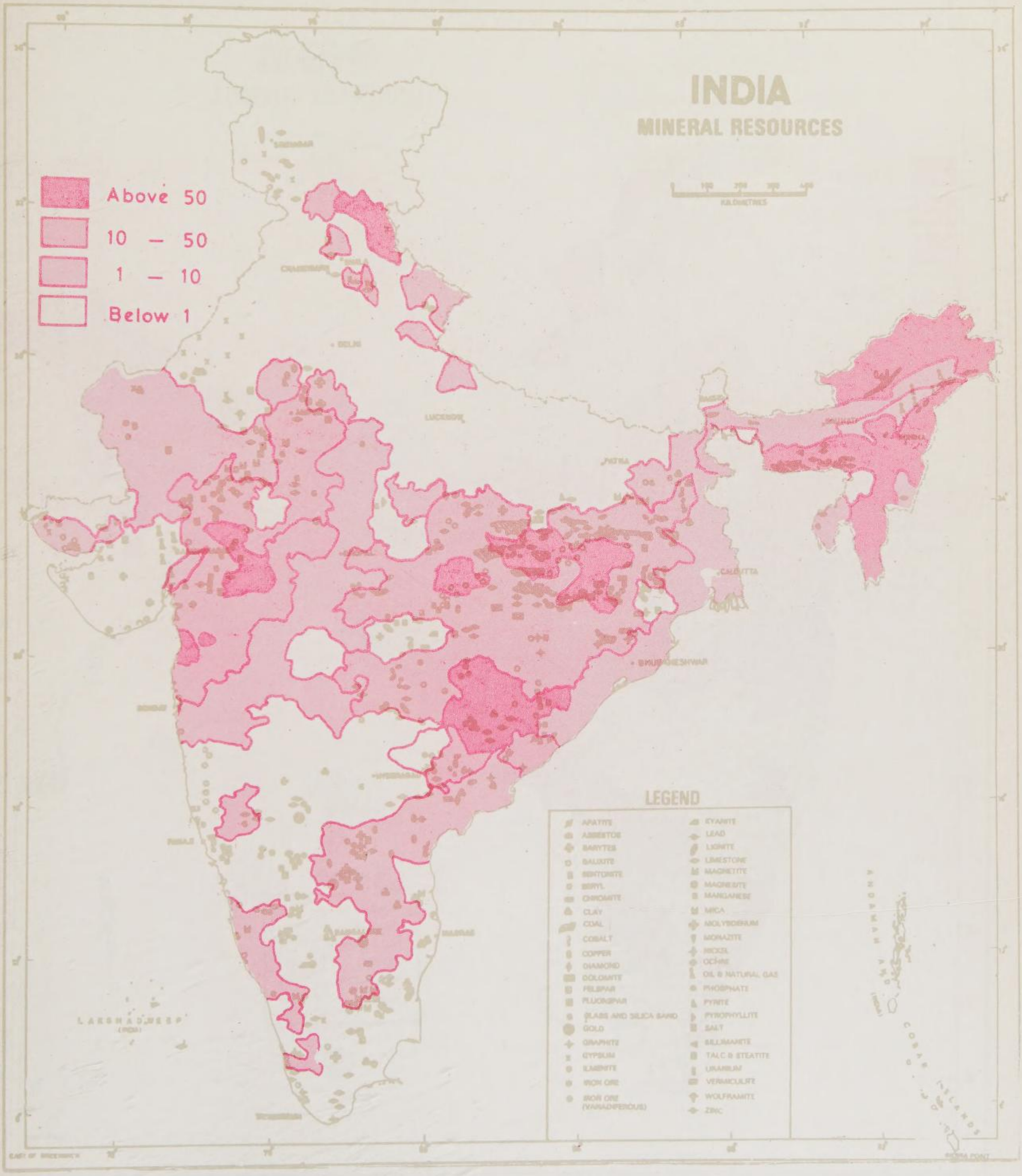

INDIA
MINERAL RESOURCES
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
LEGEND
APATITE
ASBESTOS
BARYTES
BAUXITE
BENTONITE
BERYL
CHROMITE
CLAY
COAL
COBALT
COPPER
DIAMOND
DOLOMITE
FELSPAR
FLUORSPAR
GLASS AND SILICA SAND
GOLD
GRAPHITE
GYPSUM
ILMENITE
IRON ORE
IRON ORE (VANADIFEROUS)
KYANITE
LEAD
LIGNITE
LIMESTONE
MAGNETITE
MAGNESITE
MANGANESE
MICA
MOLYBDENUM
MONAZITE
NICKEL
OCHRE
OIL & NATURAL GAS
PHOSPHATE
PYRITE
PYROPHYLLITE
SALT
SILLIMANITE
TALC & STEATITE
URANIUM
VERMICULITE
WOLFRAMITE
ZINC
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)

PLATE 23

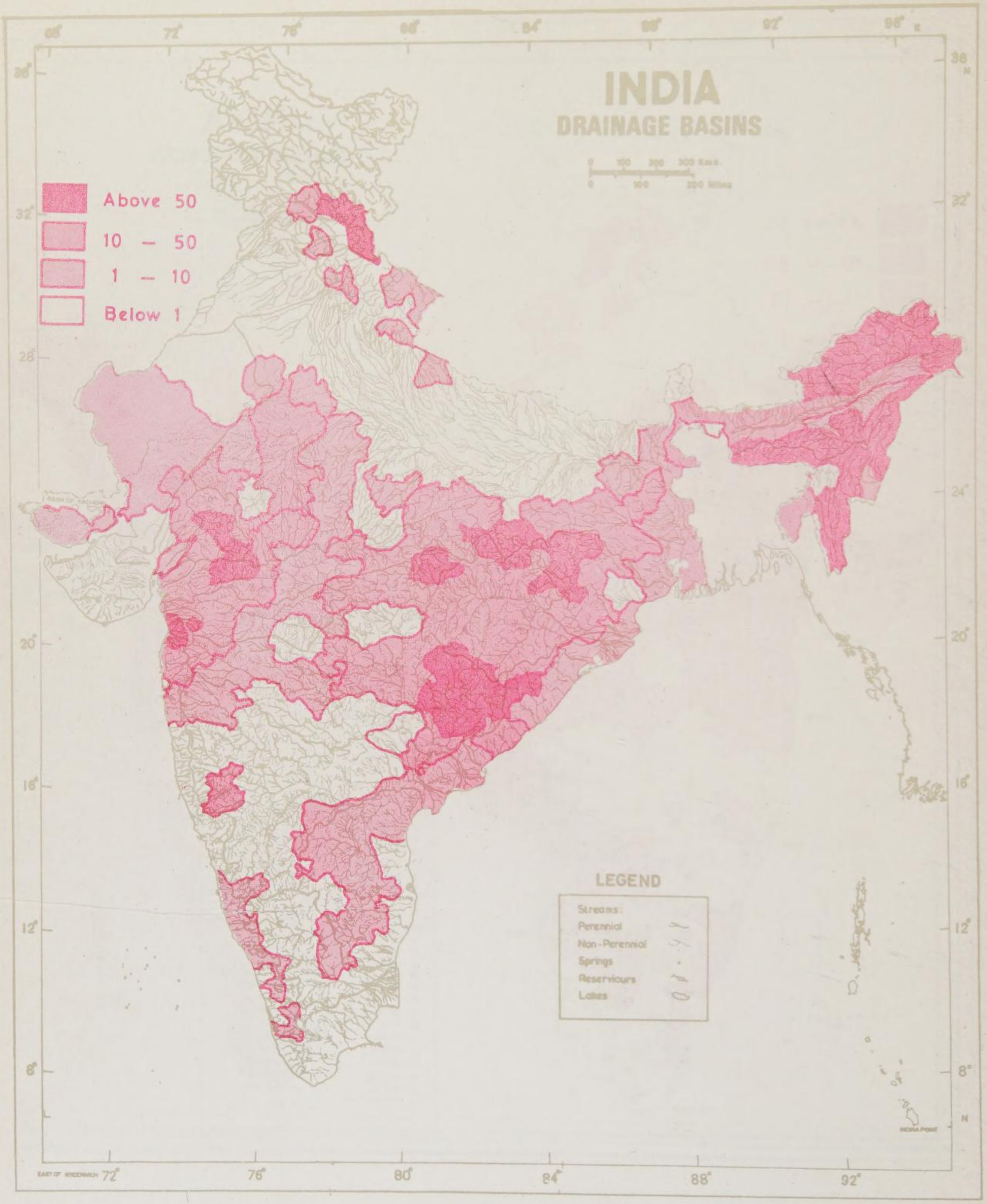

INDIA
DRAINAGE BASINS
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
LEGEND
Streams:
Perennial
Non-Perennial
Springs
Reservioirs
Lakes
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
8°
12°
16°
20°
24°
28°
32°
36°

PLATE 24

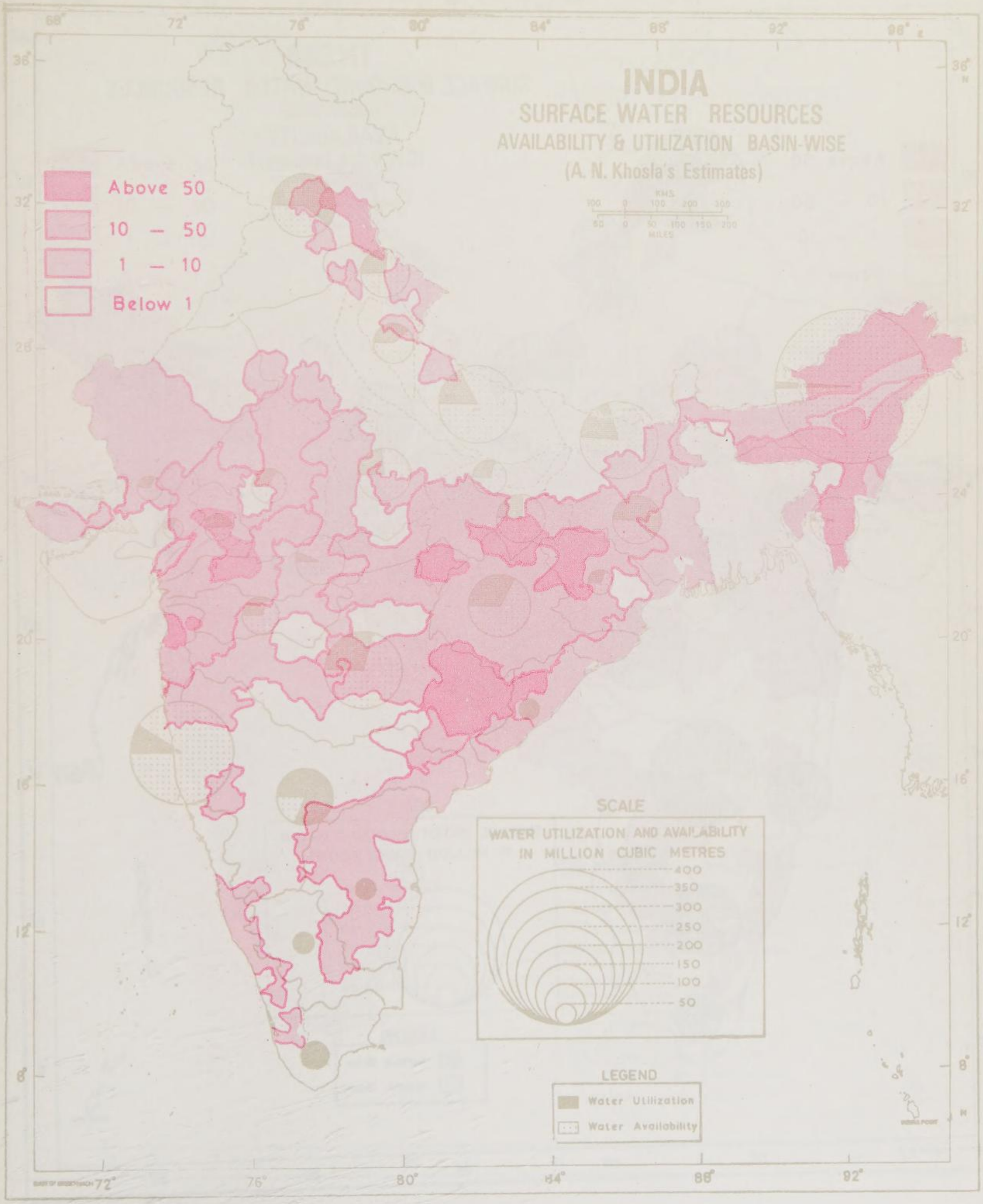

INDIA
SURFACE WATER RESOURCES
AVAILABILITY & UTILIZATION BASIN-WISE
(A. N. Khosla's Estimates)
KMS.
MILES
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
SCALE
WATER UTILIZATION AND AVAILABILITY
IN MILLION CUBIC METRES
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
LEGEND
Water Utilization
Water Availability
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 25

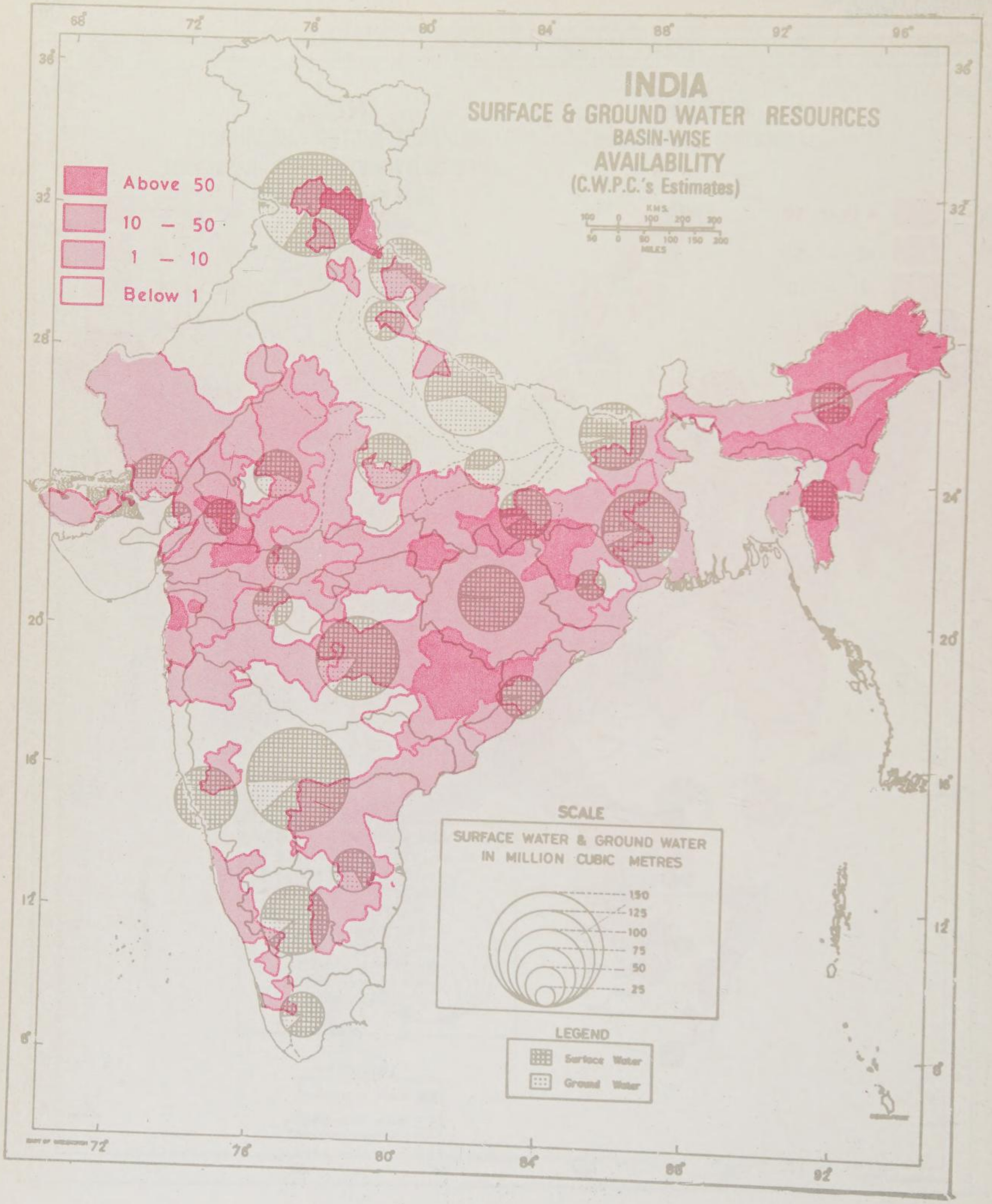

INDIA
SURFACE & GROUND WATER RESOURCES
BASIN-WISE
AVAILABILITY
(C.W.P.C.'s Estimates)
KMS.
100 0 100 200 300
50 0 50 100 150 200
MILES
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
SCALE
SURFACE WATER & GROUND WATER
IN MILLION CUBIC METRES
150
125
100
75
50
25
LEGEND
Surface Water
Ground Water
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 26

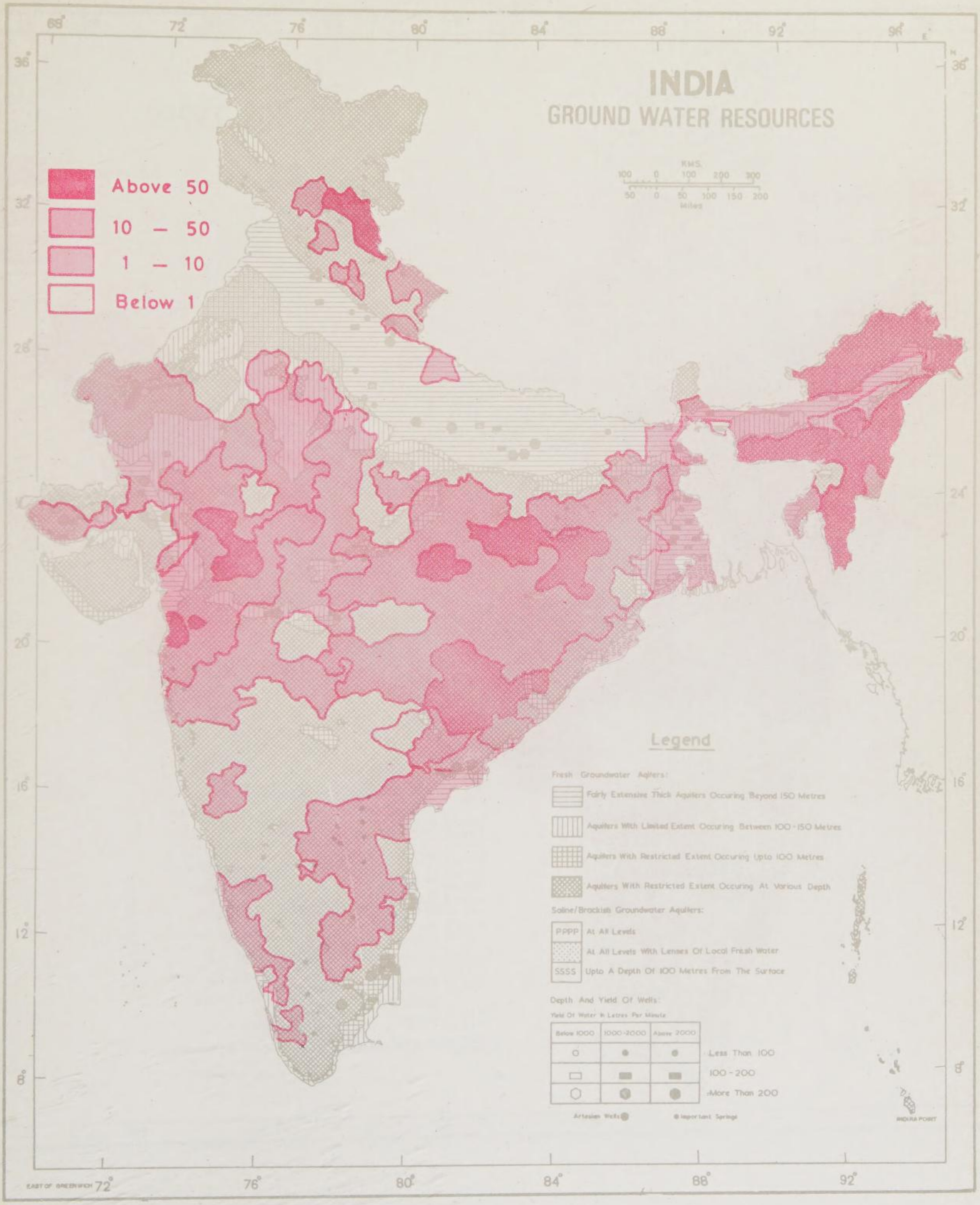

INDIA
GROUND WATER RESOURCES
KMS.
100 0 100 200 300
50 0 50 100 150 200
Miles
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
Legend
Fresh Groundwater Aquifers:
Fairly Extensive Thick Aquifers Occuring Beyond 150 Metres
Aquifers With Limited Extent Occuring Between 100 - 150 Metres
Aquifers With Restricted Extent Occuring Upto 100 Metres
Aquifers With Restricted Extent Occuring At Various Depth
Saline/Brackish Groundwater Aquifers:
PPPP At All Levels
At All Levels With Lenses Of Local Fresh Water
SSSS Upto A Depth Of 100 Metres From The Surface
Depth And Yield Of Wells:
Yield Of Water In Litres Per Minute
Below 1000
1000-2000
Above 2000
Less Than 100
100 - 200
More Than 200
Artesian Wells
Important Springs
INDIRA POINT
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
E
N
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 27

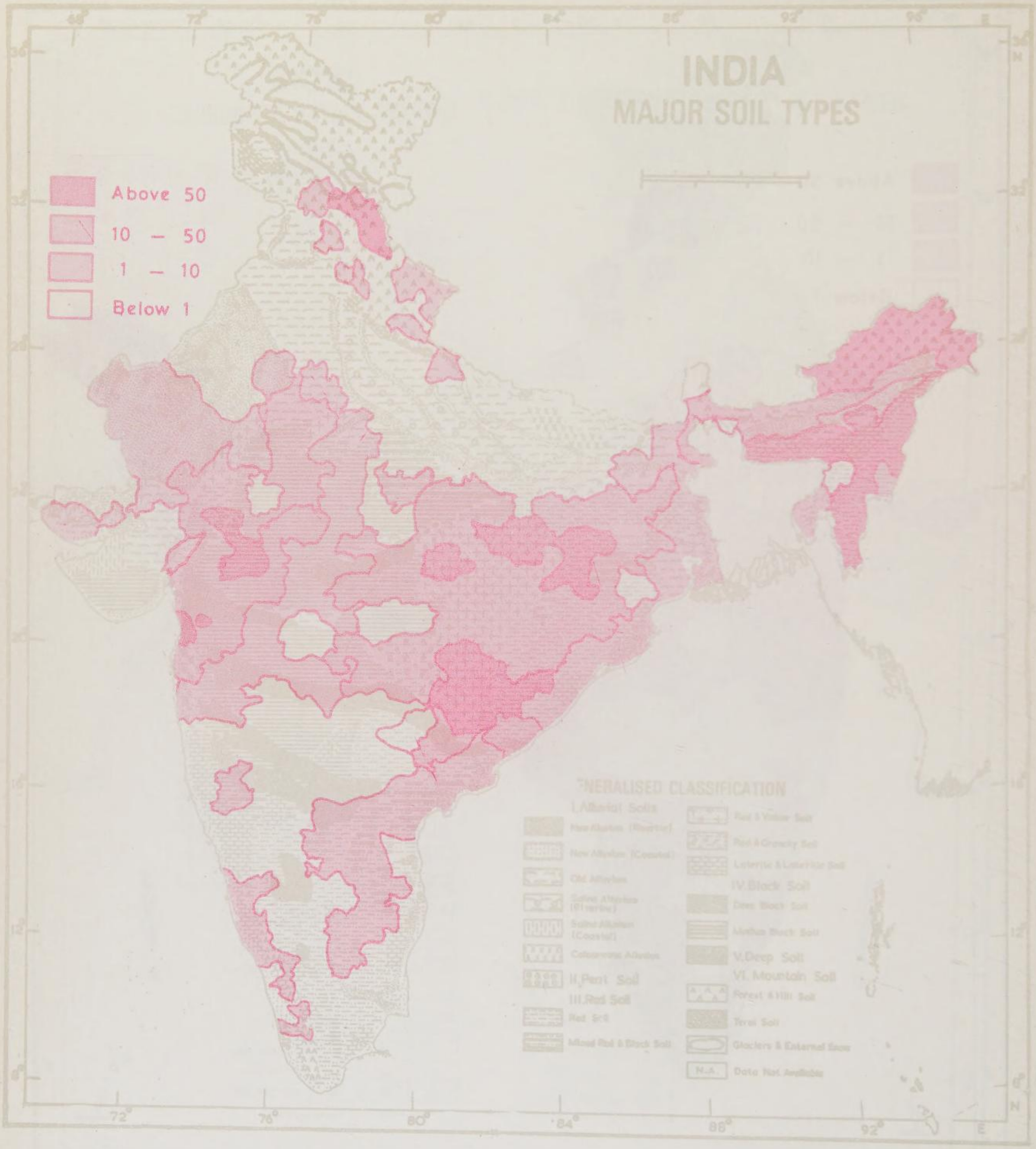

INDIA
MAJOR SOIL TYPES
Above 50
10 – 50
1 – 10
Below 1
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
N
E

PLATE 28

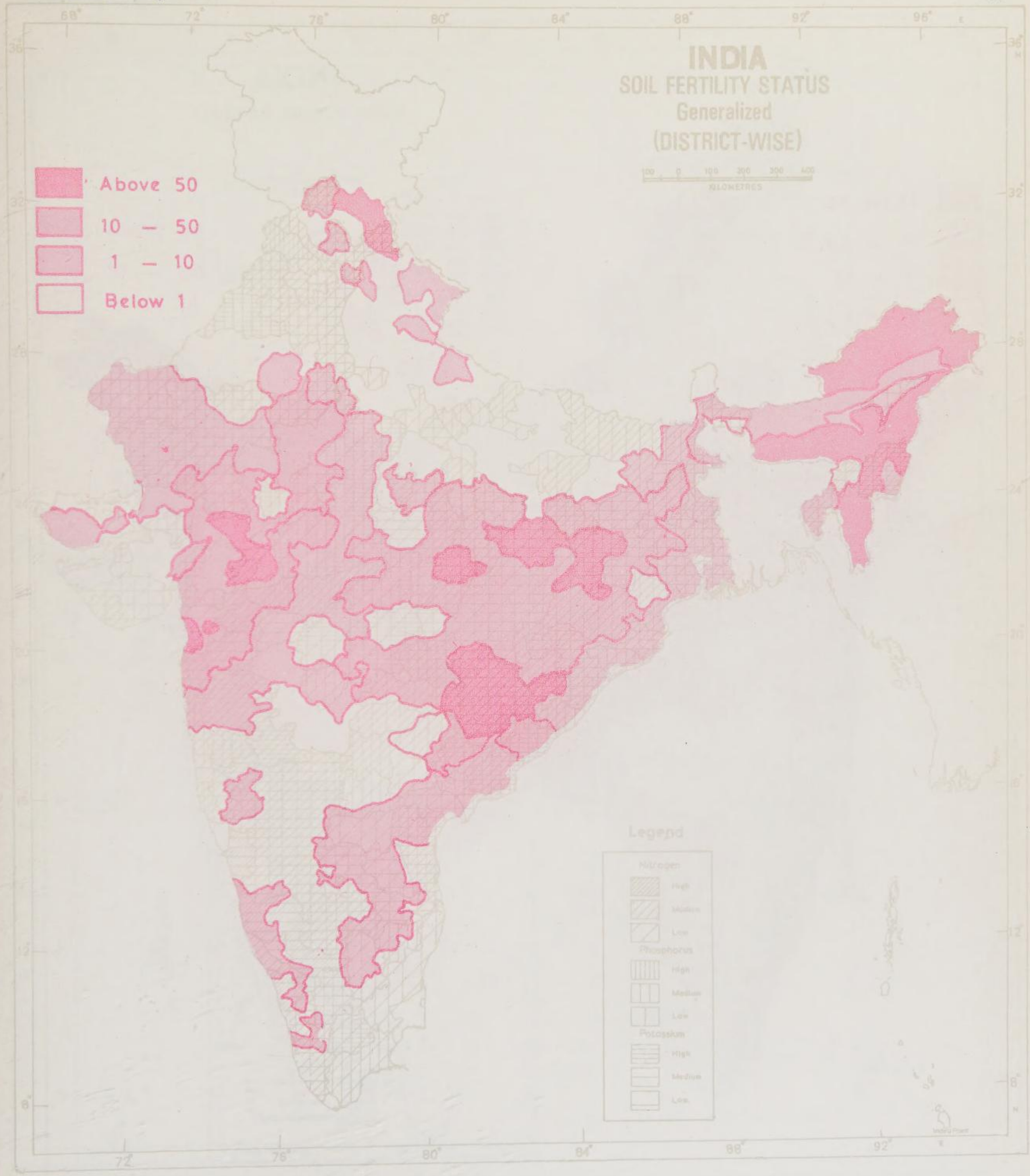

INDIA
SOIL FERTILITY STATUS
Generalized
(DISTRICT-WISE)
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
Legend
Nitrogen
High
Medium
Low
Phosphorus
High
Medium
Low
Potassium
High
Medium
Low
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 29

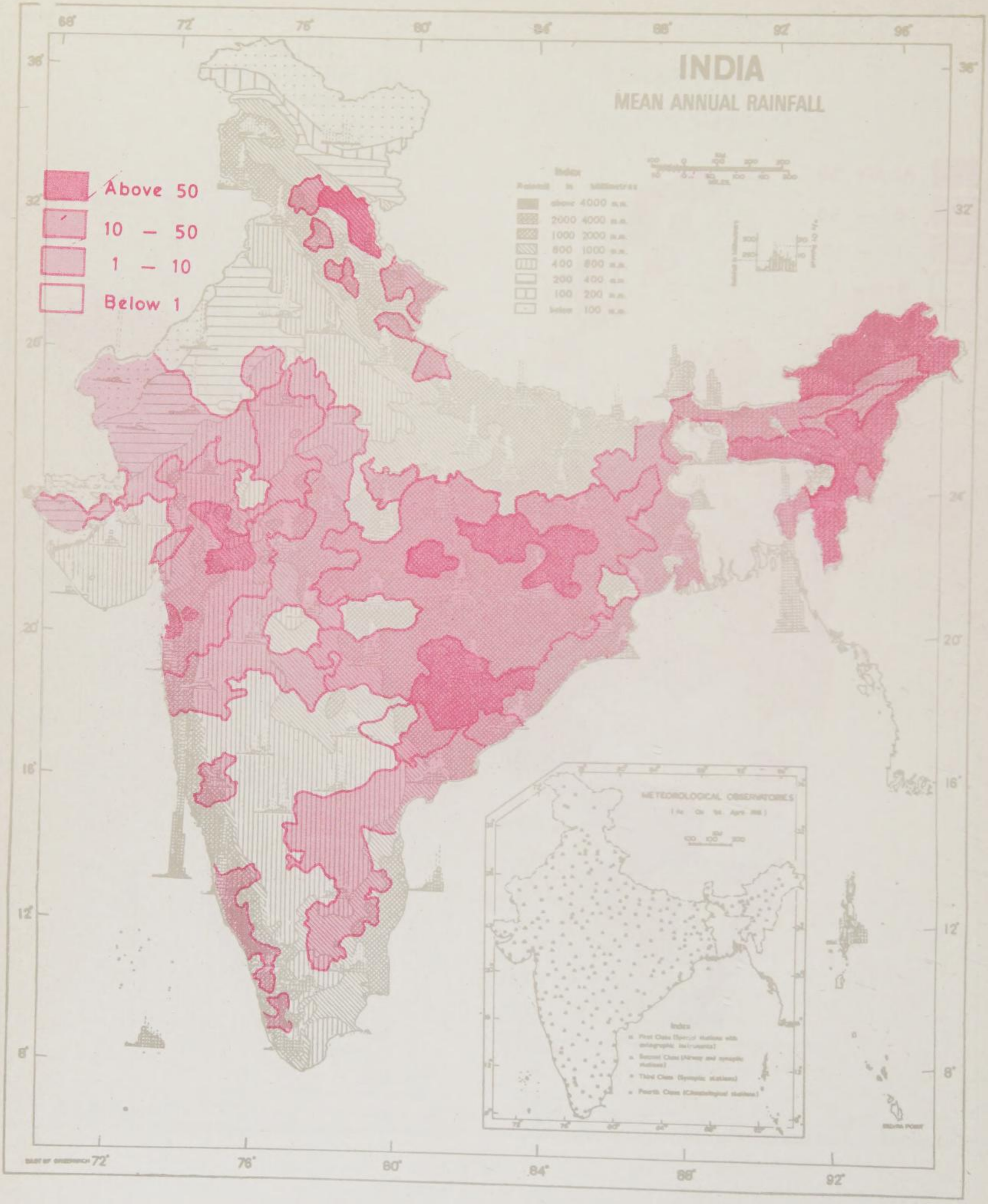

INDIA
MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORIES
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°

PLATE 30

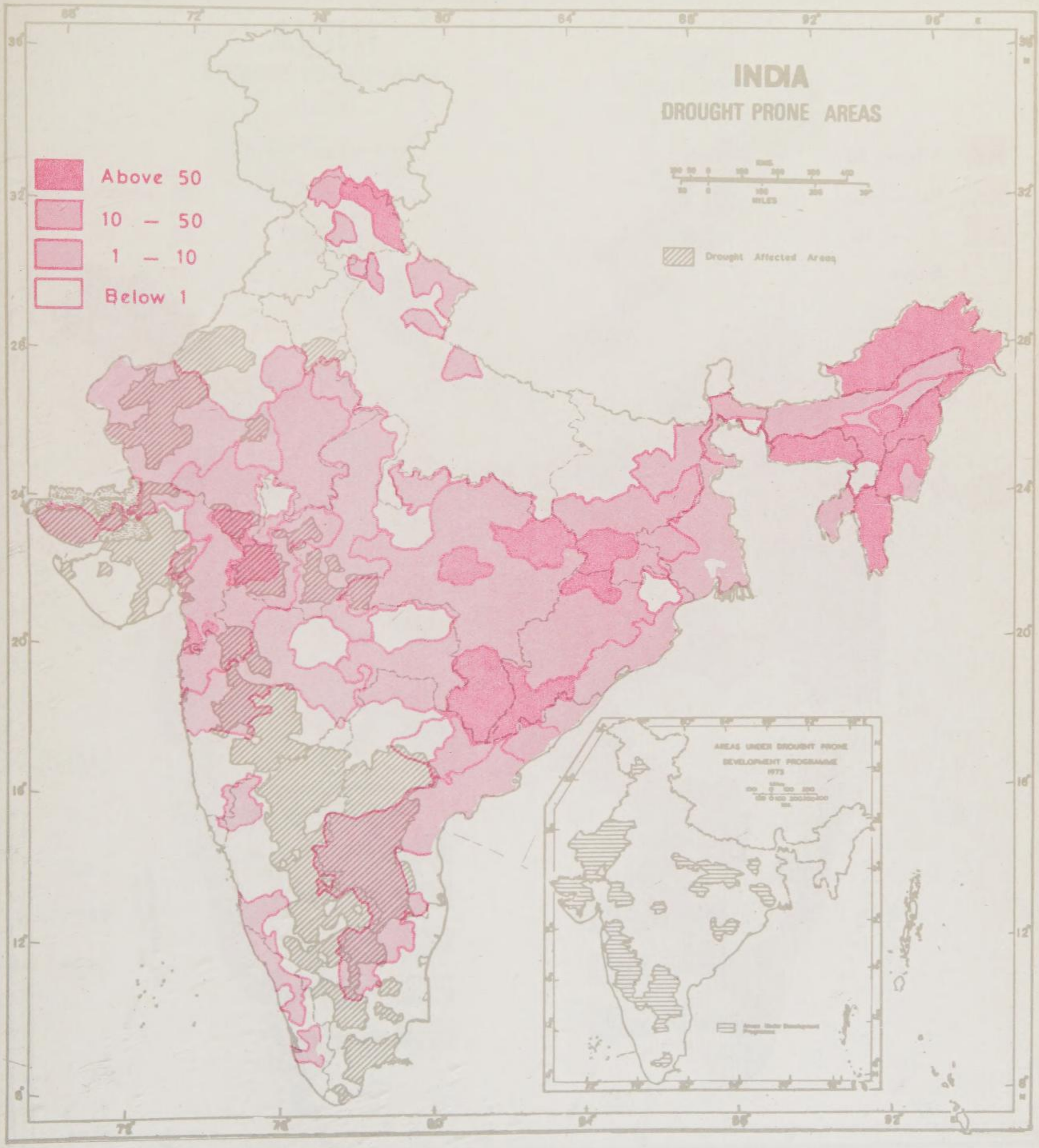

INDIA
DROUGHT PRONE AREAS
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
Drought Affected Areas
AREAS UNDER DROUGHT PRONE
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
1973

PLATE 31

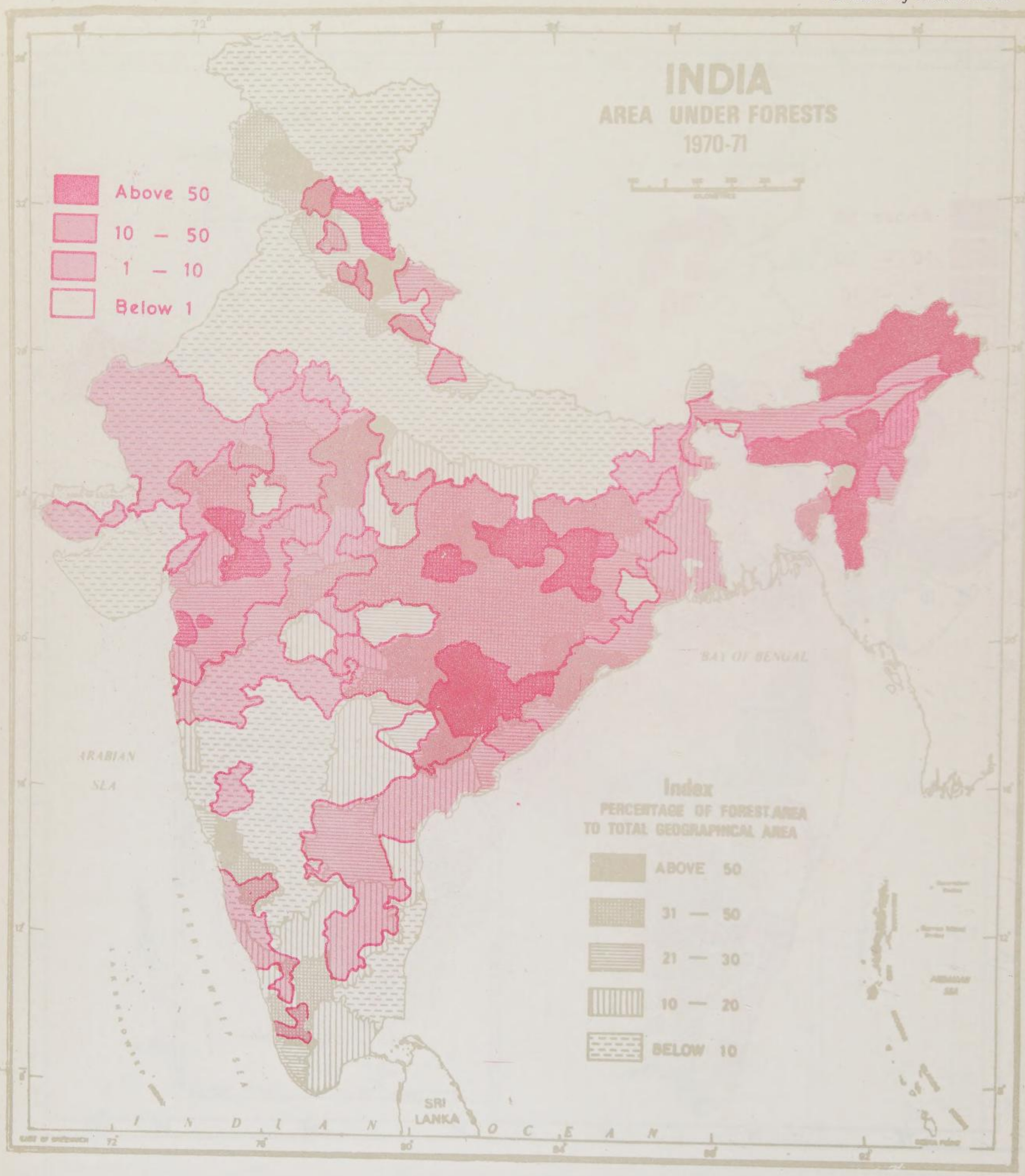

INDIA
AREA UNDER FORESTS
1970-71
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
Index
PERCENTAGE OF FOREST AREA
TO TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
ABOVE 50
31 — 50
21 — 30
10 — 20
BELOW 10
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA

PLATE 32

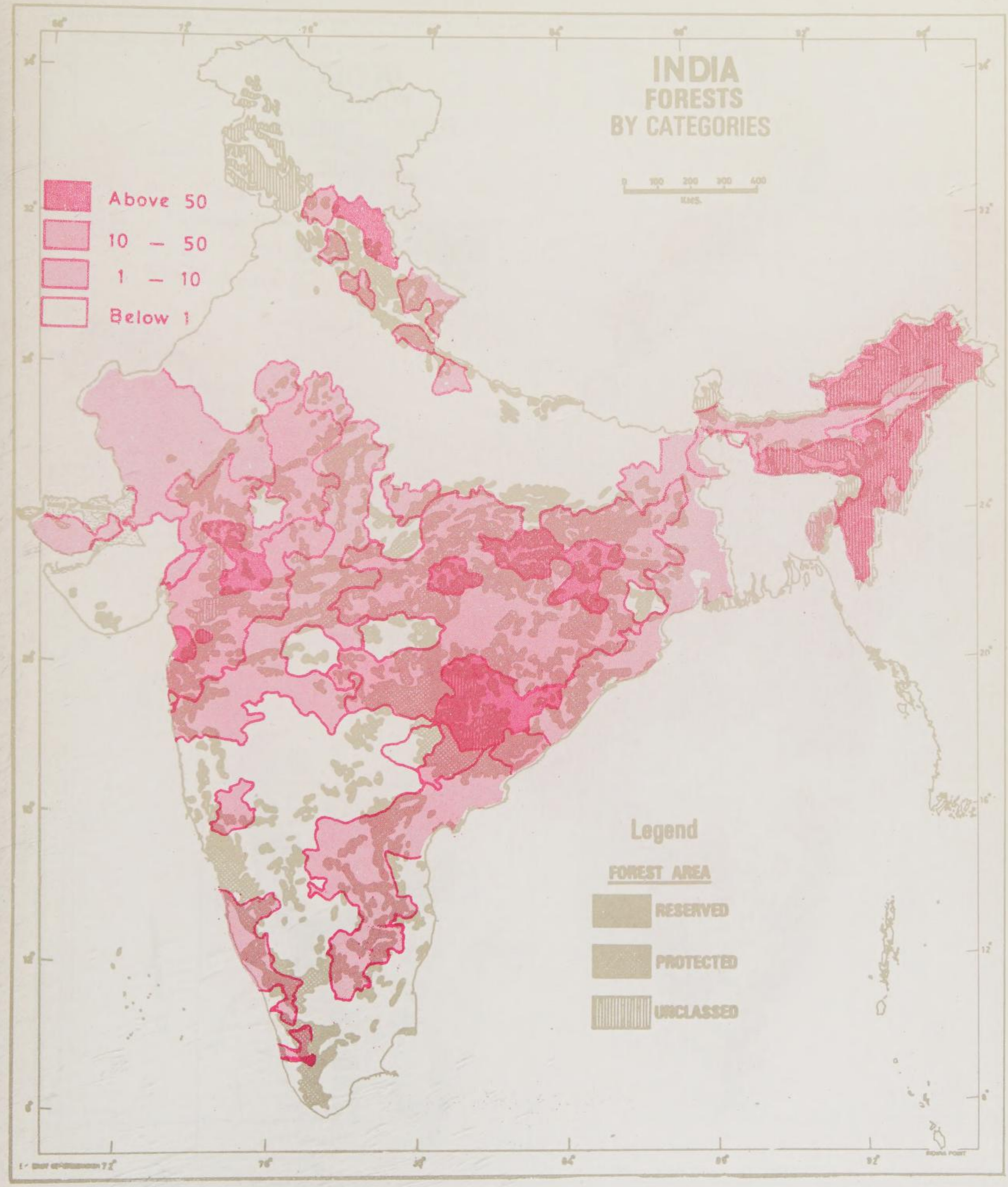

INDIA
FORESTS
BY CATEGORIES
0 100 200 300 400
KMS.
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
Legend
FOREST AREA
RESERVED
PROTECTED
UNCLASSED

PLATE 33

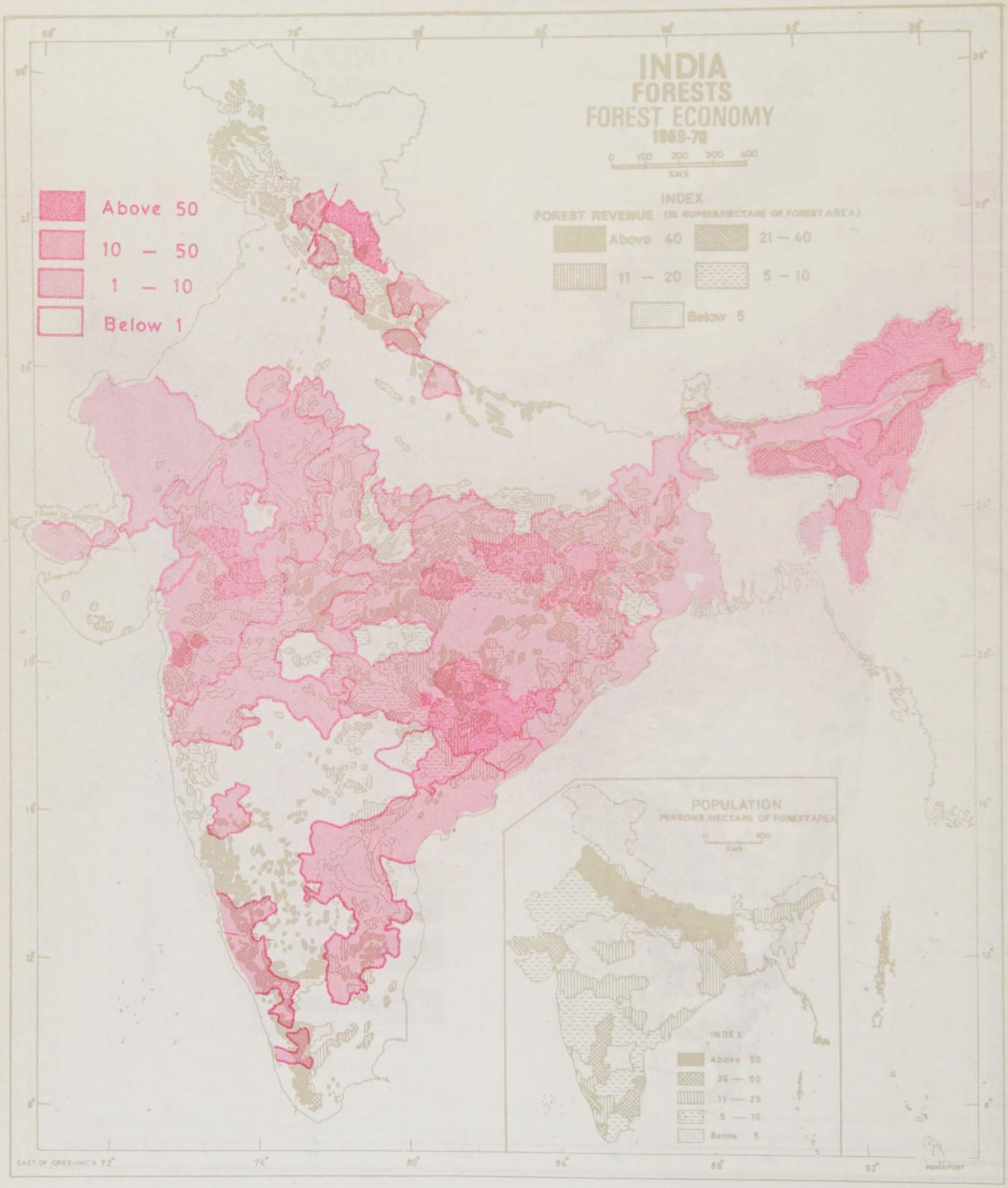

INDIA
FORESTS
FOREST ECONOMY
1968-70
0 100 200 300 400
KMS.
INDEX
FOREST REVENUE (IN RUPEES/HECTARE OF FOREST AREA)
Above 40
21 — 40
11 — 20
5 — 10
Below 5
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
POPULATION
PERSONS/HECTARE OF FOREST AREA
0 300
KMS.
INDEX
Above 50
26 — 50
11 — 25
5 — 10
Below 5
EAST OF GREENWICH 72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
INDIA PORT

PLATE 34

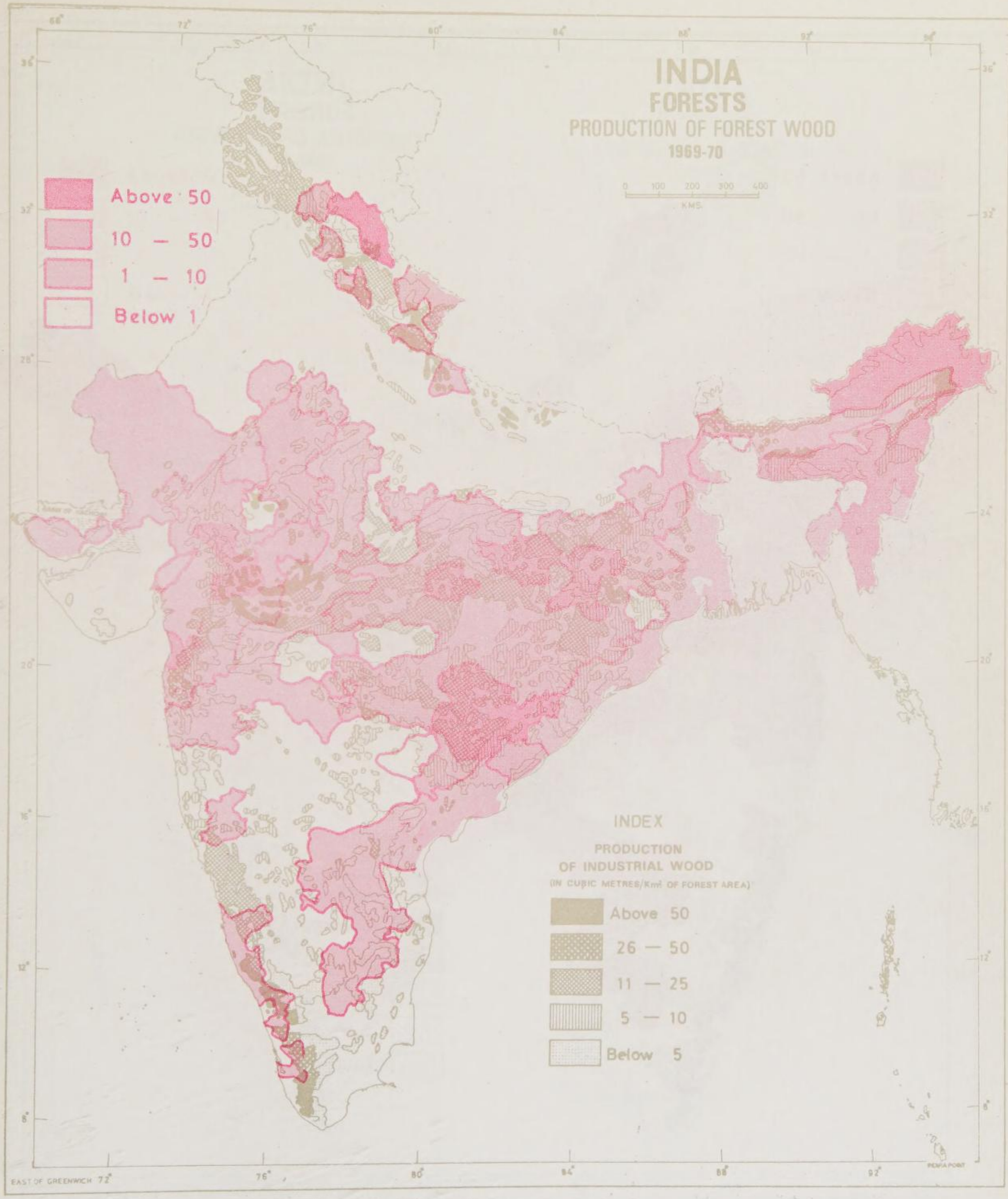

INDIA
FORESTS
PRODUCTION OF FOREST WOOD
1969-70
0 100 200 300 400
KMS.
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
INDEX
PRODUCTION
OF INDUSTRIAL WOOD
(IN CUBIC METRES/Km² OF FOREST AREA)
Above 50
26 — 50
11 — 25
5 — 10
Below 5
EAST OF GREENWICH
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°

PLATE 35

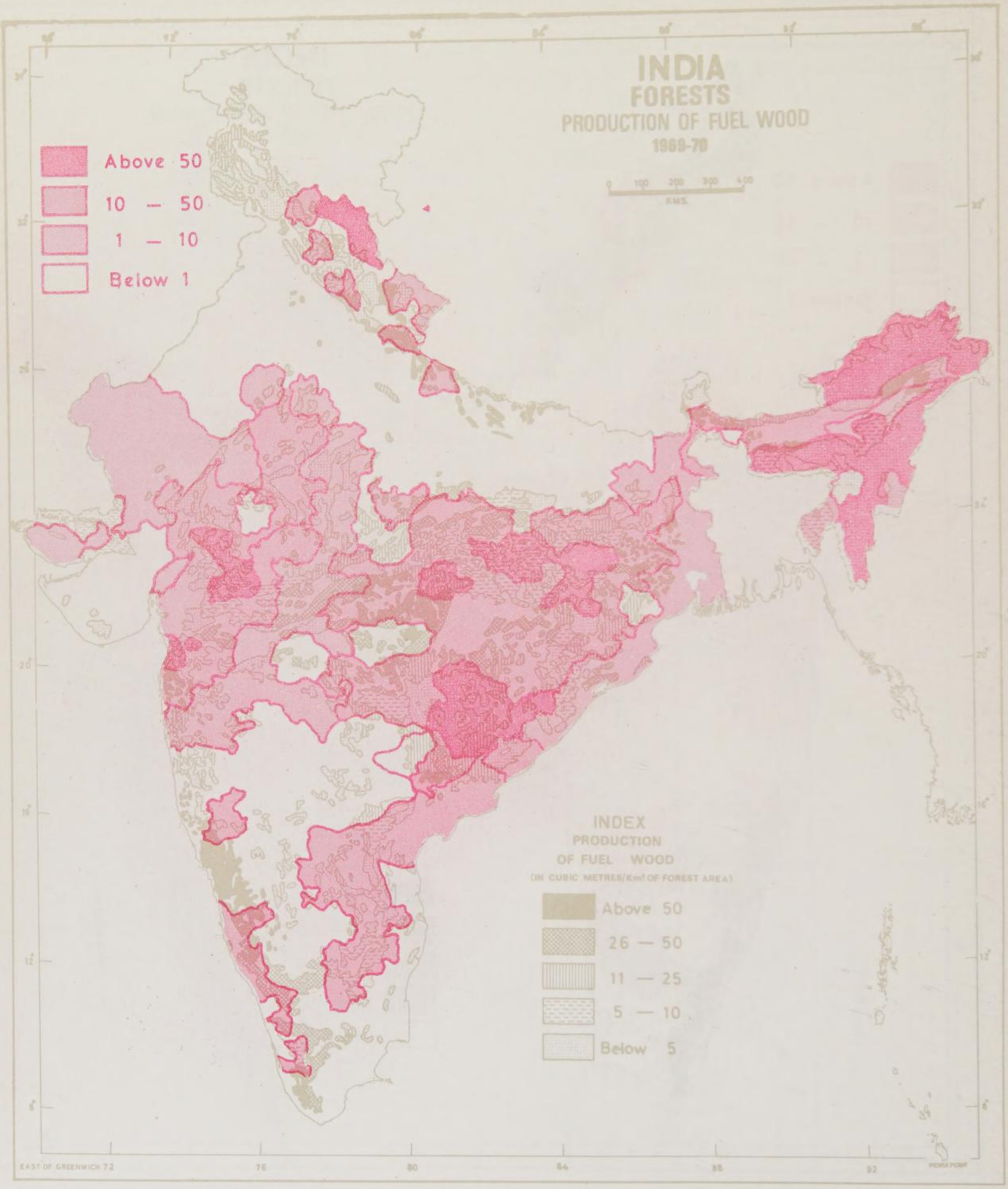

INDIA
FORESTS
PRODUCTION OF FUEL WOOD
1969-70
0 100 200 300 400
KMS.
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
INDEX
PRODUCTION
OF FUEL WOOD
(IN CUBIC METRES/Km² OF FOREST AREA)
Above 50
26 — 50
11 — 25
5 — 10
Below 5
EAST OF GREENWICH 72
76
80
84
88
92
INDIRA POINT

PLATE 36

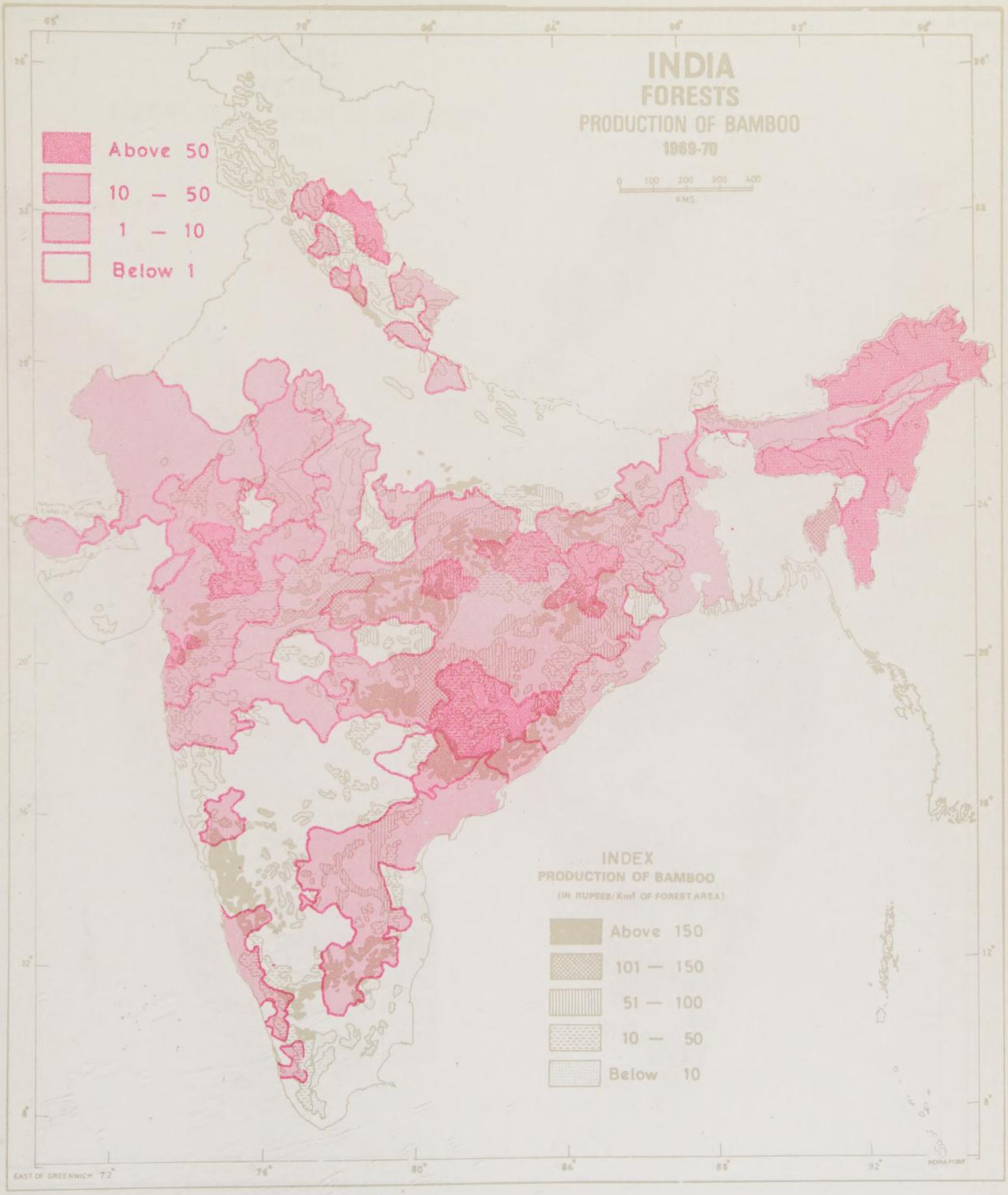

INDIA
FORESTS
PRODUCTION OF BAMBOO
1969-70
0 100 200 300 400
KMS.
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
INDEX
PRODUCTION OF BAMBOO
(IN RUPEES/Km² OF FOREST AREA)
Above 150
101 — 150
51 — 100
10 — 50
Below 10
EAST OF GREENWICH 72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
INDIRA POINT

PLATE 37

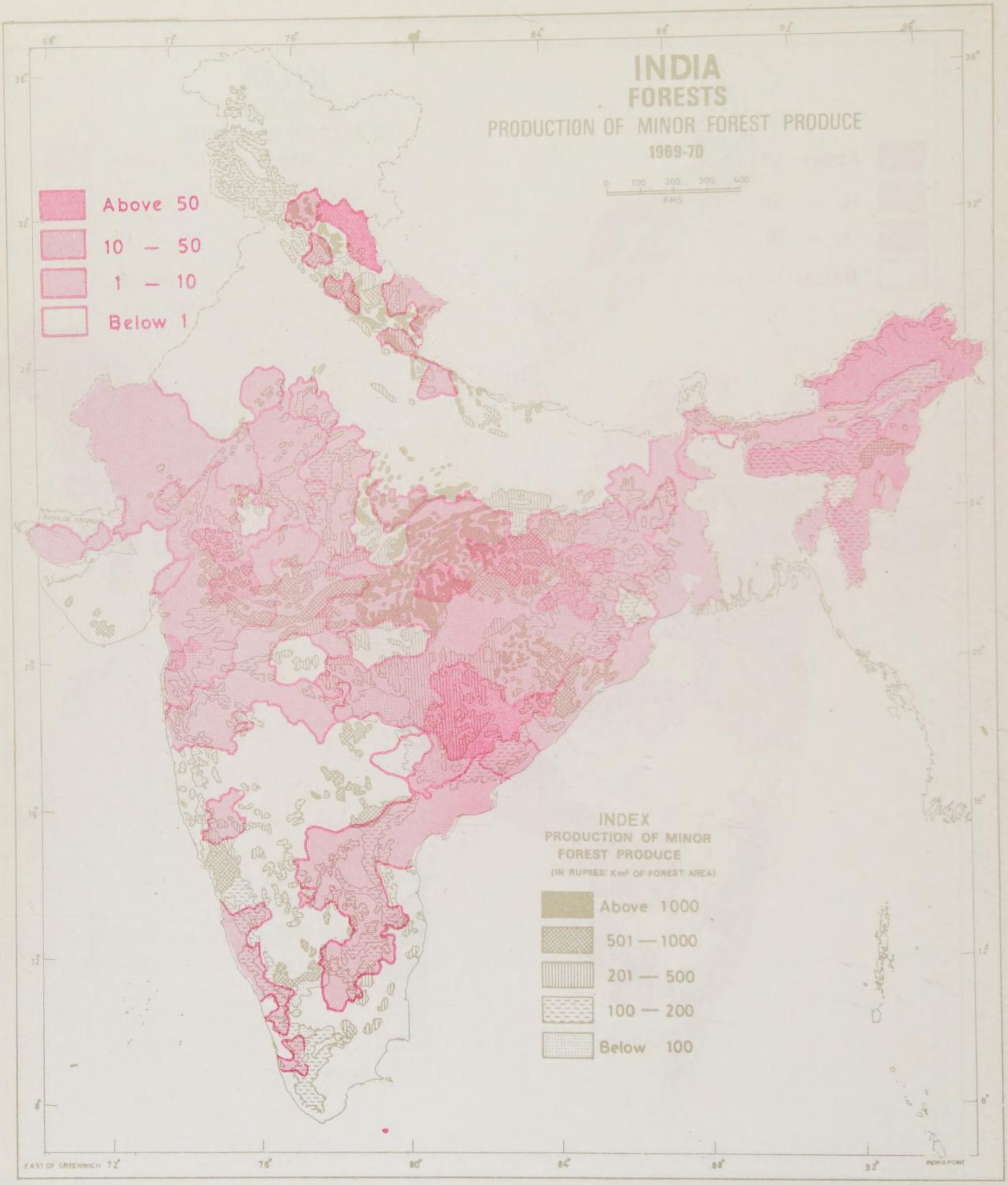

INDIA
FORESTS
PRODUCTION OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE
1969-70
0 100 200 300 400
KMS
Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1
INDEX
PRODUCTION OF MINOR
FOREST PRODUCE
(IN RUPEES/ Km² OF FOREST AREA)
Above 1000
501 — 1000
201 — 500
100 — 200
Below 100
EAST OF GREENWICH 72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
INDIRA POINT

PLATE 38

INDIA
NET SOWN AREA
1970-71

Above 50
10 — 50
1 — 10
Below 1

PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
Above 80
60 — 80
40 — 60
20 — 40
10 — 20
5 — 10
Below 5
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIA POINT
I N D I A N O C E A N
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 39

Blossom is in her hair
Beautiful is it as the plantain flower
Some flowers bloom in the dawning
Some flowers bloom at the dead of night
The flower of holiness
Blooms in the morning and in the evening
At midnight blooms the flower of sin.

—Folk Song from the Maikal Hills

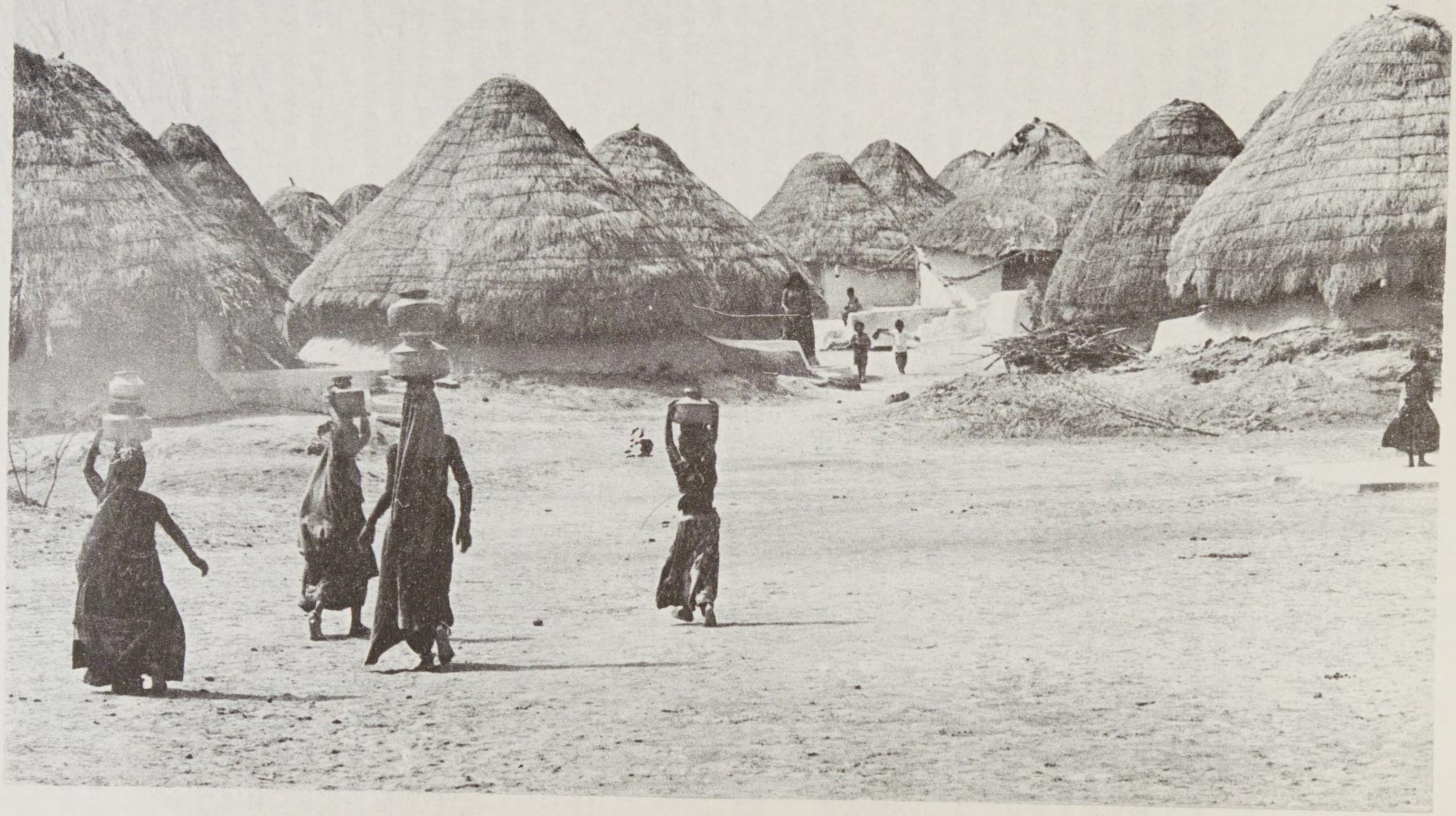
SECTION C

RURAL-URBAN COMPOSITION

* Spatial Analysis 123

* Maps 129

* Data Base 151



The distributional aspects of the aggregative tribal population at the district level, as depicted on maps in Section A, need further disaggregation between rural and urban components. A series of 22 maps, contained in this Section, depicts the spatial patterns in the distribution of rural and urban segments of the tribal population. These maps indicate the rural and urban segments of the tribal population as proportion of the respective segments of the total district population as well as a share of the total tribal population. The growth rates of the two segments of population during the 1961-71 decade have also been mapped. A series of corresponding maps depicts the male-female composition of the rural and urban segments as well as their decadal growth rates.

It is evident that the tribals are by and large a rural phenomenon and that the spatial patterns borne out by maps showing total tribal population do not much differ from those depicting the rural segment. However, for analytical purposes it was necessary to treat the two segments separately in order to identify the disparities in the sex composition of the two segments as well as earmark areas where the tribal population has been drawn significantly into the sphere of urban influence.

THE RURAL SEGMENT

According to the 1971 census, there were 36.7 million tribes living in the rural areas. On an aggregative basis, they accounted for 8.36 per cent of all rural population. Thus the tribal share in the rural segment is a little higher than their share in the total population. However, the distribution of the rural segment, like the total population, is characterized by a high degree of concentration in a few pockets.

An overwhelming proportion of the tribal population is concentrated in rural areas–96.59 per cent at the all-India level. Evidently, this very fact brings out the essentially rural character of tribal population. However, the rural component in the tribal population has registered a decline during the decade 1961-71—the corresponding figure for 1961 being 97.44 per cent. This decline in the rural share may be attributed to out ward migration of tribal groups from their rural homelands to urban areas–a generally weak phenomenon otherwise.

The tribal population is almost entirely rural in as many as 57 districts, with the rural segment accounting for more than 99 per cent of all tribal population. These include a set of 11 districts in which the tribal population is exclusively rural (Table C.1) the rural share shows a perceptible decline in 21 districts as it comes down to the 80-90 per cent range. These districts have an interesting geographic pattern. Andhra Pradesh has 4 such districts (Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, Kurnool), U.P. and Tamil Nadu have 3 each (Chamoli, Almora, Bijnor, Chingleput, Nilgiris and Madurai); Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka have 2 each (Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Kutch, Kheda, Bijapur and Dharwar); Bihar, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Maharashtra have one each (Dhanbad, Darjeeling, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Kolhapur). Mizoram also falls in the same category. The proportion of tribal population as such is insignificant in 16 out of 21 districts–only Mizoram, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Darjeeling, Dhanbad and Nellore have significant share of tribal population (*Plate* 42).

TABLE C.1: **Frequency of Districts According to the Proportion of Rural Tribal Population to the Total Tribal Population 1971**

Percentage categories	Number of districts
100	11
99.0-99.9	57
90.0-98.9	117
80.0-89.9	21

Tribal Population in the Rural Setting

The spatial distribution of the Scheduled Tribes as a component of the general rural population is characterized by marked differences among the districts (*Plate* 41). The Scheduled Tribes account for 8.36 per cent of rural population at the aggregative level. However, their share is as high as 87.82 per cent in Manipur West district. As indicated in Section A, the distribution of tribes reveals a tendency of clustering and concentration in a few pockets. Thus there are 13 districts in which the share of tribes exceeds 90 per cent. These districts include the Dangs, Jhabua, Manipur West, Manipur South, Manipur East, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Kohima, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Subansiri, Siang, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

There are only 3 districts in which the share of tribal population ranges between 80 and 90 per cent. These include Garo Hills, Kameng and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Districts in which the tribal share in rural population ranges between 50 and 80 per cent are highly dispersed. The major clusters lie in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and the northeast. The tribes account for 20-50 per cent of the rural population in 30 districts, and 10-20 per cent in 34 districts (Table C.2; also Appendix C.I.).

The corresponding position for 1961 is depicted on *Plate* 40.

TABLE C.2: **Frequency of Districts According to the Proportion of Tribes in the Rural Population 1971**

Percentage categories	Number of districts
90	13
80-90	3
50-80	21
20-50	30
10-20	34
5-10	33
Below 5	168

Growth in the Rural Segment

The rural tribal population increased from 29.4 million in 1961 to 36.7 million in 1971 registering a decadal growth rate of 24.89 per cent. However, the share of rural tribal population has gone down from 97.44 per cent in 1961 to 96.59 per cent in 1971. Although this growth rate corresponds with the growth rate registered by general population, there exist sharp variations at the district level (*Plate* 44). It is seen that growth rate of rural tribal population was as high as more than 200 per cent in 13 districts. These included Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bellary, Mandya and Raichur in Karnataka; Ratnagiri, Sangli and Osmanabad in Maharashtra; Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur in Bihar; Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh and Mehsana in Gujarat. These districts happened to be the main in-migrating areas, with the size of the tribal population being low at the base year.

In another 8 districts growth rate varied between 100 and 200 per cent. These include Thanjavur, Ramanatha-puram, Tirunelveli, Kolar, Kolhapur, Bhind, Raigarh and Patna. The growth rate tended to be high in another 12 districts (50-100 per cent). The growth rate varied between 30 and 50 per cent in 29 districts. Evidently, a high growth rate in rural tribal population is a phenomenon of those districts in which the tribal population does not constitute a significant proportion.

These exceptionally high growth districts apart, the general pattern of population change in the rural segment of tribal population corresponded by and large with the trend of growth in the general population. In a set of 57 districts mostly lying in the predominantly tribal areas of the country, growth rate varied between 20 and 30 per cent, which was close to the national average. On the other hand, the growth rate was below national average for the rural tribal population in as many as 63 districts. An interesting feature that emerges out is that the rural tribal population has declined in 20 districts. Four of these districts lie in Rajasthan; other districts are situated in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. All these districts with a negative growth during 1961-71 had a low base of tribal population to begin with.

THE URBAN SEGMENT

According to the 1971 census there were 1.29 million tribes living in the urban areas. At the national level they accounted for only 1.19 per cent of all urban population. However, urban tribal population accounts for only 3.41 per cent of total tribal population. Obviously, some tribes have been attracted to the metropolitan towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The share of urban tribal population in total tribal population is also high in districts where the tribes are recent inmigrants. The best examples are presented by Bulandshahr, Mathura, Agra and Rajkot districts where more than 90 per cent of the tribal population lives in urban areas only. The urban percentage varies between 50 and 90 in 12 districts–all of them lying outside the main centres of tribal concentration. Generally, the share of urban tribes in total tribal population is less than 10 per cent in the tribal majority districts. (*Plates* 47-48; Appendix CII).

Tribal Population in the Urban Setting

Although, urban tribes constitute only 1.19 per cent of all urban population at the national level, the corresponding urban share at the district level is characterized by variations of a high magnitude (*Plate* 46). The tribal share in the urban population is high in the north-east. This share is as high as 92.71 per cent in Mizoram. However, this is not a very significant feature as the entire region is predominantly inhabited by the tribal population. Outside the north-east, the share of urban tribes varies between 20 and 40 per cent in Keonjhar (Orissa) and Valsad (Gujarat). There are 16 districts in which urban tribes account for 10-20 per cent of all urban population. These districts form three distinct clusters as indicated below:

i western segment of the mid-Indian belt;
ii Chhotanagpur; and
iii north-east.

The tribes account for 5-10 per cent of urban population in a set of 20 districts. These 20 districts include Manipur

Central, Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Baudh-Khond Mals, Kalahandi, Raigarh, Bastar, Mandla, Sidhi, Chhindwara, Jalor, Sirohi, Banswara, Dhar, Dhulia, Daman and Nellore (Table C.3)

TABLE C.3: **Frequency of Districts According to the Proportion of Tribes in the Total Urban Population 1971**

Percentage Categories	Number of districts
Above 40	5
20-40	4
10-20	16
5-10	20
Below 5	227

There are as many as 227 districts in which the urban tribes constitute less than 5 per cent of urban population. The corresponding position for 1961 is depicted on *Plate* 45.

Growth in the Urban Segment

The 1961 census enumerated 772,394 persons of tribal origin in urban areas which accounted for 2.56 per cent of total tribal population. The corresponding figure for 1971 was 1.29 million, the decadal growth rate being 67.59 per cent. Obviously, the urban component of the tribal population has grown much faster than its rural counterpart. However, the growth rates have been highly uneven among the districts of India (*Plate* 49). While as many as 171 districts registered a positive growth in urban population, a negative growth rate was registered in 28 districts. As usual in such situations, the growth rate was phenomenally high in districts which had a low base in 1961. Thus, 23 districts registered a growth rate of more than 400 per cent. These districts are mostly confined to the predominantly non-tribal areas of the country (Table C.4).

TABLE C.4: **Frequency of Districts According to the Percentage Growth of Tribal Population in Urban Areas During 1961-71**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts
Positive Growth	
Above 400	23
200-400	17
100-200	25
Below-100	23
Negative Growth	
Above 50	13
Below-50	19

Significant among the districts which have maintained a negative growth are Surat, Khargone, Dhenkanal, Madras, Howrah, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri and Bankura. There is evidence to show that tribes migrate from one urban centre to another both voluntarily and involuntarily, thus producing inter-censal changes of an unusual nature.

It is significant to note that the predominantly tribal areas have not registered high growth in the urban component. This is largely due to a lower level of urbanization in the tribal areas as urban economies do not generally favour the assimilation of tribes.

MALE COMPONENT IN TRIBAL POPULATION

The distributional aspects of tribal population, as evident from rural and urban composition need further investigation. An attempt has been made to highlight the distribution of male and female components in the tribal population in rural and urban areas separately.

Rural Male Segment

According to the 1971 census there were 18.4 million males living in the rural areas. This accounted for 96.32 per cent of total male population.

The aggregative distribution of male population is, however, misleading as it is observed that there exist striking variations in distribution at the district level (*Plate* 50). There are 16 districts in which the entire male population lives in rural areas only. These districts include Subansiri, Tirap, Tuensang, Manipur North, Manipur East and Manipur West in the northeast; Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh, Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh; Balaghat and Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh; The Dangs in Gujarat and the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep group of islands. This category of districts includes predominantly tribal as well as non-tribal areas. Evidently, in some of the districts the male population consists of immigrants only. There are 45 districts in which the tribal males are more or less confined to rural areas only. In fact, the national average for the tribes is in itself a very high figure–96.32 per cent. These statistics correspond admirably with the general pattern of tribal distribution in the country. The data lend themselves to the broad generalization that like the aggregate tribal population, tribal male population is also found in rural areas of the major tribal districts. On the other hand, districts in which the share of tribal rural males goes down to less than 90 per cent do not seem to have any sizeable population of tribes.

Growth in the Rural Male Segment

The rural male tribal population increased from 14.7 million in 1961 to 18.4 million in 1971 registering an increase of 25.38 per cent over the 1961-71 decade. However, there was a decline in the proportionate share of male population in rural areas between the two censuses–the

share declined from 97.32 per cent in 1961 to 96.32 per cent in 1971. This implied a process of spatial shift of male population towards the urban areas.

The district level patterns of growth are depicted on *Plate* 52. There are 23 districts which have recorded a very high growth rate of more than 100 per cent in the rural male component. These male in-migrating districts lie in north Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala – all outside the predominantly tribal areas. The male population in these districts at the time of 1961 census stood at a figure of less than 1,500.

The growth rate is moderately high (between 50 and 100 per cent) in 14 districts confined to Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Some 12 districts reported a decline in the rural male population. This was an outcome of the redistribution of tribal population during 1961-71.

Urban Male Segment

According to the 1971 census tribal males living in the urban areas accounted for 3.68 per cent of total tribal male population. The share of males in the urban population has gone up marginally during the 1961-71 decade.

Understandably, the spatial pattern of urban male population follows the pattern set by the aggregate urban population of tribes as such (See *Plates* 47 and 53). Significant areas of concentration are noted in cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The share of urban male population is also high in Mathura, Agra, Bulandshahr, Rajkot, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Moradabad and Rampur.

In general, the urban males are dispersed over a large part of the country, with a variable share of 10-15 per cent in the district populations.

Growth in the Urban Male Segment

At the all-India, aggregative level the 1961-71 decade witnessed an increase of 67.48 per cent in the urban segment of the tribal male population. As evident from *Plate* 55, there were inter-district variations of a high order in the pattern of spatial distribution of this category. As an outcome of marginal additions to a generally low base in 1961, some 25 districts registered a growth rate of above 400 per cent during the decade 1961-71. The pattern is closely followed in another 15 districts with the growth rate varying between 200 and 400 per cent, the growth rate varies between 100 and 200 per cent in a set of 29 districts.

The growth rate remained below the national average in 64 districts. This category encompasses almost all districts of significant tribal concentration. Likewise, 21 districts registered a negative growth. It may be pointed out that in terms of absolute population positive or negative growth did not imply any significant gain or loss. The data do not indicate any discernible geographic pattern either.

FEMALE COMPONENT IN TRIBAL POPULATION

Although most of the tribal population lives in rural areas, there are significant differences in male-female distribution. While the male population has reacted to forces inducing migration, female population has remained by and large immune to such influences. An analysis of the distribution pattern of female population in rural and urban areas separately will help to substantiate this point further.

RURAL FEMALE SEGMENT

There were 18.2 million females belonging to the Scheduled Tribes category living in rural areas in 1971. They accounted for 96.76 per cent of the total population of tribal females. Speaking in relative terms, this figure is slightly higher than the corresponding figure for male population. However, it does not reveal any major deviation from the general trend. These aggregative patterns apart, significant inter-district variations are observed. it is evident from *Plate* 56 that in most of the districts where the tribal population is sizeable female population is by and large confined to rural areas only. There are 16 districts in which the female population is exclusively rural; in 26 districts the share of rural females varies between 80 and 90 per cent; and in 16 districts it varies between 60 and 80 per cent. There are only 10 districts in which the share of rural female population is less than 50 per cent.

Growth in the Rural Female Segment

The tribal rural female population increased from 14.6 million in 1961 to 18.2 million in 1971, thus recording an increase of 24.77 per cent over the 1961-71 decade. This growth rate is in close correspondence with the overall growth of tribal population in rural areas. However, there are certain districts in which the growth in the rural female component has been phenomenal. The districts of Ratnagiri, Sangli, Osmanabad, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bellary, Mandya, Raipur, Patna, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Ujjain and Mahesana may be mentioned in this connection. They recorded a decadal growth of more than 200 per cent. Excepting Ratnagiri, size of female tribal population in these districts was, however, less than 500 in 1961. In general terms, the high growth remained a phenomenon of the main areas

of tribal concentration only.

The mid-Indian tribal districts recorded a moderate growth only, which remained close to the national average–24.77 per cent. The tribal rural female population recorded a decline in some 13 districts over the 1961-71 decade. They are, however, randomly distributed and do not show any geographic pattern as such (*Plate* 58).

TABLE C.5: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Proportion of Tribal Males and Females in Urban Areas to the Total Population of the Respective Categories 1971**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts	
	Males	Females
100	3	3
95-99.9	3	3
90-95	1	1
70-90	4	7
50-70	8	5
30-50	13	16
20-30	8	5
10-20	22	25
Below 10	156	150

Urban Female Segment

According to 1971 census an absolute population of 611,905 females living in urban areas belonged to the category of Scheduled Tribes. They accounted for 3.24 per cent of all tribal female population. Their spatial distribution is depicted on *Plate* 59. It is evident that the urban female segment broadly corresponds to a pattern borne out by their male counterparts (*Plate* 53). Table C.5 below provides a comparative framework in this respect. Indeed, with minor variations the picture remains by and large the same. It is interesting to note that the districts in the two columns are generally overlapping.

Growth in the Urban Female Segment

The urban females of tribal origin registered a growth of 47.30 per cent during the decade 1961-71. As in the case of male segment (*Plate* 55) the growth in urban female population was of a very high order (above 400 per cent) in 28 districts (*Plate* 61). With a low base in 1961–usually less than 500 females except in Ahmedabad–little additions to the female population in the urban areas of these districts resulted in phenomenally high growth rate. The situation can be properly appreciated by looking into the fact that the districts in the predominantly tribal areas did not register any impressive urban growth. A higher growth in female population in certain districts is counter-balanced by another set of districts in which the growth of urban female population has been negative. In absolute terms these gains or losses do not mean much.

The above interpretation of map patterns shows that the urbanization process has not affected the tribal population in a significant way. Even in areas, such as Chhotanagpur, which have been the scene of vigorous urban-industrial development, the tribes have not been assimilated into the urban-based economies significantly.

THE DISCOVERY OF FIRE

In the days when men used to eat their food raw, Mahaprabhu was wandering through the jungle. He got tired and sat down to rest underneath a clump of bamboos. When his weariness left him, he felt hungry. He had a desire to cook something. He took two bits of bamboo and rubbed one bit across the other, and out came fire. With this he cooked his food, ate it and went his way. But from the fire left in the hearth the whole jungle was set ablaze. Some of the animals ran away and escaped, others were burnt in the flames.

When the fire died down, the Bondos went to the jungle and found many animals lying roasted among the ashes. They cut them up and ate them. They liked the taste and decided always to have their food like that. But fire had disappeared. They searched for it crying, 'Where is this thing that makes our food taste so good?' Fire was hiding in the branch of a tree. They broke it off, rubbed the pieces against each other and were able to catch fire again.

—BONDO
Tulagram, Koraput District +

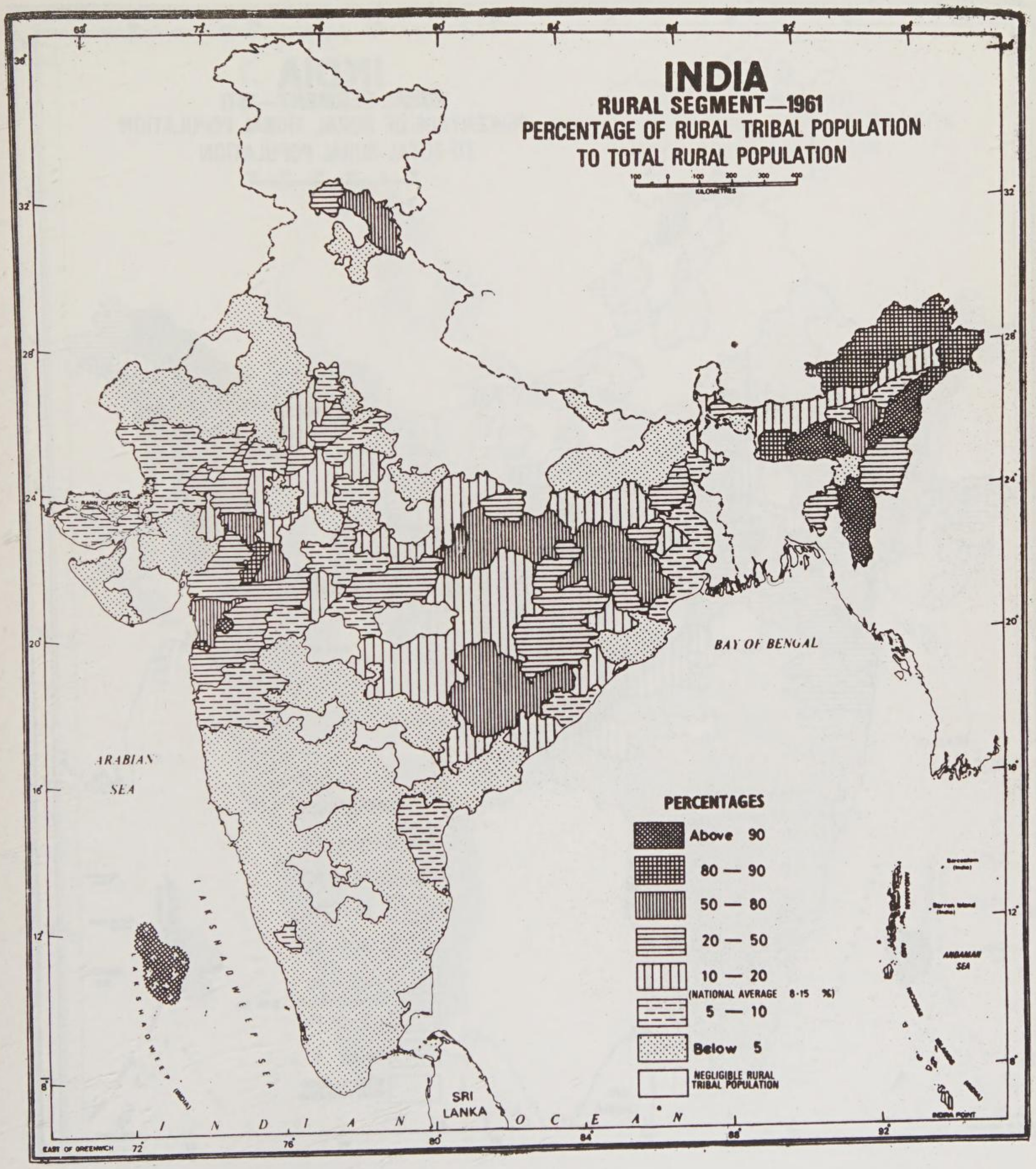

INDIA
RURAL SEGMENT—1961
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
80 — 90
50 — 80
20 — 50
10 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 8·15 %)
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 40

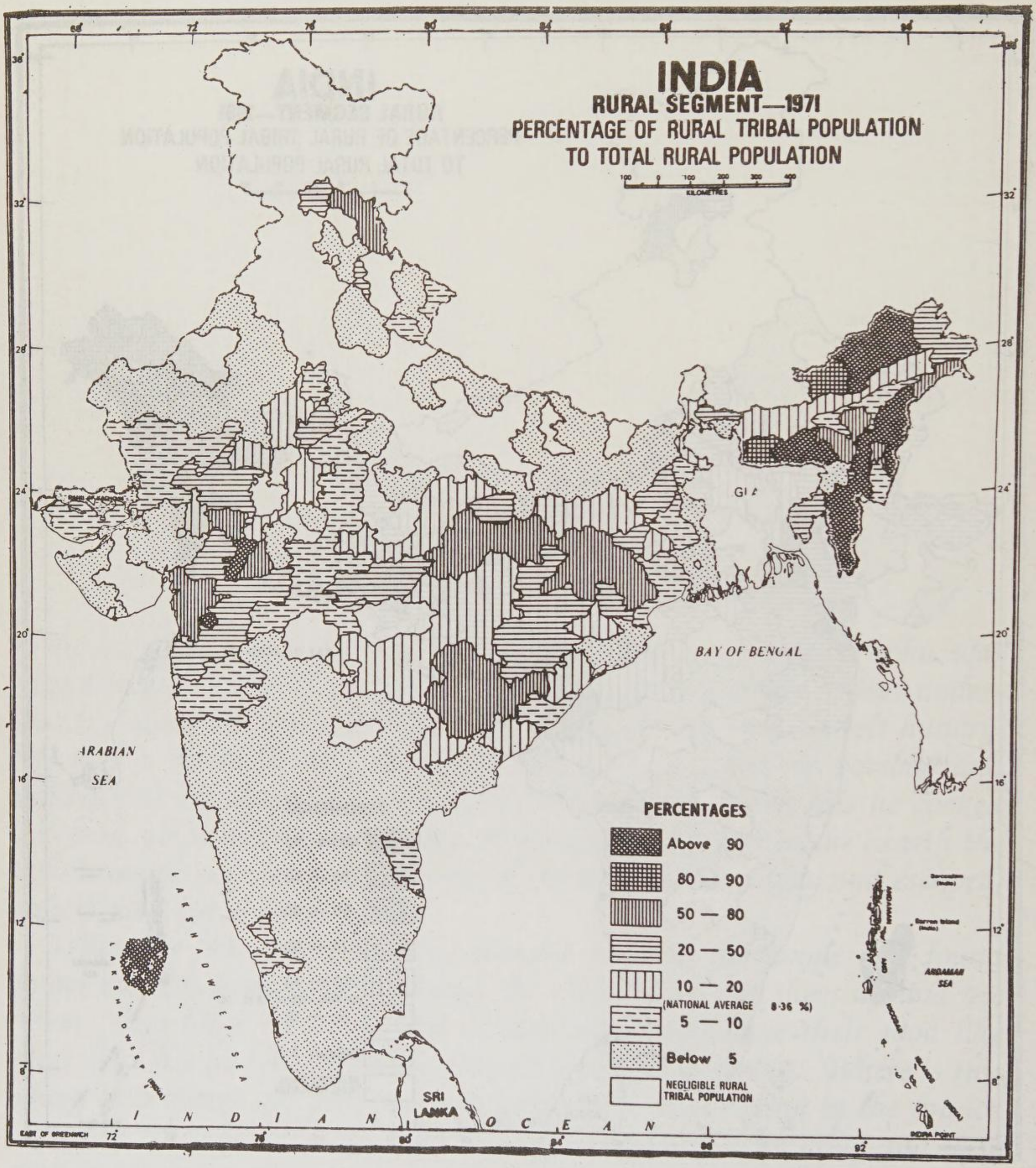

INDIA
RURAL SEGMENT—1971
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
80 — 90
50 — 80
20 — 50
10 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 8·36 %)
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 41

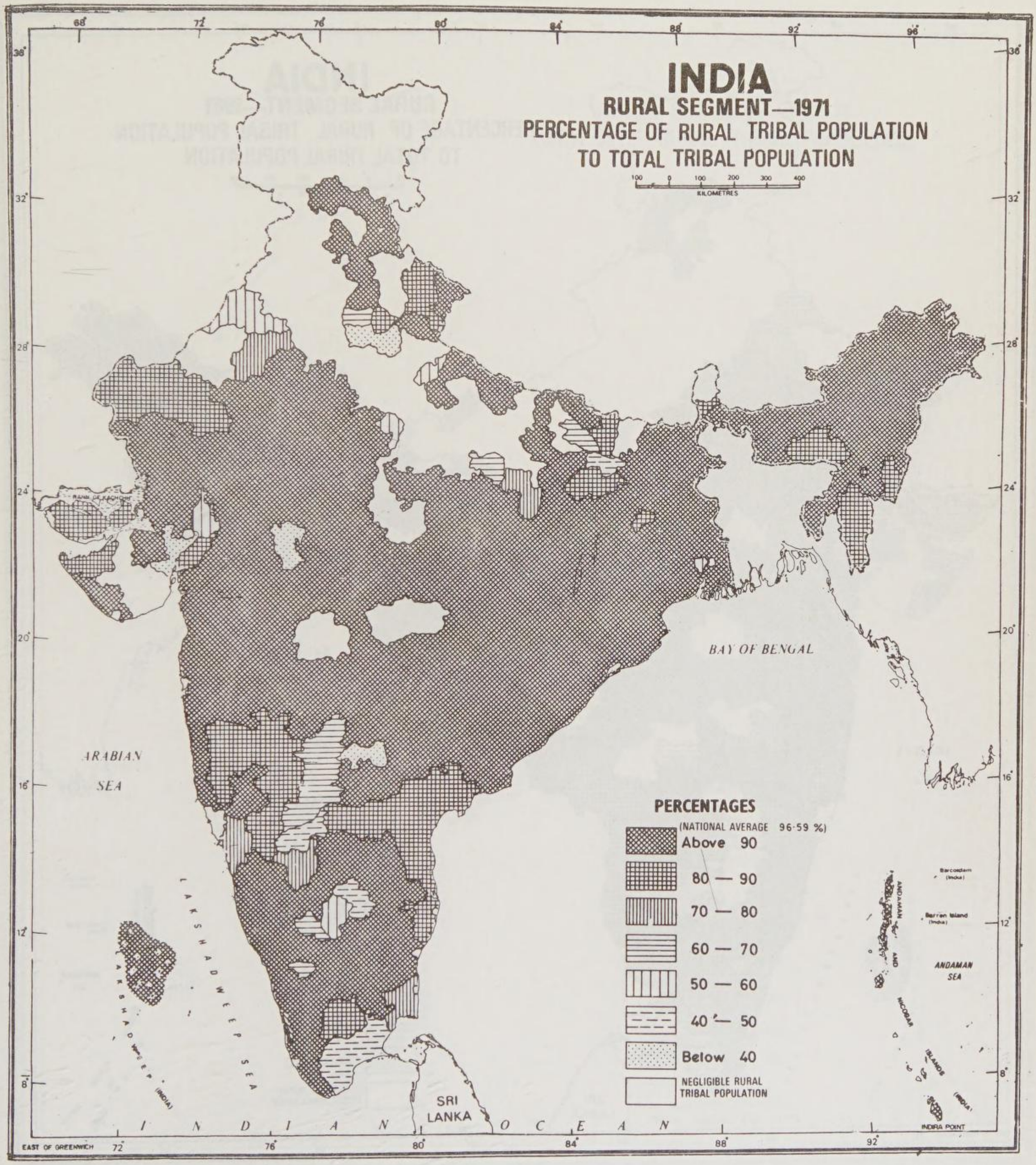

INDIA
RURAL SEGMENT—1971
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
TO TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 96·59 %)
Above 90
80 — 90
70 — 80
60 — 70
50 — 60
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN SEA
Barcoodam (India)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 42

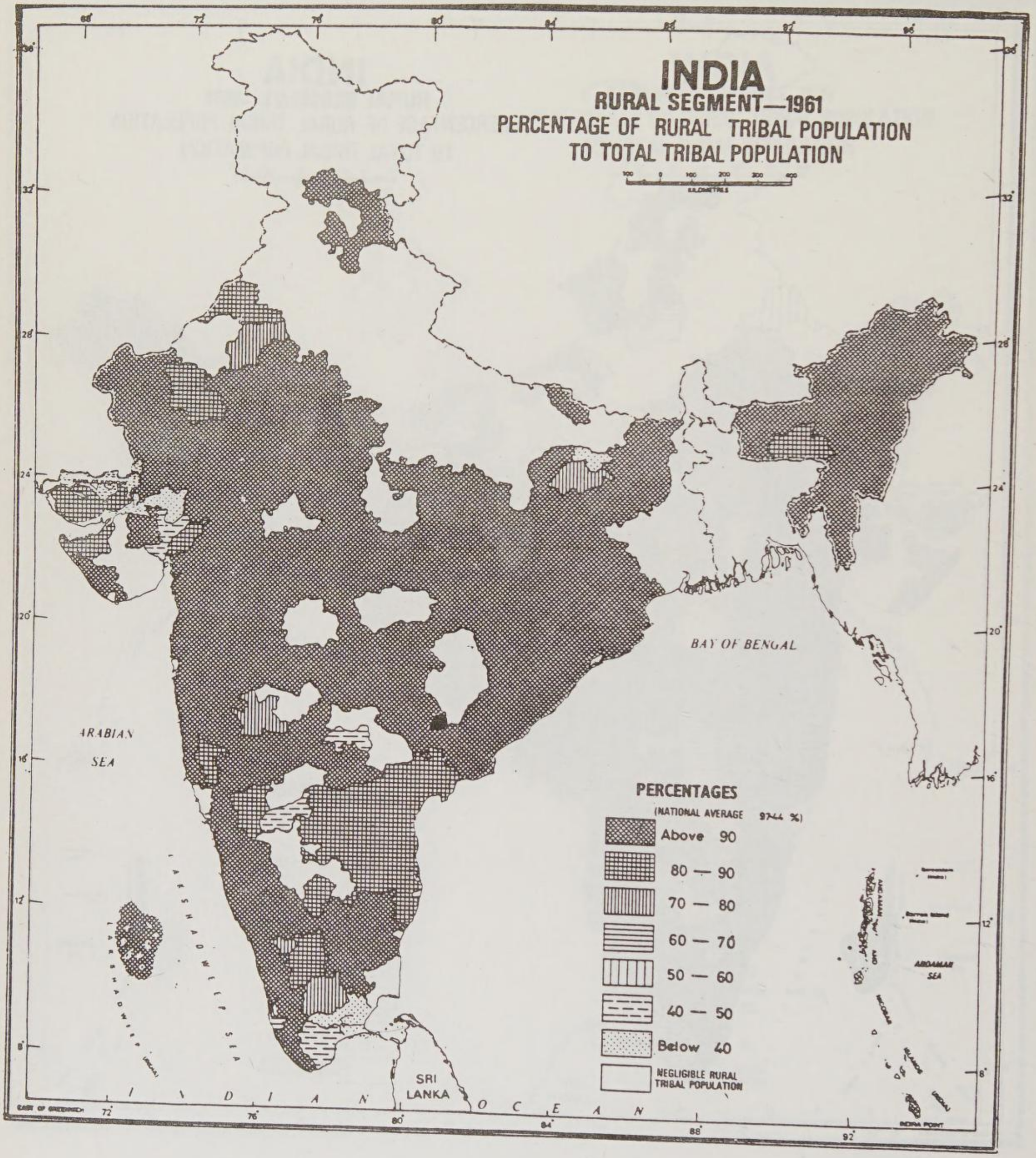

INDIA
RURAL SEGMENT—1961
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
TO TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 9744 %)
Above 90
80 — 90
70 — 80
60 — 70
50 — 60
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 43

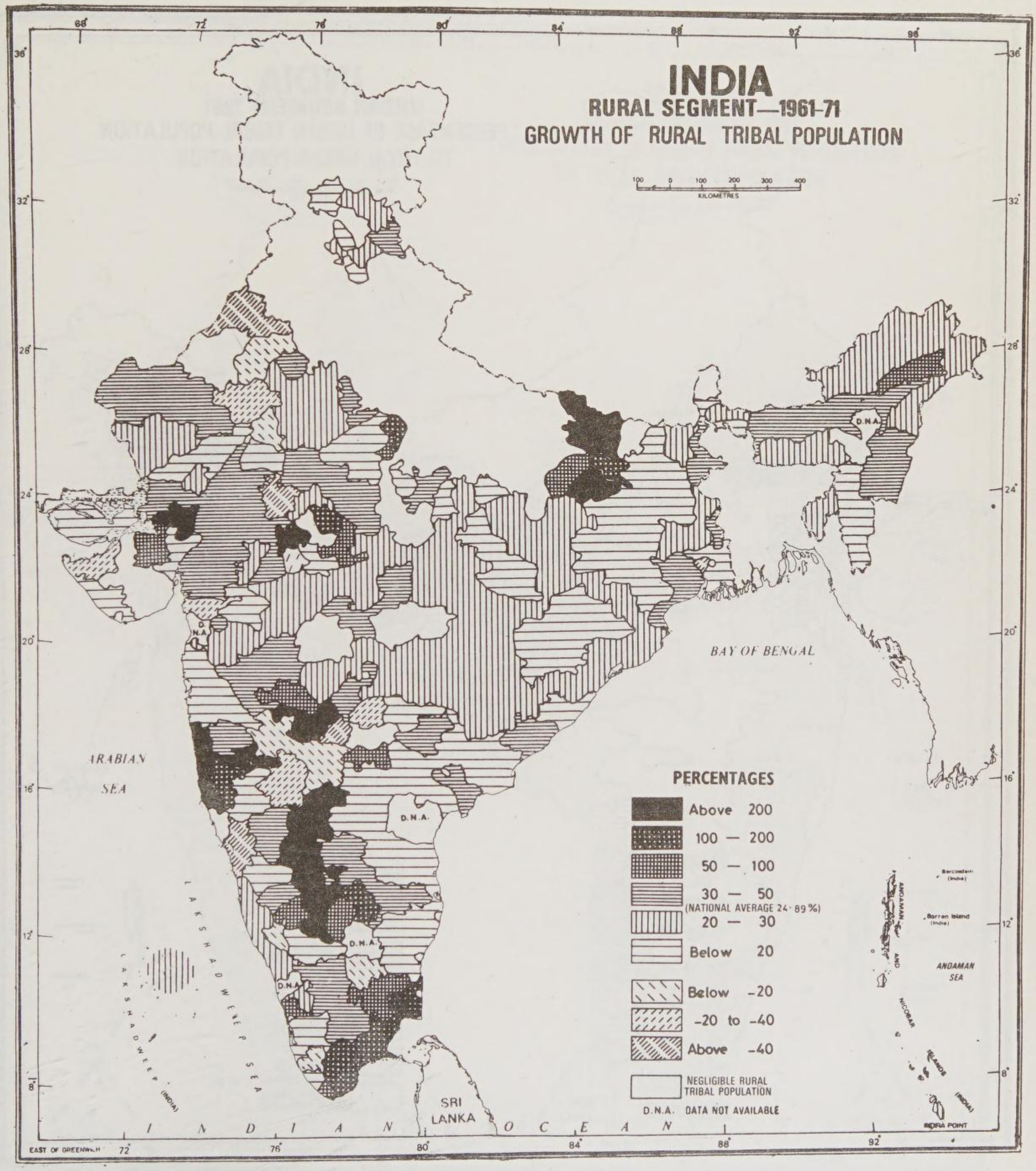

INDIA
RURAL SEGMENT—1961-71
GROWTH OF RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 200
100 — 200
50 — 100
30 — 50
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 24·89%)
20 — 30
Below 20
Below -20
-20 to -40
Above -40
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
D.N.A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
NICOBAR ISLANDS
(INDIA)
Barren Island (India)
Narcondam (India)
INDIRA POINT
RANN OF KACHCHH
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 44

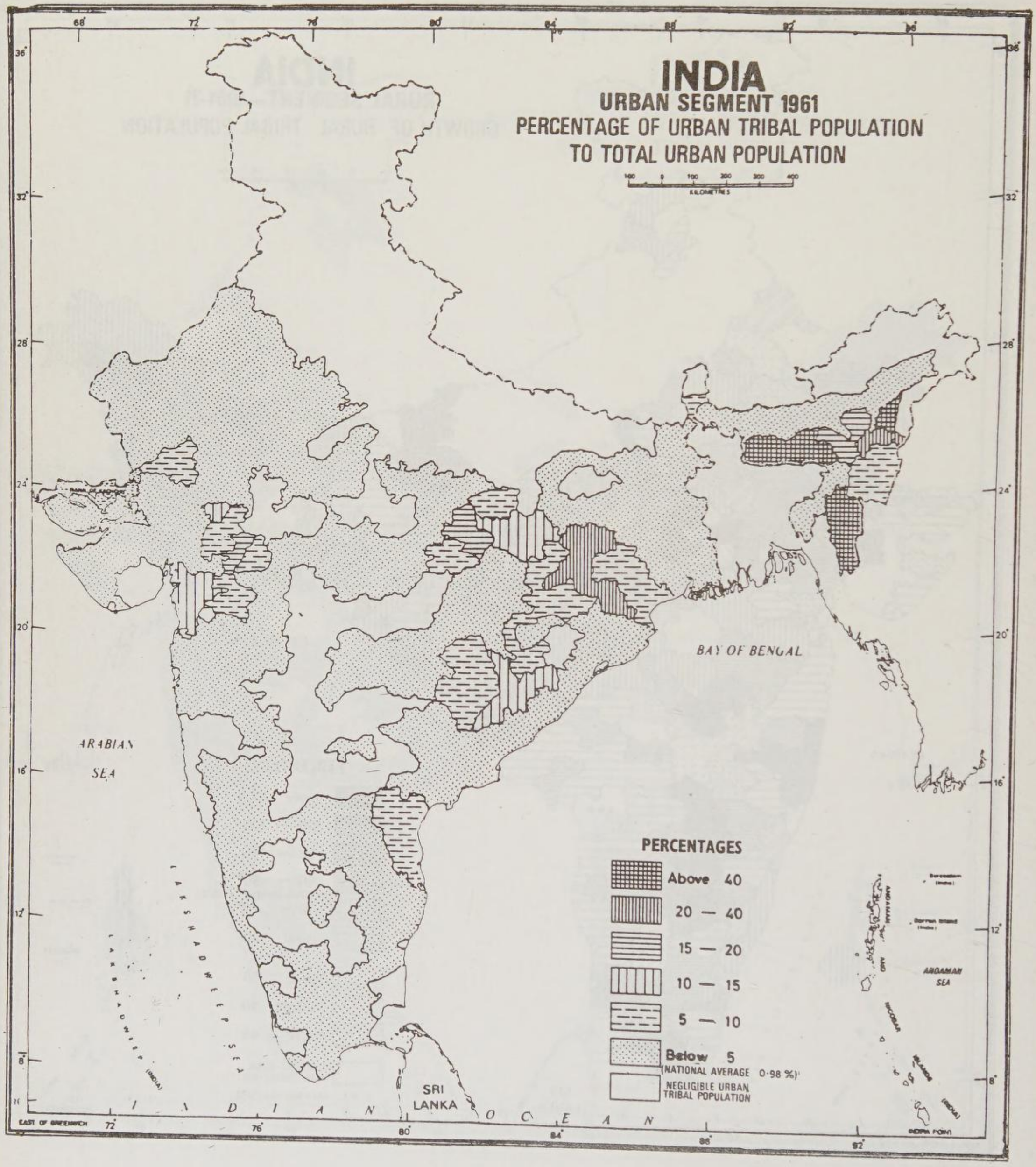

INDIA
URBAN SEGMENT 1961
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
KILOMETRES
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 40
20 — 40
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 0·98 %)
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 45

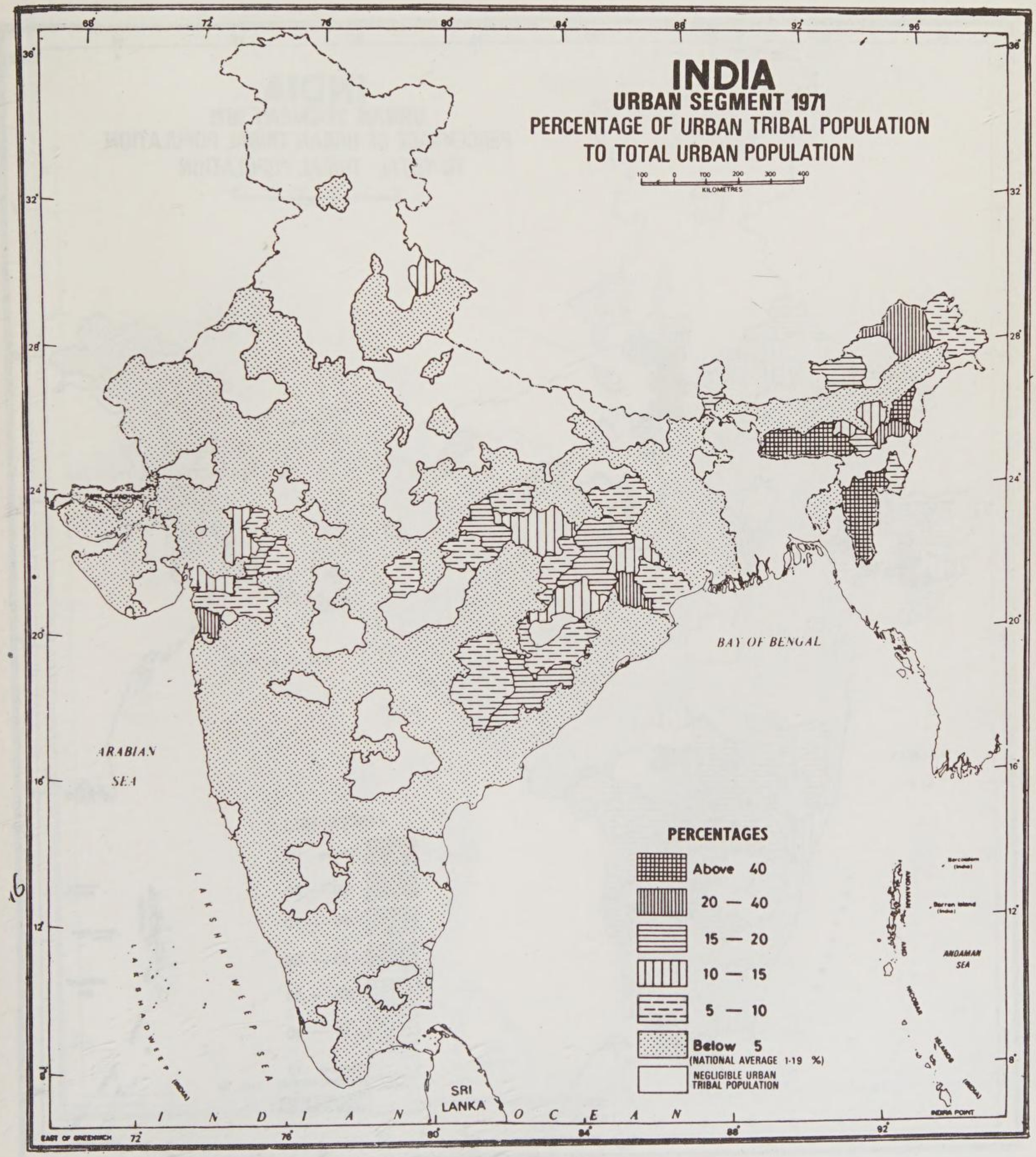

INDIA
URBAN SEGMENT 1971
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 40
20 — 40
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 1·19 %)
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 46

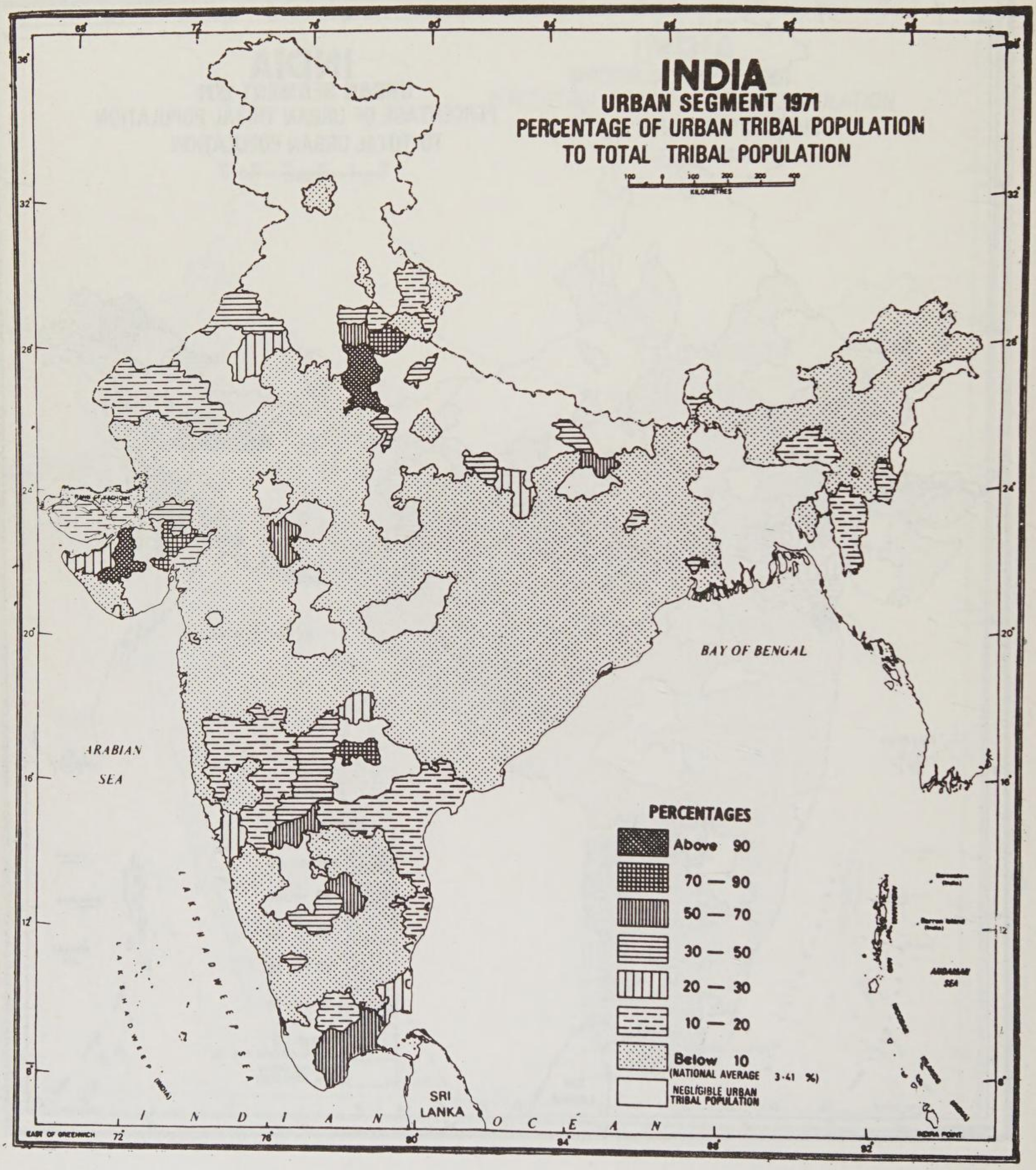

INDIA
URBAN SEGMENT 1971
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
TO TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
30 — 50
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 3·41 %)
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH
INDIRA POINT

PLATE 47

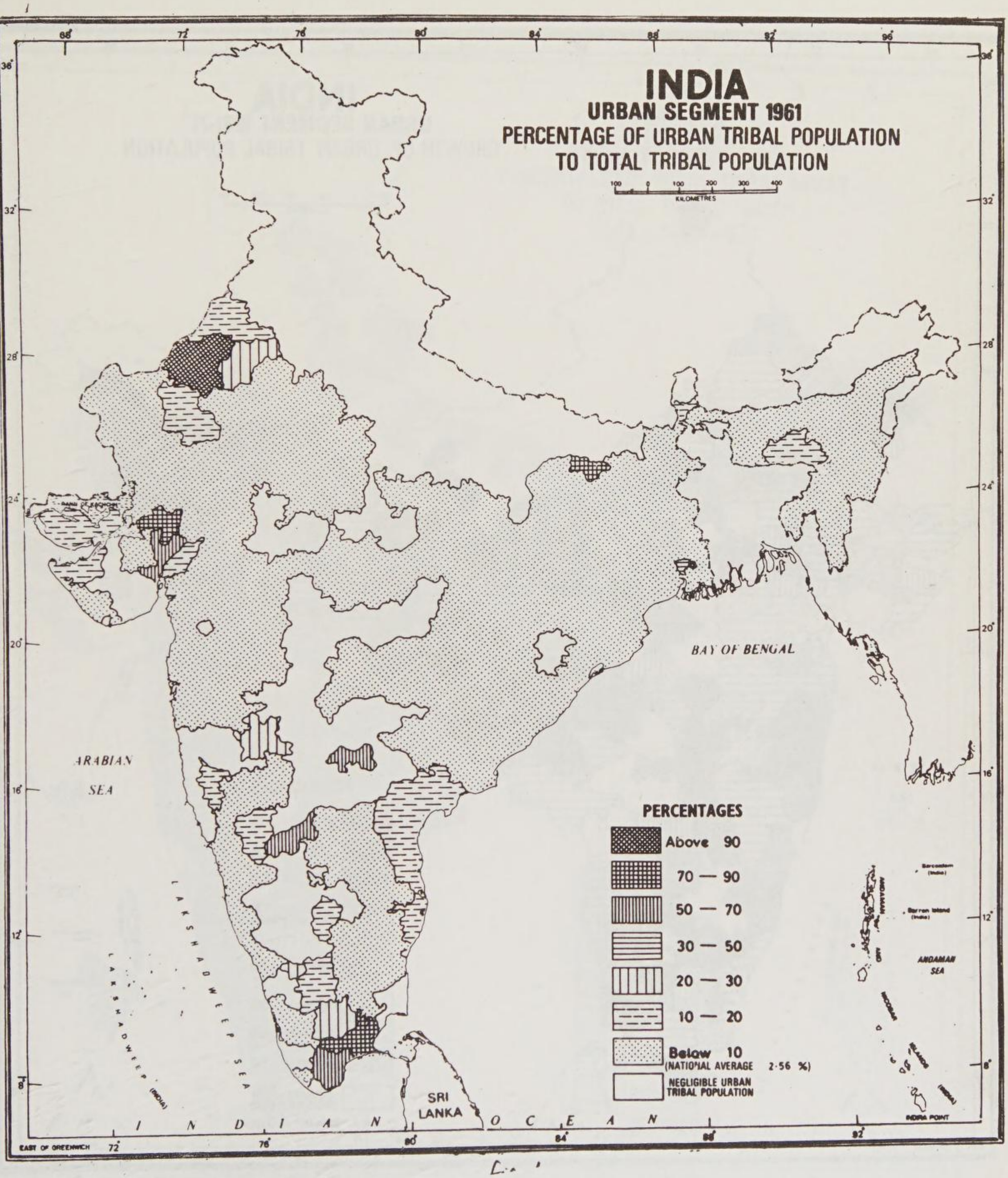

INDIA
URBAN SEGMENT 1961
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
TO TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
30 — 50
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 2·56 %)
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 48

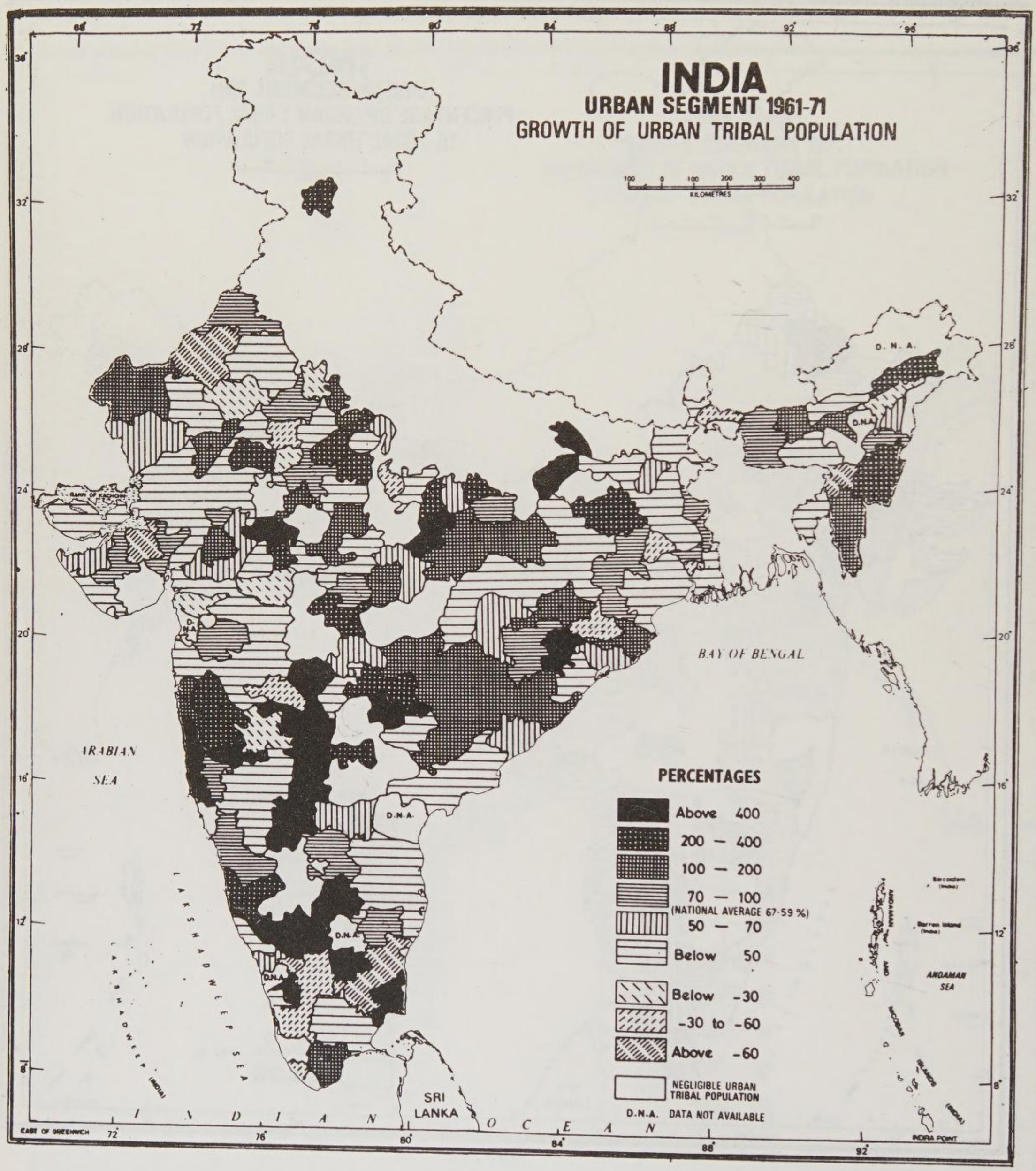

INDIA
URBAN SEGMENT 1961-71
GROWTH OF URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
RANN OF KACHCHH
D.N.A.
PERCENTAGES
Above 400
200 — 400
100 — 200
70 — 100
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 67·59 %)
50 — 70
Below 50
Below -30
-30 to -60
Above -60
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
EAST OF GREENWICH
INDIRA POINT

PLATE 49

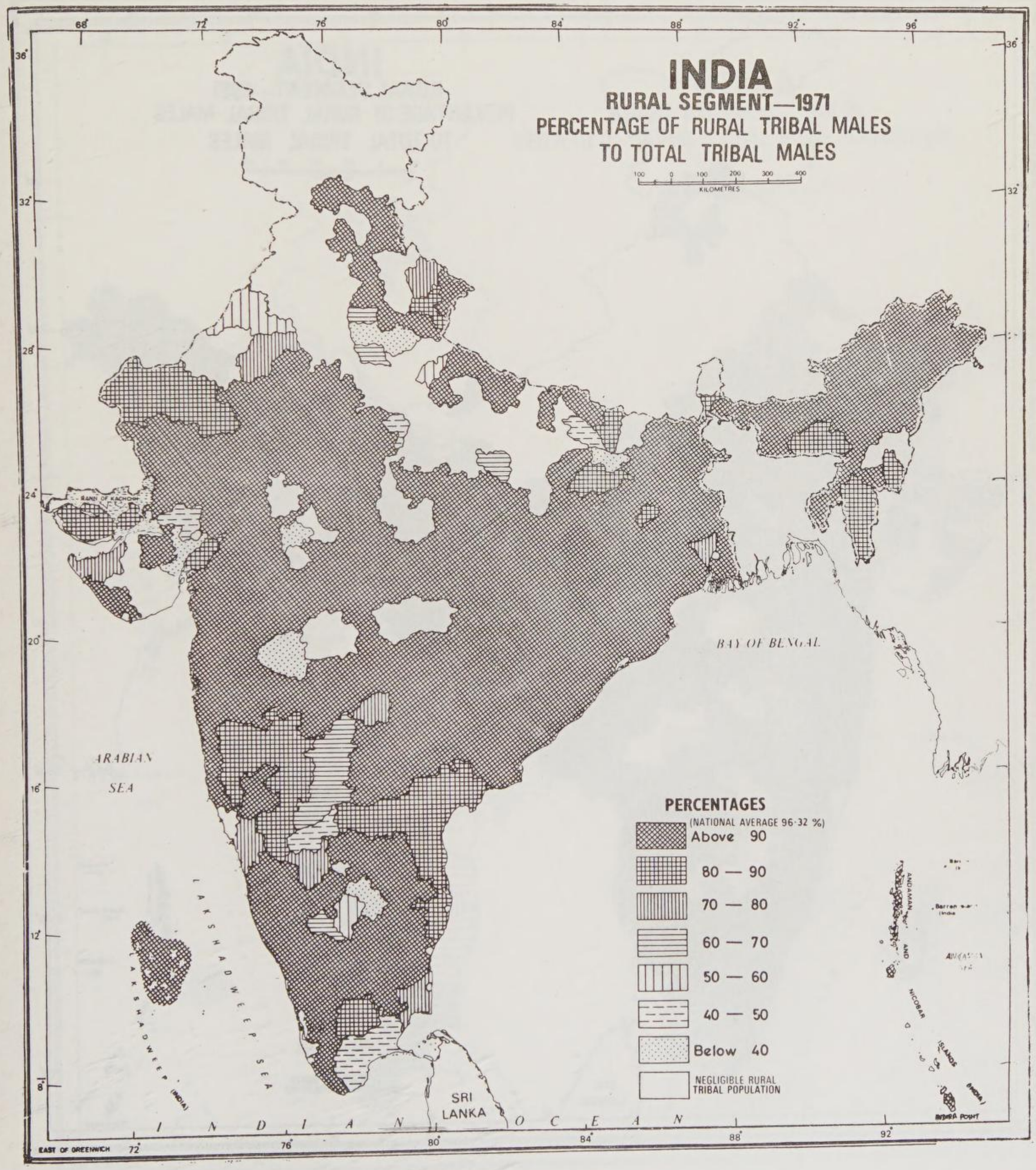

INDIA
RURAL SEGMENT—1971
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL MALES
TO TOTAL TRIBAL MALES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGES
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 96·32 %)
Above 90
80 — 90
70 — 80
60 — 70
50 — 60
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 50

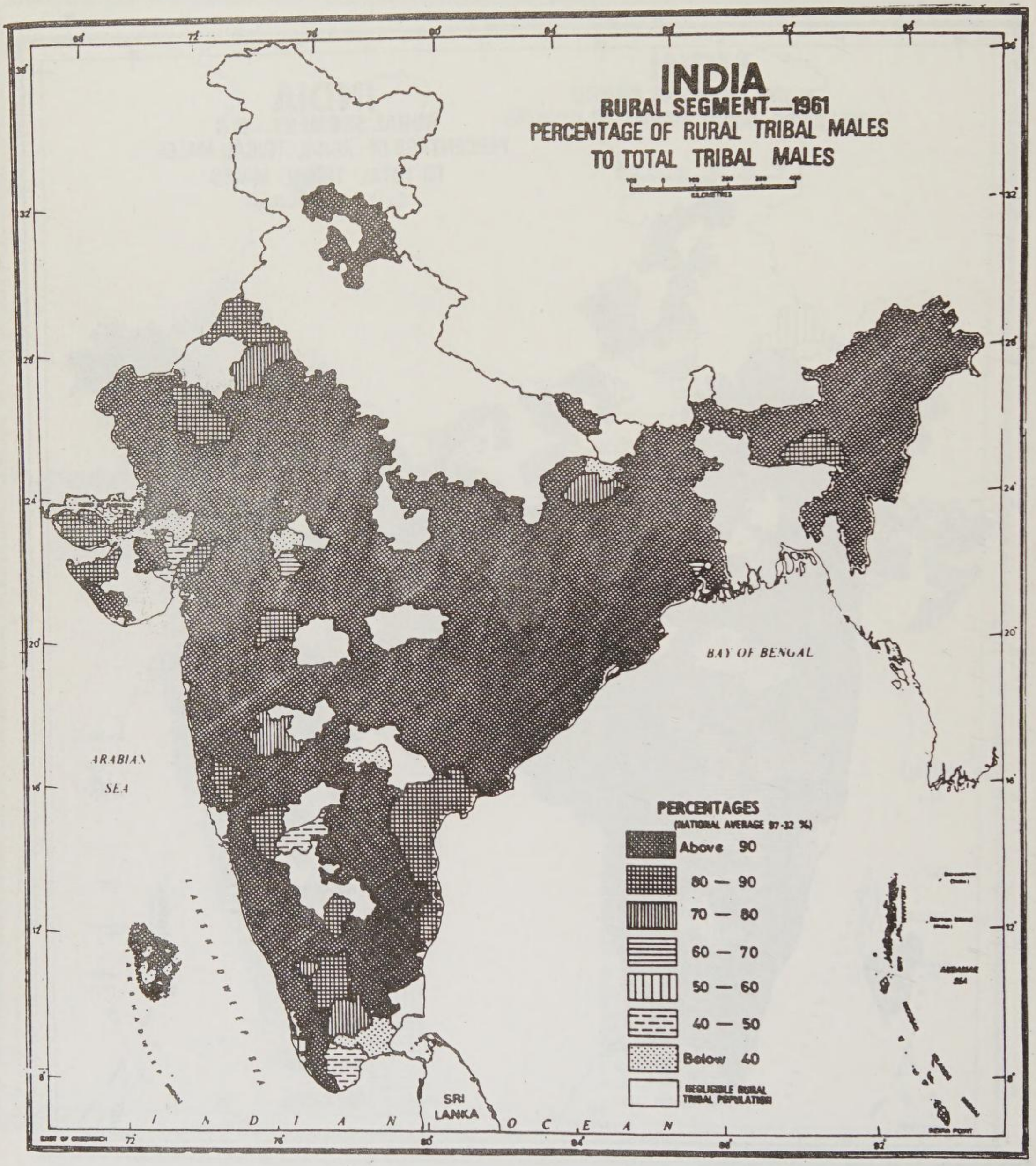

INDIA
RURAL SEGMENT—1961
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL MALES
TO TOTAL TRIBAL MALES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN
SEA
SRI
LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
PERCENTAGES
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 87·32 %)
Above 90
80 — 90
70 — 80
60 — 70
50 — 60
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL
TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 51

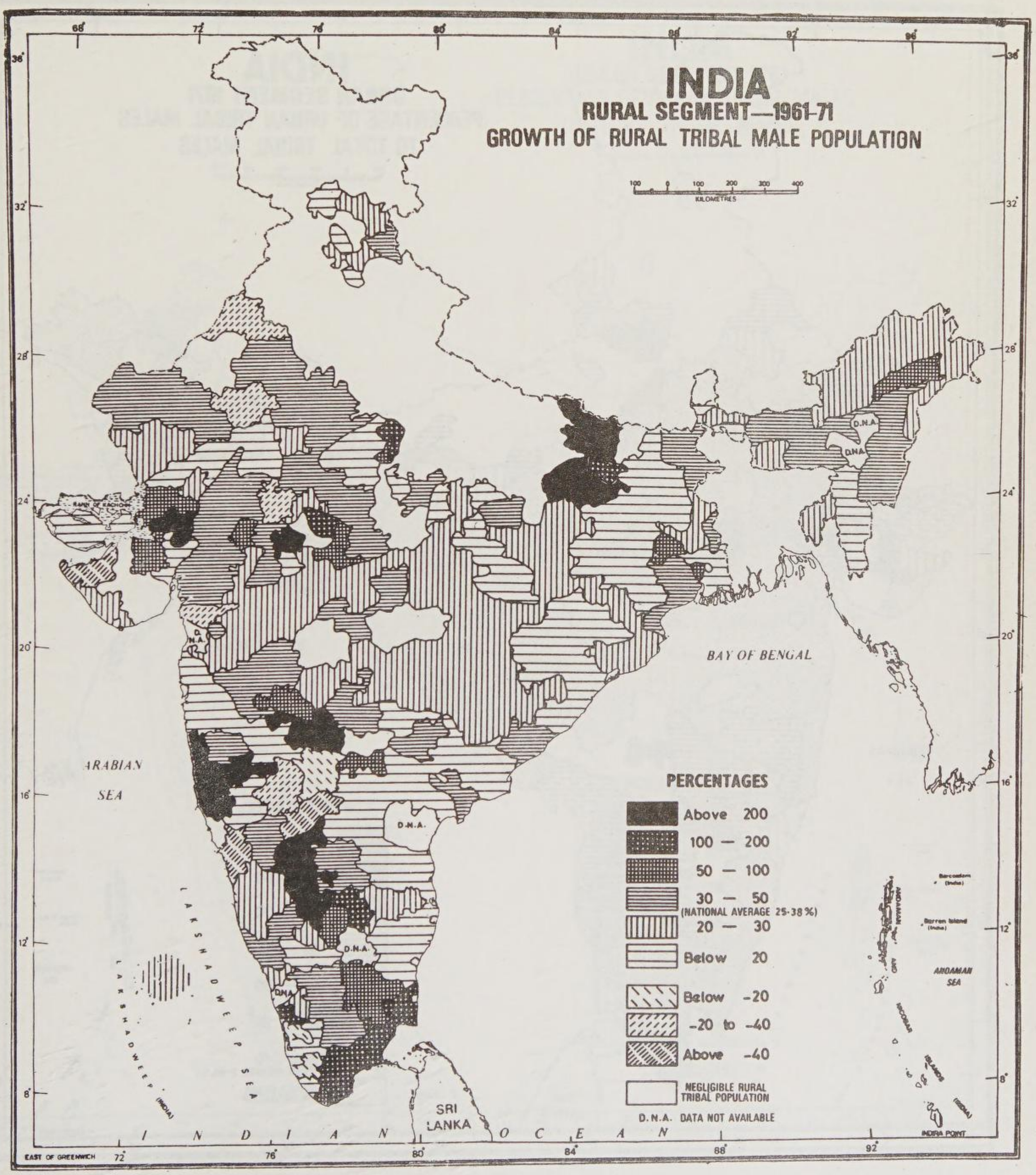

INDIA
RURAL SEGMENT—1961-71
GROWTH OF RURAL TRIBAL MALE POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 200
100 — 200
50 — 100
30 — 50
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 25·38%)
20 — 30
Below 20
Below -20
-20 to -40
Above -40
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
D.N.A.
RANN OF KACHCHH
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN SEA
NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
Barren Island (India)
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 52

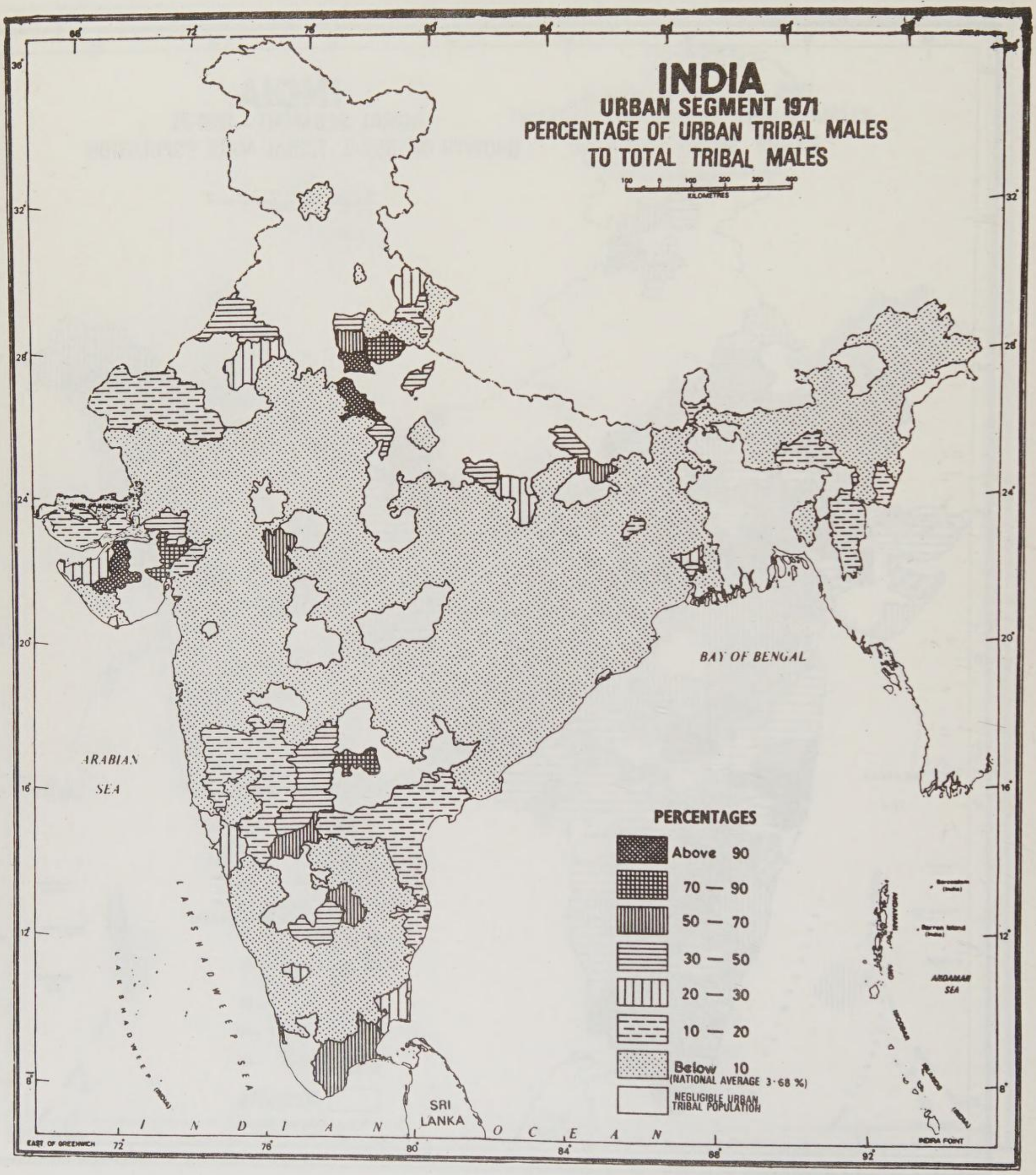

INDIA
URBAN SEGMENT 1971
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL MALES
TO TOTAL TRIBAL MALES
KILOMETRES
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
30 — 50
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 3·68 %)
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH
INDIRA POINT

PLATE 53

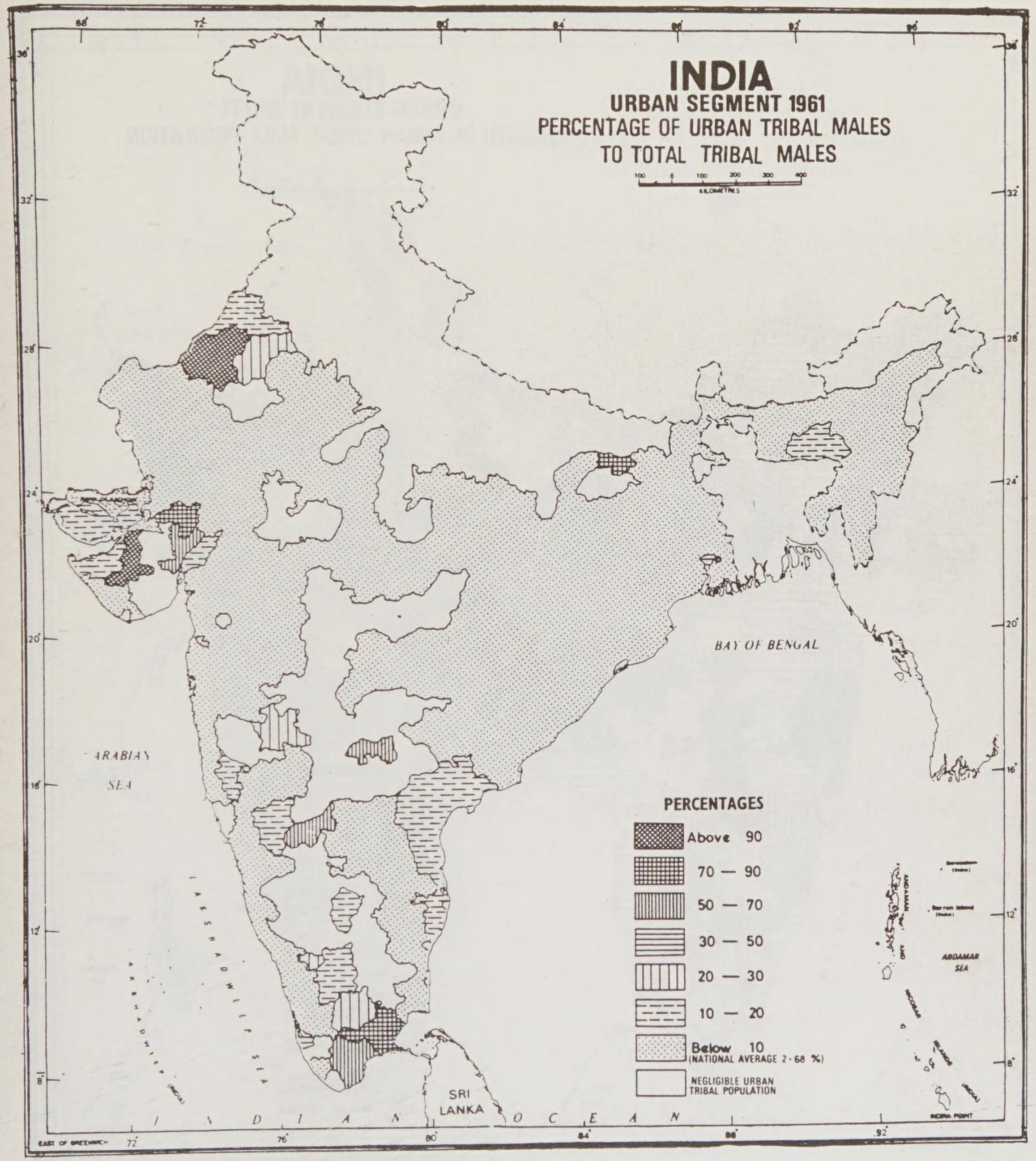

INDIA
URBAN SEGMENT 1961
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL MALES
TO TOTAL TRIBAL MALES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
30 — 50
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 2·68 %)
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 54

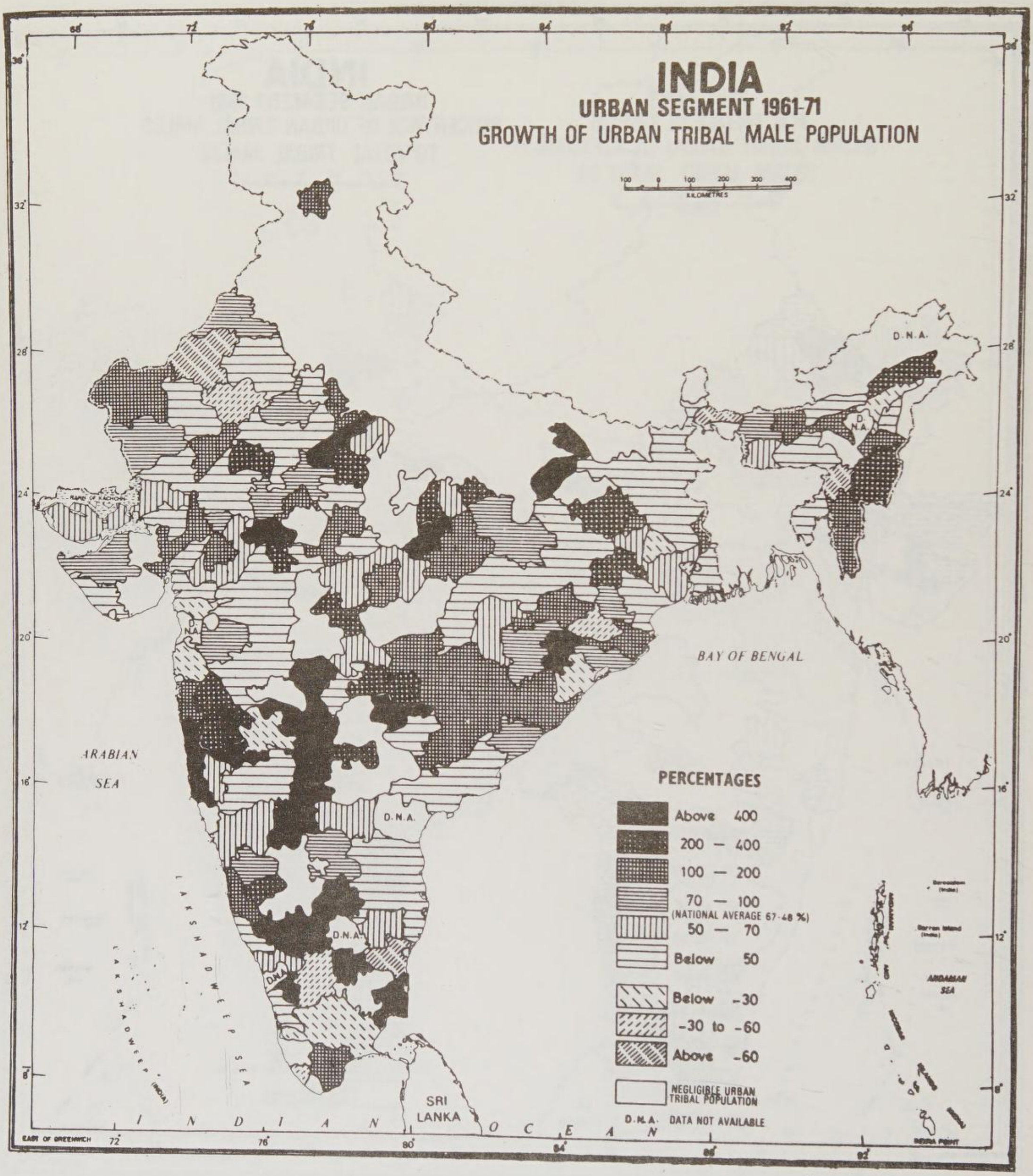

INDIA
URBAN SEGMENT 1961-71
GROWTH OF URBAN TRIBAL MALE POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 400
200 — 400
100 — 200
70 — 100
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 67·48 %)
50 — 70
Below 50
Below -30
-30 to -60
Above -60
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
D.N.A.
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
RANN OF KACHCHH
ANDAMAN SEA
EAST OF GREENWICH
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 55

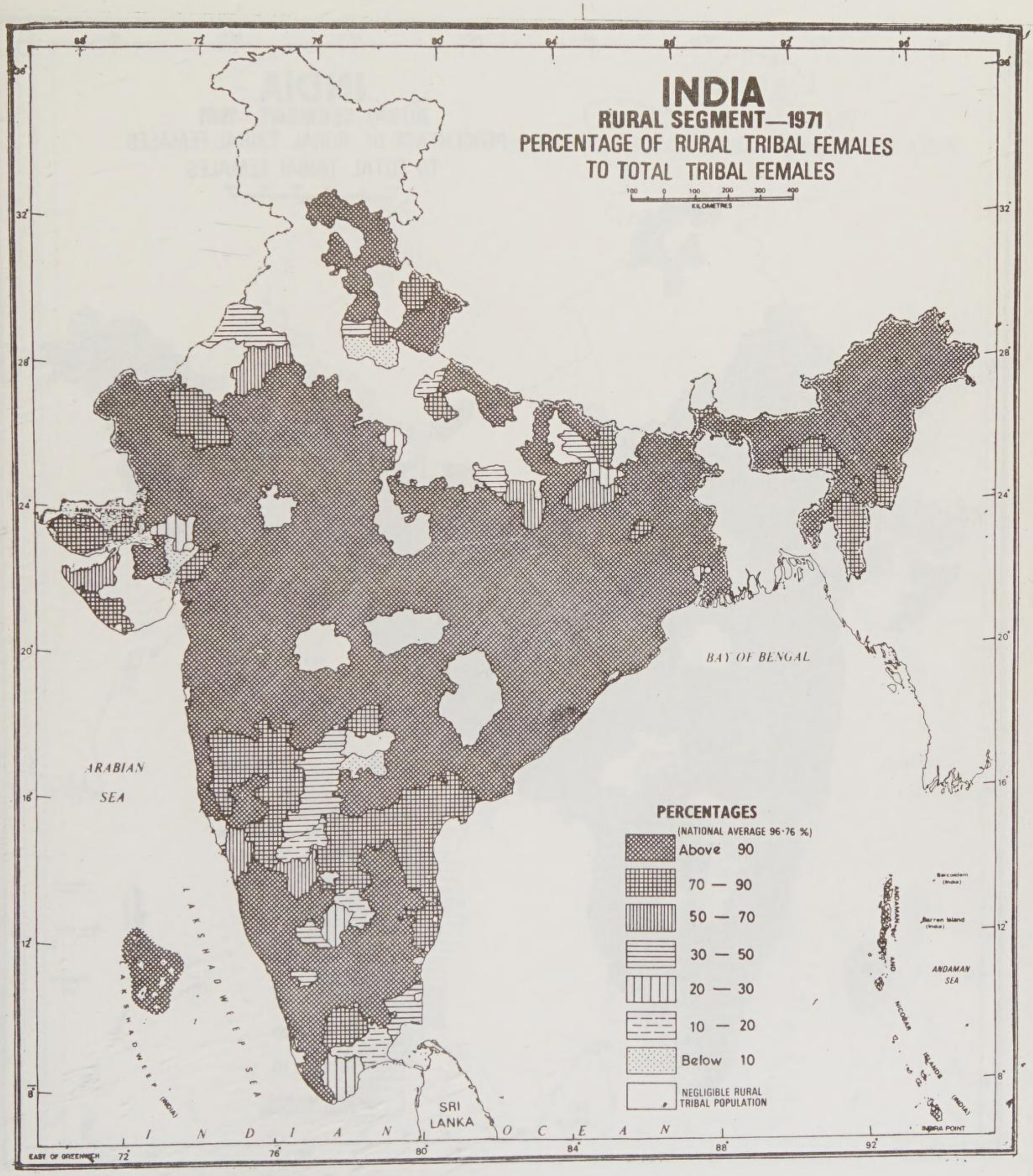

INDIA
RURAL SEGMENT—1971
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL FEMALES
TO TOTAL TRIBAL FEMALES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
PERCENTAGES
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 96·76 %)
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
30 — 50
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 56

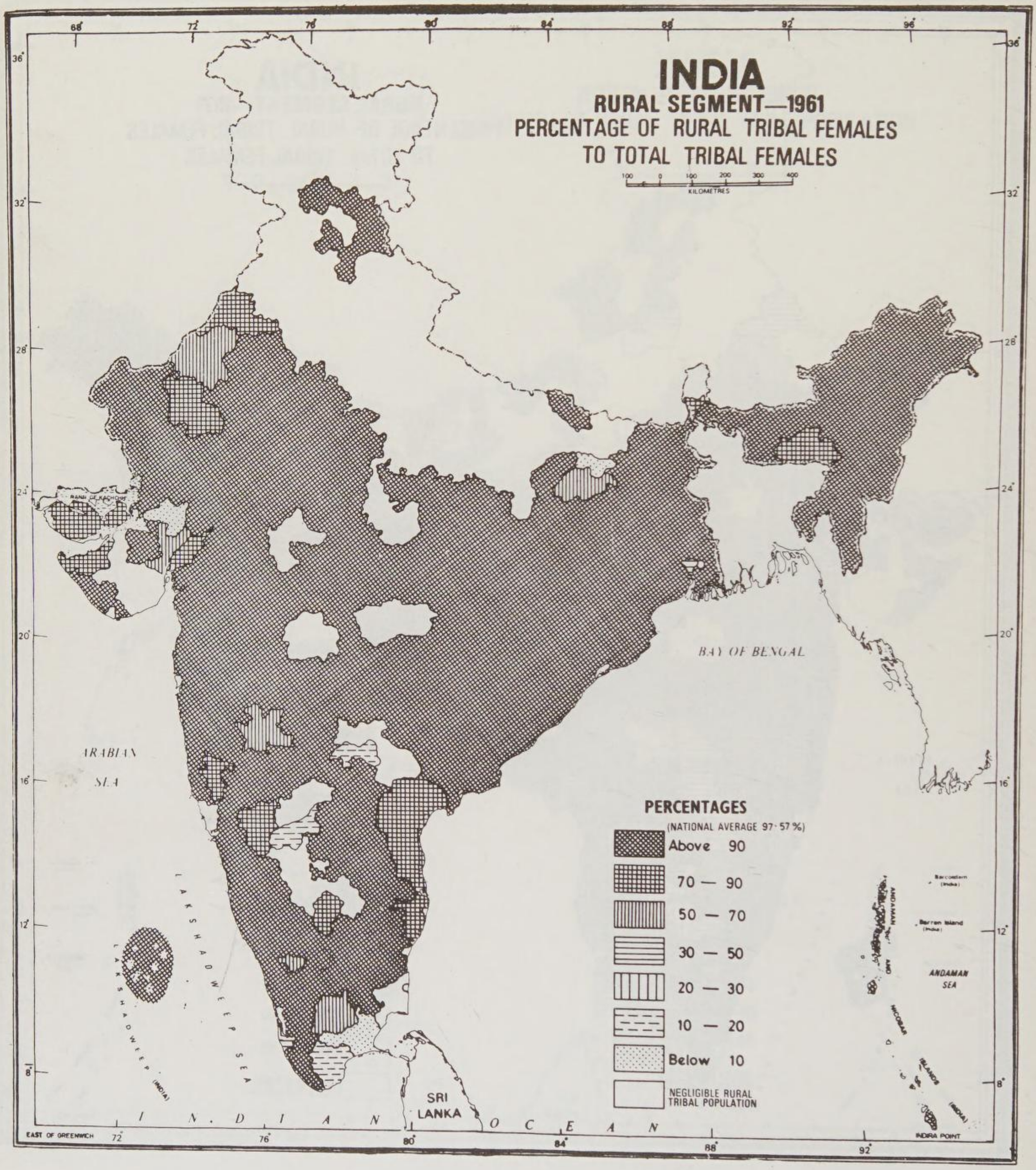

INDIA
RURAL SEGMENT—1961
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL FEMALES
TO TOTAL TRIBAL FEMALES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 97·57%)
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
30 — 50
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIA POINT
I N D I A N O C E A N
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 57

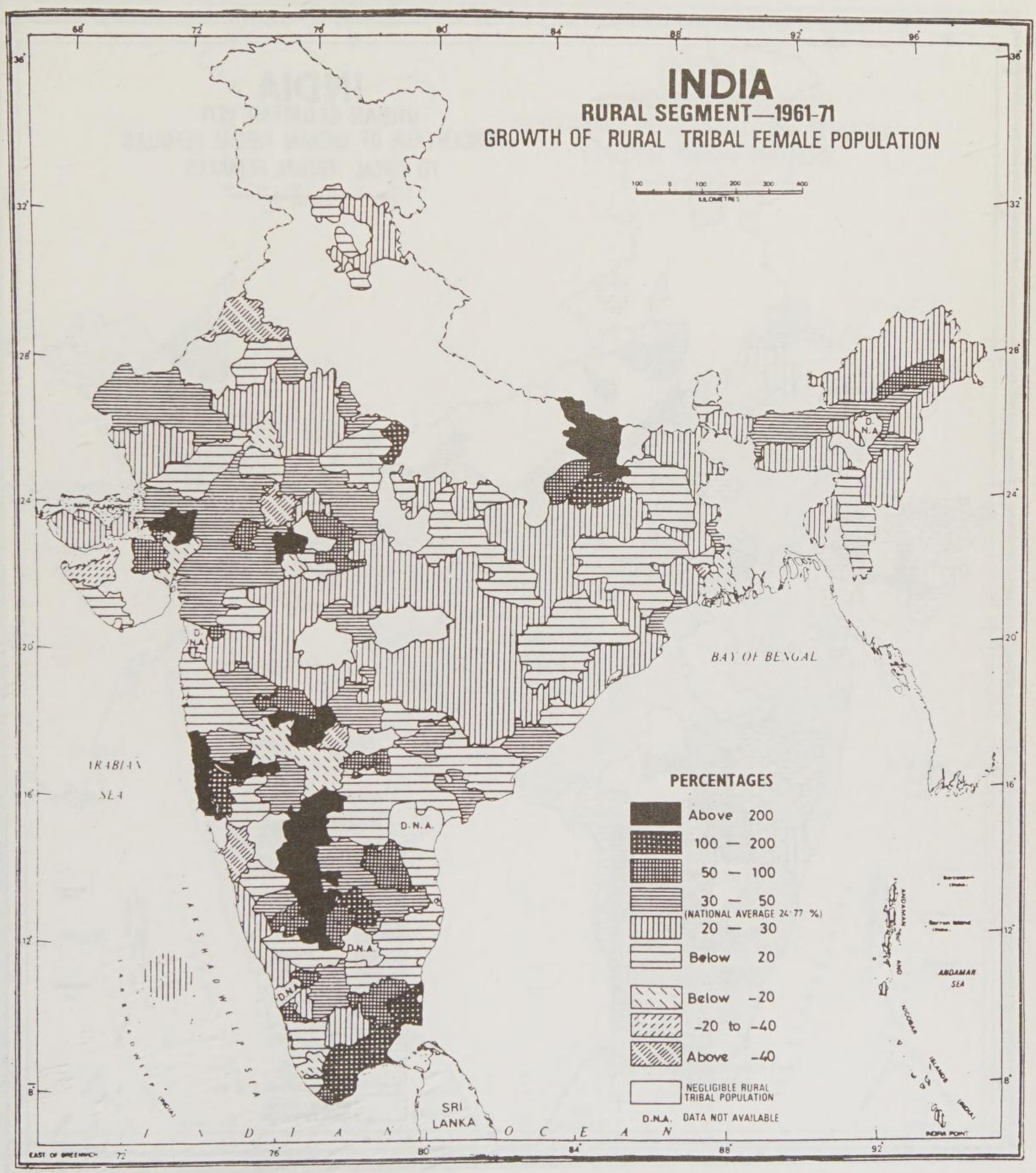

INDIA
RURAL SEGMENT—1961-71
GROWTH OF RURAL TRIBAL FEMALE POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 200
100 — 200
50 — 100
30 — 50
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 24·77 %)
20 — 30
Below 20
Below -20
-20 to -40
Above -40
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
D.N.A.
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
NICOBAR ISLANDS
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 58

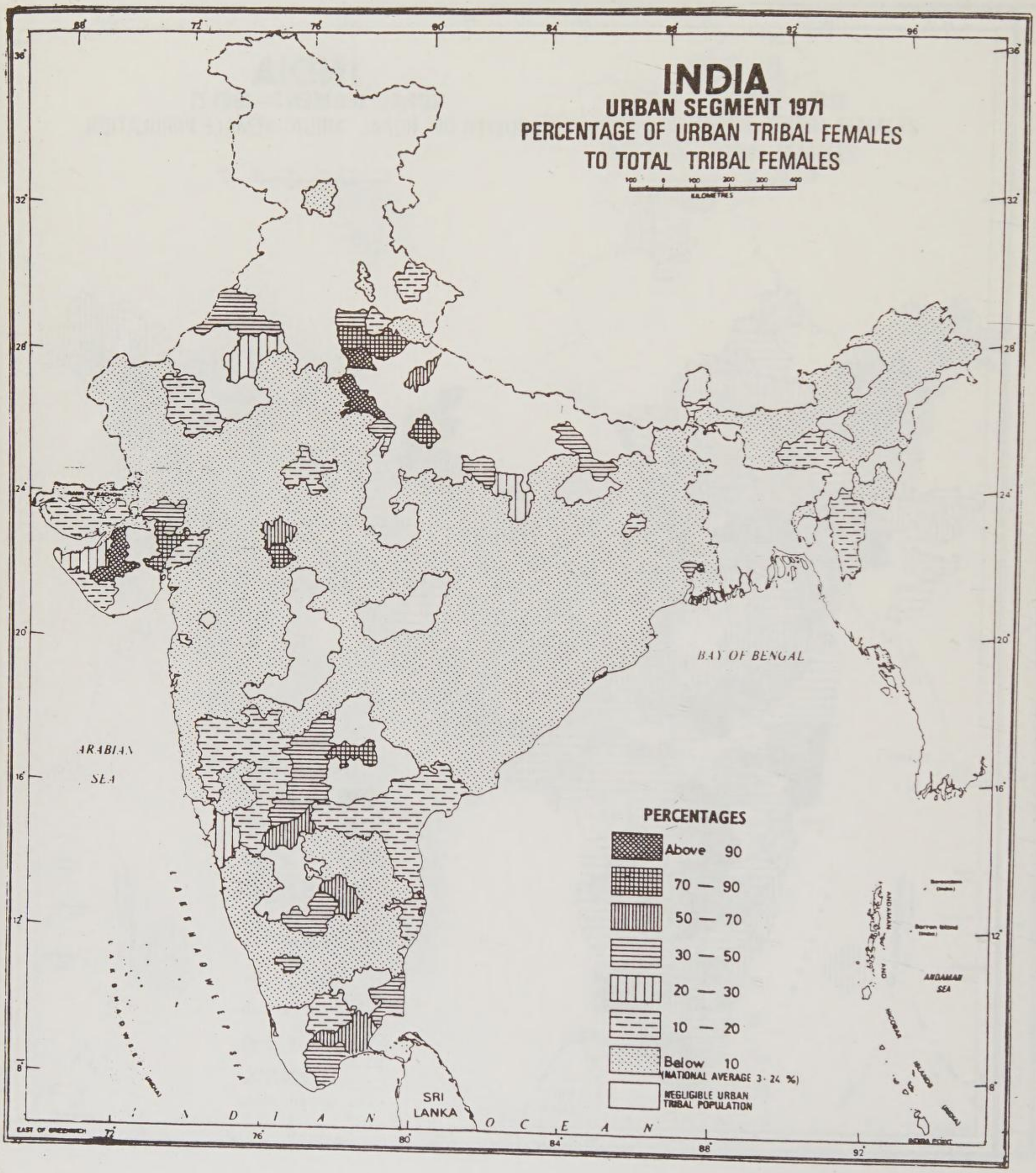

INDIA
URBAN SEGMENT 1971
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL FEMALES
TO TOTAL TRIBAL FEMALES
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
30 — 50
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 3·24 %)
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 59

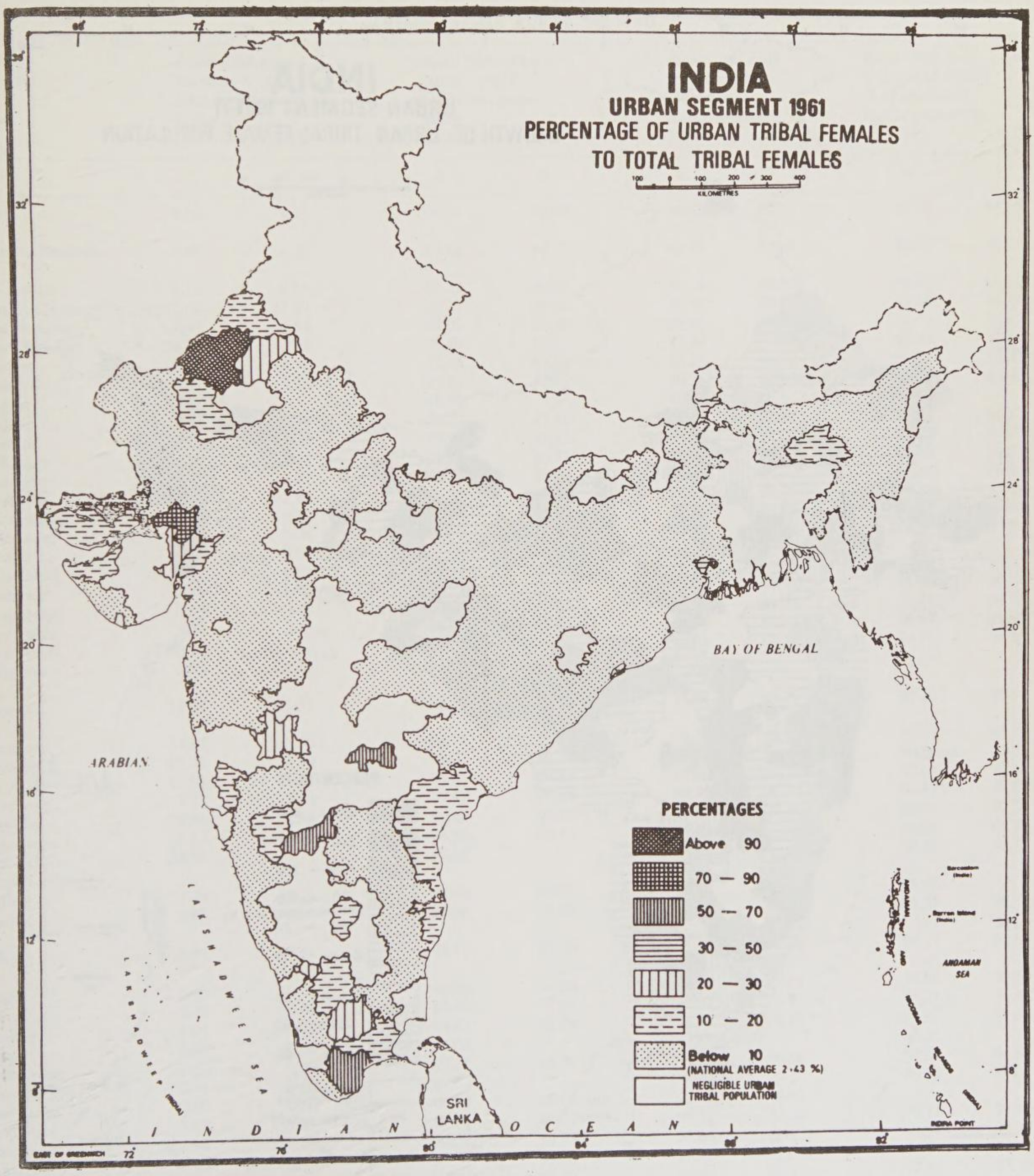

INDIA
URBAN SEGMENT 1961
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL FEMALES
TO TOTAL TRIBAL FEMALES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
30 — 50
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 2·43 %)
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 60

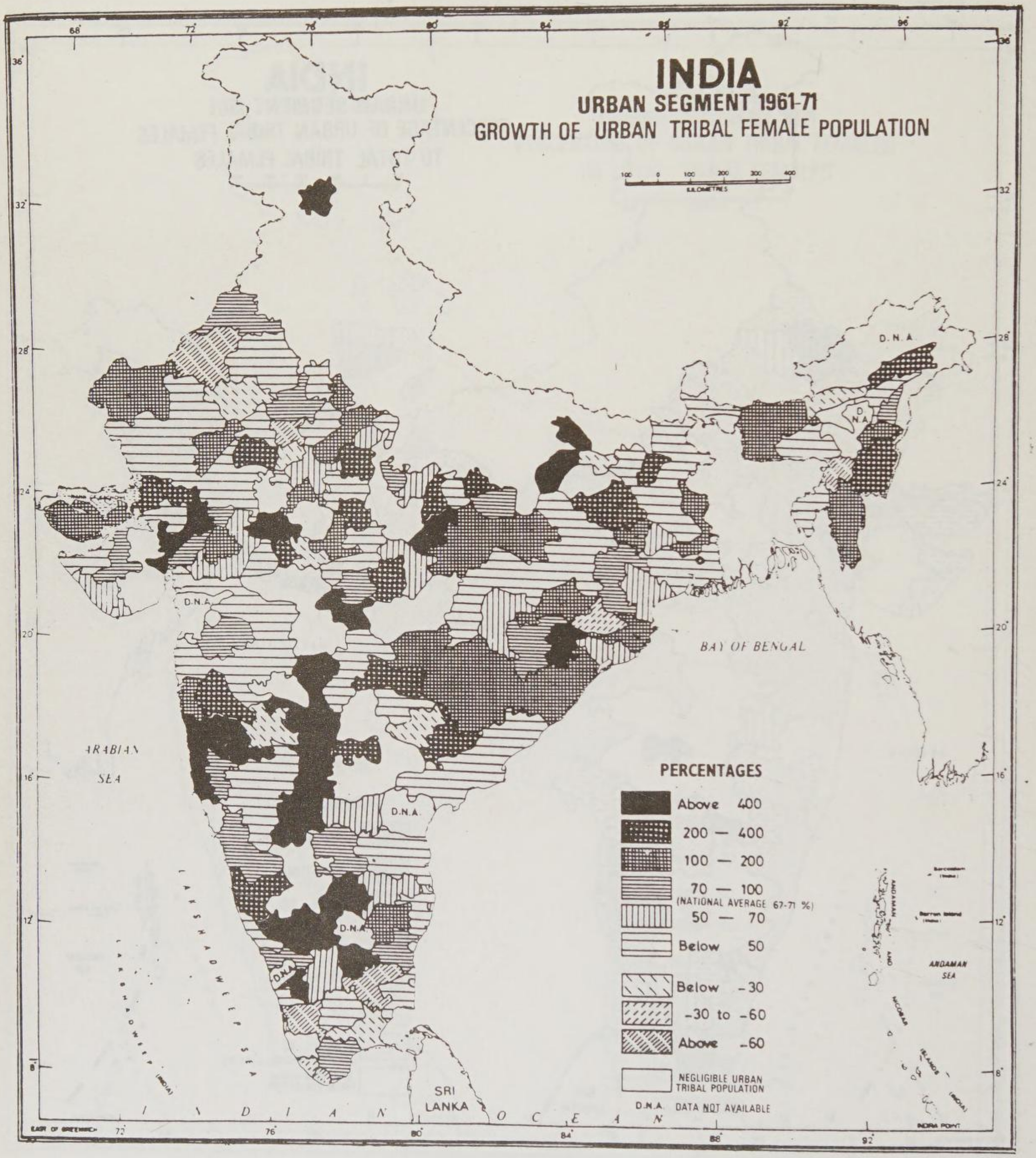

INDIA
URBAN SEGMENT 1961-71
GROWTH OF URBAN TRIBAL FEMALE POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 400
200 — 400
100 — 200
70 — 100
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 67-71 %)
50 — 70
Below 50
Below -30
-30 to -60
Above -60
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
D.N.A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 61

APPENDIX C.I

TRIBES IN THE RURAL SETTING

State/ District	Rural tribal population as % of total rural population.		Rural tribal population as % of total tribal population.		Rural tribal male population as % of total tribal male population		Rural tribal female population as % of total tribal female population	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	8.36	8.15	96.59	97.44	96.32	97.32	96.76	97.57
Andhra Pradesh	4.48	4.26	94.88	96.17	94.75	95.63	95.00	95.76
Srikakulam	9.10	8.96	99.23	99.61	99.19	99.57	99.28	99.66
Visakhapatnam	13.68	11.33	99.47	99.52	99.38	99.49	99.56	99.56
East Godavari	4.67	4.64	98.03	98.35	97.97	98.38	98.10	98.32
West Godavari	24.79	2.48	93.70	93.76	93.54	94.38	93.47	93.17
Krishna	2.39	1.98	85.46	84.01	85.16	84.02	85.78	83.99
Guntur	3.97	3.28	80.51	82.05	80.31	82.03	80.71	82.07
Ongole	2.83	-	88.00	-	87.98	-	87.85	-
Nellore	8.34	6.38	86.72	87.88	86.92	87.95	86.72	87.81
Chittoor	3.15	2.82	93.39	84.15	93.54	94.02	93.22	94.29
Cuddapah	1.84	1.82	92.77	84.72	93.56	99.81	94.00	94.62
Anantapur	3.55	3.21	95.46	86.77	95.43	96.70	85.48	96.86
Kurnool	1.77	1.80	86.35	80.77	86.55	90.75	86.14	91.79
Mahbubnagar	0.31	0.32	98.15	98.93	98.11	97.92	98.18	99.96
Hyderabad	0.10	0.08	21.99	41.36	20.47	37.63	23.79	46.58
Medak	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nizamabad	0.04	0.08	77.34	97.98	72.84	98.37	83.08	97.59
Adilabad	15.44	15.41	98.85	99.63	98.79	99.57	98.90	99.71
Karimnagar	0.89	0.86	95.57	99.95	94.93	99.99	96.16	99.91
Warangal	2.64	2.45	98.97	98.80	98.74	98.67	99.22	98.93
Khammam	16.70	18.29	98.09	99.20	98.06	99.18	98.11	99.27
Nalgonda	0.02	0.03	93.84	-	93.41	-	94.31	-
Assam	11.94	11.51	99.11	99.42	98.98	99.31	99.26	99.54
Goalpara	14.82	15.56	98.71	99.12	98.56	98.96	98.87	99.28
Kamrup	11.71	11.99	98.97	99.39	98.83	99.26	99.11	99.56
Darrang	11.33	11.27	99.65	99.58	99.60	99.55	99.69	99.62
Nowgong	7.98	7.73	99.67	99.80	99.49	99.75	99.85	99.87
Sibsagar	7.41	6.66	99.60	99.42	99.48	99.30	99.72	99.55
Lakhimpur	15.13	11.71	98.88	99.41	99.69	99.33	99.09	99.52
Mikir Hills	56.50	-	99.30	-	99.19	-	99.42	99.77
North Cachar Hills	73.04	76.21	98.42	99.71	98.24	99.66	98.62	-
Cachar	0.96	1.06	99.66	97.06	99.55	99.67	99.77	98.54
Bihar	9.31	9.62	95.81	97.39	95.48	97.21	96.13	97.57
Patna	0.03	0.01	46.40	38.93	36.45	26.15	58.86	30.36
Gaya	0.03	0.01	89.60	77.07	88.45	75.75	71.28	78.43
Shahabad	1.01	0.72	94.62	98.28	94.30	98.12	94.97	98.45
Saran	0.02	0.00	62.04	-	57.97	-	86.30	-
Champaran	0.67	0.09	99.15	95.70	99.04	96.50	99.27	94.81
Muzaffarpur	0.01	0.00	87.60	-	88.98	-	86.30	-
Darbhanga	0.00	0.00	00.00	00.00	99.00	98.89	-	-
Monghyr	1.58	1.53	99.20	99.17	98.92	99.10	99.41	99.46
Bhagalpur	3.98	4.20	99.24	99.48	97.94	99.45	99.57	99.87
Saharsa	0.40	0.45	98.14	99.68	97.23	97.37	98.34	99.92
Purnea	4.10	4.05	97.33	97.43	93.40	99.41	97.44	97.49
Santal Parganas	38.22	40.17	99.46	99.45	98.81	98.82	99.52	99.48
Palamau	19.80	19.98	98.87	98.96	93.45	97.70	98.94	99.09
Hazaribagh	11.81	12.05	93.75	97.77	95.21	96.38	94.04	97.84
Ranchi	64.38	65.79	95.71	96.68	81.59	92.55	96.21	96.98
Dhanbad	15.34	13.73	81.67	92.94	92.99	95.98	81.75	96.33
Singhbhum	58.44	57.38	93.47	96.16	93.67	94.80	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	18.26	17.08	93.92	95.00	93.67	94.80	94.17	95.20
Jamnagar	0.29	0.56	77.17	87.95	77.31	89.77	77.03	86.18
Rajkot	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surendranagar	0.61	0.61	99.09	92.65	99.72	93.17	98.44	92.10
Bhavnagar	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amreli	0.04	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junagadh	0.64	0.70	90.30	92.72	90.94	92.37	89.60	92.26
Kutch	5.35	5.07	84.22	87.78	84.09	87.68	84.36	87.90
Banas Kantha	6.53	5.50	76.31	96.71	96.26	96.49	96.36	96.64
Sabar Kantha	10.34	14.88	99.06	99.64	98.85	99.45	99.27	99.83
Mehsana	0.29	0.06	54.69	21.60	54.60	20.50	55.79	22.73
Gandhinagar	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahmedabad	0.44	0.59	20.58	42.50	20.46	41.45	20.73	75.83
Kheda	1.06	0.90	82.69	82.30	82.79	81.64	82.58	82.81
Panch Mahals	41.95	37.57	96.64	98.12	76.54	97.97	96.75	98.28
Vadodara	31.95	27.99	95.95	96.43	95.75	96.25	96.18	96.62
Bharuch	50.50	46.72	95.08	95.49	94.93	95.45	95.25	95.53
Surat	64.88	60.02	92.84	93.56	92.48	93.32	93.21	93.82
Valsad	60.89	-	91.98	-	91.64	-	92.32	-
The Dangs	93.46	92.54	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	4.38	8.92	99.61	99.68	99.53	99.54	99.70	99.83
Chamba	30.11	33.15	99.60	99.88	99.52	99.82	99.69	99.95
Kangra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandi	1.20	1.37	97.65	99.03	97.60	98.63	97.65	99.55
Kulu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lahaul and Spiti	76.26	69.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bilaspur	2.82	2.76	99.81	99.27	99.74	99.14	99.89	99.41
Mahasu	0.91	0.92	97.31	94.95	96.67	93.75	98.12	96.49
Simla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sirmaur	1.39	1.53	99.50	99.44	99.41	99.80	99.60	99.85
Kinnaur	68.43	62.63	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Kerala	1.44	1.41	95.97	95.70	95.99	95.90	95.94	95.50
Cannanore	4.09	4.35	95.41	90.83	92.51	91.24	92.33	90.45
Kozhikode	5.38	3.15	97.81	98.40	97.97	98.43	97.65	98.38
Malappuram	0.49	-	96.90	-	96.82	-	97.07	-
Palghat	1.67	1.26	99.18	99.20	96.11	99.06	96.26	99.35
Trichur	0.48	0.38	96.59	96.06	96.66	96.33	96.52	95.79
Ernakulam	0.65	0.65	97.71	95.23	96.89	95.66	98.61	94.79
Kottayam	1.23	1.34	99.48	99.04	99.32	99.05	99.64	99.03
Alleppey	0.02	0.02	-	66.27	-	65.34	-	67.26
Quilion	0.16	0.21	99.82	99.53	99.79	99.48	99.84	99.58
Trivandrum	0.67	0.73	98.61	97.51	98.43	97.70	98.79	97.66
Madhya Pradesh	23.64	20.62	98.30	98.88	98.21	98.80	98.38	98.96
Morena	5.26	5.56	98.93	99.66	98.80	99.73	99.07	99.59
Bhind	0.04	0.03	53.97		52.61	-	55.53	-
Gwalior	3.58	3.81	92.50	94.03	92.35	93.87	92.65	94.19
Datia	2.23	1.45	97.82	99.92	97.54	99.85	98.12	100.00
Shivpuri	9.28	10.48	98.59	99.61	98.51	99.65	98.68	99.57
Guna	8.16	8.06	98.87	98.55	98.78	98.51	98.97	99.60
Tikamgarh	4.34	4.86	99.61	99.03	99.61	99.15	99.62	98.90
Chhatarpur	3.50	3.20	98.66	98.06	98.96	98.61	98.34	98.72
Panna	14.28	15.25	97.98	99.50	97.95	99.48	98.02	99.52
Satna	15.12	15.75	97.63	98.06	97.50	98.04	97.76	98.08
Rewa	13.36	14.00	98.44	99.45	98.35	99.35	98.54	99.56
Shahdol	57.45	54.01	95.91	97.71	95.83	97.72	95.98	97.69
Sidhi	32.84	33.95	99.73	99.81	99.72	99.82	99.75	99.81
Mandsaur	0.03	0.08	-	98.13	-	97.81	-	98.47
Ratlam	17.48	16.79	98.93	99.74	97.98	99.76	98.28	99.72
Ujjain	0.08	0.00	37.22	-	36.66	6.95	37.81	-
Jhabua	90.02	89.89	98.51	98.74	98.38	98.62	98.64	98.87
Dhar	58.40	55.98	98.29	98.28	98.22	98.19	98.37	98.38
Indore	0.07	0.09	32.39	-	-	64.89	19.64	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dewas	8.12	8.91	97.37	97.37	97.39	97.43	97.26	97.32
Khargone (W. Nimar)	0.48	49.27	98.96	98.54	98.87	98.49	99.06	98.59
Khandwa (E. Nimar)	9.84	10.18	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Shajapur	0.05	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajgarh	0.35	0.20	97.32	99.80	96.19	99.59	98.60	100.00
Vidisha	5.38	4.95	98.82	99.31	98.70	99.06	98.95	99.57
Sehore	7.44	6.02	94.65	96.12	93.99	95.58	95.36	96.65
Raisen	14.20	14.75	99.48	99.40	99.45	99.32	99.51	99.48
Hoshangabad	8.82	8.95	96.30	96.91	96.06	96.76	16.54	97.08
Betul	33.31	34.82	99.21	99.45	99.16	99.36	99.25	99.54
Sagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damoh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jabalpur	18.52	19.28	93.53	99.71	93.29	99.73	93.78	99.70
Narsimhapur	13.54	13.37	95.20	99.23	94.95	95.87	95.46	96.58
Mandla	63.60	64.68	99.20	99.59	95.17	99.53	99.24	99.64
Chhindwara	40.68	37.36	96.33	98.27	96.22	98.03	96.43	98.49
Seoni	39.88	40.56	99.55	24.52	99.32	99.51	99.50	99.59
Balaghat	12.09	11.43	100.00	26.53	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Surguja	59.18	57.58	99.22	28.09	98.69	99.07	98.76	99.38
Bilaspur	18.76	19.46	98.30	13.20	97.87	98.20	97.95	98.39
Raigarh	49.73	48.25	99.08	26.32	98.86	99.02	99.03	99.14
Durg	12.45	12.23	96.67	27.43	96.12	96.49	96.62	96.85
Raipur	16.50	17.32	99.09	22.93	98.80	99.08	98.88	99.09
Bastar	70.46	73.75	99.70	22.25	99.40	99.66	99.53	99.74
Maharashtra	11.02	8.12	96.25	22.48	95.48	96.12	95.85	96.39
Greater Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thana	38.57	24.68	96.43	16.36	96.83	16.26	97.00	96.60
Kolaba	9.55	9.83	98.18	16.93	96.28	98.13	96.61	99.23
Ratnagiri	0.51	0.17	97.23	12.54	93.96	97.17	93.24	97.30
Nasik	31.45	31.73	96.55	21.41	94.70	96.58	94.85	96.52
Dhulia	43.41	43.81	96.92	19.96	96.84	96.84	97.00	96.99
Jalgaon	7.26	6.82	94.57	26.08	94.17	84.63	94.12	94.51
Ahmednagar	7.14	6.83	98.93	32.66	98.83	98.88	98.91	98.99
Poona	5.53	5.77	98.00	16.19	93.89	97.80	95.02	98.20
Satara	0.21	0.18	94.87	37.46	86.78	94.53	82.20	95.25
Sangli	0.16	0.05	97.15	53.98	84.32	95.85	84.44	98.84
Sholapur	0.43	0.53	79.18	0.96	82.85	79.06	82.74	79.30
Kolhapur	0.20	0.09	83.21	66.35	87.64	80.88	89.08	85.70
Aurangabad	1.92	1.81	97.72	32.26	18.00	97.79	97.70	97.65
Parbhani	3.21	3.35	100.00	20.18	98.36	100.00	99.55	100.00
Bhir	0.38	0.26	99.46	86.41	99.83	99.40	99.91	99.51
Nanded	4.78	4.36	99.31	38.89	99.36	99.14	99.53	99.47
Osmanabad	0.14	0.02	-	50.31	90.80	-	91.34	-
Amravati	7.08	6.01	99.87	44.23	99.57	99.84	99.64	99.91
Yeotmal	15.58	1.19	97.35	26.49	96.60	99.31	99.97	97.40
Chandrapur	15.61	16.01	99.72	25.78	99.44	99.69	99.61	99.74
Manipur	34.31	34.38	98.34	30.47	95.35	98.05	95.72	98.63
Manipur North	79.39	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Manipur West	97.82	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Manipur South	95.31	-	-	-	92.71	-	92.59	-
Manipur Central	7.56	-	-	-	84.47	-	86.25	-
Manipur East	96.29	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Mysore	0.92	0.99	89.11	94.83	88.73	94.84	89.51	94.82
Bangalore	0.38	0.33	55.98	82.15	54.82	80.50	57.33	84.06
Tumkur	0.13	0.03	95.63	-	94.85	-	96.43	-
Chitradurga	0.05	0.00	75.20	-	76.44	-	73.95	-
Kolar	0.06	0.03	40.35	-	39.79	-	40.99	-
Bellary	0.23	0.04	44.71	47.30	43.77	45.66	45.66	48.93
Mysore	1.20	1.33	95.69	99.93	95.63	99.91	95.75	99.96
South Kanara	3.87	3.71	94.30	97.87	94.52	97.72	94.07	97.82
Coorg	8.23	9.85	98.95	99.86	98.92	99.84	98.99	99.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hassan	0.16	0.11	95.46	100.00	94.32	100.00	96.67	100.00
Shimoga	0.70	0.78	93.20	95.61	93.08	95.49	93.33	95.74
Chikmagalur	1.56	1.39	96.20	98.75	96.59	98.82	96.80	98.67
Mandya	0.18	0.06	67.55	95.84	69.75	94.66	64.82	97.44
Belgaum	2.49	2.91	90.32	91.86	90.15	91.94	90.56	91.77
Bijapur	0.35	0.63	84.98	90.86	83.86	90.78	86.12	90.95
North Kanara	0.23	0.68	74.95	92.44	95.56	92.97	74.29	91.77
Dharwar	0.76	0.62	83.84	83.89	81.60	84.10	86.37	83.67
Gulbarga	0.08	0.11	64.68	98.30	65.08	92.73	64.23	97.83
Bidar	0.06	0.18	66.67	99.91	66.85	99.82	66.47	100.00
Raichur	0.06	0.00	64.90	-	63.60	-	66.31	-
Meghalaya	86.41	90.58	91.76	92.40	92.10	87.89	92.30	92.30
United Khasi & Jaiantia Hills	90.76	93.87	87.99	88.24	88.58	88.57	87.92	87.92
Garo Hills	81.15	86.69	97.41	98.34	97.28	98.00	98.69	98.69
Nagaland	94.22	95.36	95.77	97.14	95.59	96.94	97.33	97.33
Kohima	91.43	93.60	92.14	95.13	91.81	95.37	94.88	94.88
Mokokchung	96.30	94.92	94.56	95.59	94.28	94.75	96.39	96.39
Tuensang	94.70	97.02	-	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Orissa	24.50	25.16	97.10	97.93	97.07	97.86	97.17	98.01
Sambalpur	30.38	30.74	95.02	97.50	94.91	97.54	95.13	97.46
Sundergarh	63.85	64.72	91.79	91.44	91.69	91.44	91.89	91.45
Keonjhar	48.91	47.71	99.42	99.64	95.28	96.76	95.55	96.88
Mayurbhanj	59.97	61.84	95.71	95.75	95.55	99.57	99.60	96.70
Balasore	7.14	6.94	96.56	98.33	95.59	95.00	95.83	96.49
Cuttack	3.03	2.96	99.55	98.93	96.35	98.08	96.77	98.59
Dhenkanal	13.38	14.45	99.39	100.00	99.49	99.01	99.61	98.85
Baudh-Khond Mals	41.36	42.10	98.28	98.98	99.30	100.00	99.48	100.00
Bolangir	20.80	21.45	98.74	99.34	98.26	98.92	98.30	99.03
Kalahandi	30.36	33.93	-	-	98.73	99.33	98.76	99.35
Koraput	59.87	60.15	97.57	98.79	97.57	98.73	97.57	98.85
Ganjam	11.20	10.89	99.54	99.54	99.56	99.28	99.62	99.78
Puri	3.97	3.80	96.94	97.74	96.31	97.32	97.57	98.00
Rajasthan	14.40	13.65	97.74	98.00	97.65	97.86	98.04	98.15
Ganganagar	0.05	0.22	59.88	88.55	58.91	87.69	61.27	89.65
Bikaner	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Churu	0.39	0.55	70.97	76.95	71.20	79.61	70.73	76.18
Jhunjhunu	2.05	1.85	95.62	95.38	95.24	95.12	96.01	95.65
Alwar	2.56	8.52	97.50	96.54	97.30	96.46	97.72	96.63
Bharatpur	3.34	3.23	97.53	98.41	97.36	98.33	97.73	98.50
Sawai-Madhopur	25.35	24.39	98.48	98.46	98.38	98.40	98.60	98.54
Jaipur	15.17	15.09	95.27	96.85	95.03	96.64	95.54	97.08
Sikar	2.85	2.87	94.46	94.69	94.20	94.50	94.73	94.90
Ajmer	2.00	2.39	93.51	94.39	92.71	93.96	94.38	94.85
Tonk	13.68	13.38	99.30	98.20	98.17	98.17	99.44	98.22
Jaisalmer	4.32	3.40	89.80	94.40	89.14	94.50	90.24	94.28
Jodhpur	2.51	2.39	81.12	80.99	80.58	81.34	81.63	80.59
Nagaur	0.16	0.32	92.60	92.82	92.37	91.99	92.85	93.70
Pali	5.60	5.12	95.76	97.79	95.59	97.75	95.95	97.84
Barmer	6.09	5.64	98.38	98.75	98.21	98.75	98.57	98.74
Jalor	7.80	8.02	95.42	95.02	95.36	94.92	95.49	95.12
Sirohi	24.62	23.70	94.17	94.26	94.03	94.15	94.33	94.37
Bhilwara	10.14	9.99	96.41	98.78	96.37	98.76	96.46	98.80
Udaipur	37.99	33.42	99.01	98.71	98.88	98.56	99.14	98.87
Chittorgarh	21.62	19.97	99.04	98.99	98.84	98.80	99.27	90.19
Dungarpur	66.83	62.93	98.82	99.12	98.66	99.00	98.99	99.25
Banswara	76.42	75.05	99.48	99.55	99.42	99.40	99.54	99.56
Bundi	22.40	20.73	99.31	98.98	99.18	99.90	99.46	99.07
Kota	18.47	17.60	96.55	97.30	96.15	97.01	97.00	97.61
Jhalawar	11.16	11.24	98.18	98.95	98.03	98.88	98.35	99.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	1.02	0.96	94.50	94.32	94.53	94.27	94.50	94.37
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chingleput	1.23	1.33	85.90	88.28	86.27	85.20	85.51	88.27
North Arcot	2.33	2.32	98.10	98.78	98.12	98.58	97.29	99.00
South Arcot	0.44	0.47	98.07	93.55	98.06	93.77	98.08	93.39
Dharmapuri	1.92	-	98.02	-	98.07	-	97.96	-
Salem	4.28	3.15	99.66	98.97	96.16	89.55	96.45	99.98
Coimbatore	0.88	0.71	96.30	89.77	96.16	89.55	96.45	90.00
Nilgiris	5.54	4.06	69.98	72.05	70.27	71.54	69.69	72.59
Madurai	0.21	0.19	83.92	77.70	84.18	77.88	83.63	77.51
Tiruchirapalli	0.49	0.34	99.46	97.38	98.39	97.90	99.54	96.83
Thanjavur	0.02	0.00	70.42	-	72.49	-	68.31	-
Ramanathapuram	0.02	0.01	46.60	27.40	46.09	26.45	47.12	28.39
Tirunelveli	0.03	0.01	49.32	46.80	45.81	47.57	53.44	45.95
Kanyakumari	0.27	0.19	97.87	84.49	97.67	96.03	98.10	92.67
Tripura	31.92	34.29	98.79	98.93	98.72	98.92	98.85	99.04
West Tripura	30.19	-	97.47	-	97.38	-	97.56	-
North Tripura	28.70	-	99.85	-	99.80	-	99.91	-
South Tripura	38.14	-	99.98	-	99.75	-	99.87	-
Uttar Pradesh	0.24	-	92.05	-	91.56	-	92.61	-
Uttarkashi	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chamoli	2.36	-	81.29	-	79.87	-	82.70	-
Tehri Garhwal	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garhwal	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pithoragarh	5.00	-	98.51	-	98.21	-	98.92	-
Almora	0.23	-	88.85	-	85.86	-	91.99	-
Naini Tal	8.50	-	99.50	-	99.46	-	99.55	-
Bijnor	0.22	-	86.80	-	90.30	-	83.25	-
Moradabad	0.22	-	17.12	-	16.13	-	18.32	-
Budaun	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rampur	0.01	-	-	-	12.34	-	-	-
Bareilly	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pilibhit	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shahjahanpur	0.06	-	52.31	-	54.82	-	49.24	-
Dehra Dun	20.00	-	99.09	-	98.95	-	99.26	-
Saharanpur	0.11	-	90.65	-	90.01	-	91.44	-
Muzaffarnagar	0.06	-	65.51	-	65.39	-	61.41	-
Meerut	0.02	-	31.01	-	32.06	-	29.61	-
Bulandshahr	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aligarh	0.01	-	-	-	62.05	-	-	-
Mathura	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agra	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Etah	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mainpuri	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farrukhabad	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Etawah	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanpur	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fatehpur	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allahabad	0.01	-	64.35	-	62.60	-	66.56	-
Jhansi	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jalaun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamirpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banda	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kheri	1.30	-	99.84	-	99.81	-	99.87	-
Sitapur	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardoi	0.02	-	90.91	-	93.85	-	87.84	-
Unnao	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucknow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rae Bareli	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahraich	0.10	-	99.29	-	99.43	-	99.14	-
Gonda	0.35	-	99.89	-	99.86	-	99.92	-
Bara Banki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faizabad	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sultanpur	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pratapgarh	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basti	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorakhpur	0.05	-	97.56	-	97.56	-	97.55	-
Deoria	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azamgarh	0.05	-	100.00	-	-	-	10.00	-
Jaunpur	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballia	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghazipur	0.03	-	98.29	-	6.00	-	98.64	-
Varanasi	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirzapur	0.09	-	71.09	-	-	-	71.08	-
West Bengal	7.42	7.60	97.74	97.66	97.56	97.36	97.93	97.97
Darjeeling	16.15	17.75	89.49	88.38	89.43	98.19	89.41	88.73
Jalpaiguri	27.00	23.47	99.67	99.17	99.62	98.80	99.73	99.57
Cooch Behar	0.79	0.91	98.53	98.48	98.29	98.66	98.77	99.34
West Dinajpur	19.62	13.73	98.90	98.98	98.81	98.72	98.99	99.05
Malda	8.45	8.48	99.96	99.90	99.92	99.85	100.00	99.95
Murshidabad	1.41	1.47	97.74	91.47	97.55	97.91	97.94	99.03
Nadia	1.62	1.50	92.80	95.99	92.76	95.86	92.85	99.13
Twenty-four Parganas	2.34	2.62	93.68	96.29	92.98	93.26	94.44	95.41
Howrah	0.13	0.32	57.61	63.97	58.01	63.94	57.05	94.02
Calcutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooghly	4.53	5.31	95.64	97.40	76.00	94.39	95.39	97.92
Burdwan	7.22	6.85	95.58	95.91	95.41	96.11	95.76	95.69
Birbhum	7.49	7.84	98.80	98.73	98.75	98.65	98.85	98.82
Bankura	11.05	11.15	99.58	99.21	99.55	99.43	99.61	99.02
Midnapore	8.56	8.09	98.44	98.43	98.27	98.42	98.61	98.45
Purulia	21.17	20.73	99.26	99.51	99.23	99.40	98.28	99.62
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20.35	28.54	99.99	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	100.00
Arunachal Pradesh	81.27	88.59	99.07	100.00	98.90	100.00	99.19	100.00
Kameng	81.34	-	99.27	-	99.21	-	99.33	-
Subansiri	90.93	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-
Siang	92.13	-	97.51	-	97.07	-	97.93	-
Lohit	44.79	-	99.21	-	99.15	-	99.10	-
Tirap	70.63	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.88	-	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Goa, Daman and Diu	0.92	-	74.10	-	75.21	-	76.98	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman	-	-	78.67	-	77.92	-	79.40	-
Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	92.86	97.02	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mizoram	94.45	98.61	88.83	95.14	88.70	95.05	88.95	95.23
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karaikal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yanam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX C.II

TRIBES IN THE URBAN SETTING

State/ District	Urban tribal population as % to total urban population		Urban tribal population as % to total tribal population		Percentage change in urban tribal population	Urban tribal males as % to total tribal males		Percentage change in urban tribal male population	Urban tribal females as % to total tribal females		Percentage change in urban tribal female population
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961-1971	1961	1971	1961-1971	1961	1971	1961-1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
India	0.98	1.18	2.56	3.41	67.59	2.68	3.56	67.48	2.43	3.25	67.71
Andhra Pradesh	0.91	1.01	4.31	5.13	48.96	4.38	5.25	50.45	4.24	5.00	47.39
Srikakulam	0.37	0.60	0.39	0.77	118.75	0.43	0.82	108.33	0.35	0.73	131.93
Visakhapatnam	0.25	0.26	0.48	0.54	56.16	0.51	0.62	70.56	0.45	0.45	39.24
East Godavari	0.34	0.39	1.65	1.97	41.73	1.62	2.04	49.56	1.68	1.91	34.44
West Godavari	0.88	0.77	6.25	6.30	18.46	5.63	6.47	37.78	6.84	6.14	3.19
Krishna	1.23	1.09	16.00	14.55	23.12	15.98	14.85	25.60	16.01	14.23	20.52
Guntur	2.73	2.89	22.20	19.50	19.99	17.98	19.70	21.38	17.93	19.29	18.54
Ongole	-	3.13	-	12.09	-	-	12.02	-	-	12.16	-
Nellore	7.13	6.77	13.57	13.18	7.73	12.05	13.08	7.33	12.19	13.29	8.16
Chittoor	1.36	1.44	5.85	6.62	48.26	5.98	6.46	40.30	5.72	6.78	57.19
Cuddapah	0.67	0.74	5.29	6.23	39.76	5.20	6.44	47.13	5.38	6.01	32.07
Anantapur	0.51	0.78	3.23	4.55	88.32	3.31	4.57	84.63	3.15	2.00	92.37
Kurnool	0.77	1.10	14.60	13.65	56.42	9.25	13.45	54.09	9.21	13.86	58.84
Mahbubnagar	0.33	0.06	1.07	1.86	103.92	-	-	-	0.04	-	-
Hyderabad	0.07	0.20	58.61	78.02	300.55	62.38	79.53	295.48	54.42	76.22	307.00
Medak	0.00	0.01	-	-	600.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nizamabad	0.01	0.06	2.03	22.66	773.33	-	-	-	2.41	-	-
Adilabad	0.31	0.96	0.37	1.15	298.98	0.4[illegible]	1.22	248.99	0.30	1.10	374.49
Karimnagar	0.01	0.35	0.05	4.47	10400.00	0.01	5.07	42300.00	0.09	3.85	5083.33
Warangal	0.18	0.18	1.21	1.04	12.34	1.33	1.26	26.36	1.08	0.79	(-)5.08
Khammam	1.04	2.08	0.78	1.91	188.71	0.83	1.94	176.30	0.73	1.89	202.70
Nalgonda	0.03	0.03	8.28	6.17	(-)17.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	0.74	1.07	0.58	0.89	111.72	0.69	1.02	100.93	0.46	0.74	129.39
Goalpara	1.97	2.31	0.89	1.29	97.67	1.04	1.44	84.97	0.72	1.13	117.11
Kamrup	0.62	0.92	0.62	0.78	126.24	0.75	1.17	107.84	0.47	0.90	156.92
Darrang	1.18	0.64	0.42	0.36	12.50	0.45	0.40	15.45	0.39	0.31	8.78
Nowgong	0.22	0.35	0.20	0.34	139.77	0.26	0.51	175.42	0.14	0.16	67.24
Sibsagar	0.73	0.33	0.58	0.41	(-)8.08	0.70	0.52	(-)2.61	0.45	0.29	(-)16.98
Lakhimpur	0.65	1.27	0.59	1.12	225.03	0.70	1.31	213.17	0.49	0.91	244.62
Mikir Hills	19.23	14.59	0.30	0.71	-	0.35	0.82	-	-	0.59	-
North Cachar Hills	-	16.01	-	1.58	-	-	1.77	254.14	0.24	1.39	297.08
Cachar	0.43	0.04	2.94	0.35	(-)87.20	4.33	-	-	1.46	-	-
Bihar	2.81	3.68	2.61	4.20	88.34	2.79	4.52	90.83	2.44	3.88	85.52
Patna	0.18	0.15	72.07	53.60	12.03	73.85	63.56	24.84	69.64	41.15	(-)6.52
Gaya	0.05	0.05	22.93	10.40	17.65	-	-	-	21.57	-	-
Shahabad	0.16	0.64	1.72	5.39	446.07	1.89	5.71	442.92	1.56	5.04	450.00
Saran	0.02	0.30	33.71	37.96	1713.33	-	42.04	-	-	34.10	-
Champaran	0.08	0.11	4.31	0.85	57.26	3.50	-	-	5.02	-	-
Muzaffarpur	0.02	0.04	97.44	12.40	120.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darbhanga	0.01	0.03	66.67	18.41	408.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monghyr	0.10	0.09	0.83	0.80	13.70	1.11	1.01	7.31	0.55	0.59	26.77
Bhagalpur	0.18	0.26	0.53	0.76	68.80	0.91	1 08	39.26	0.13	0.43	278.57
Saharsa	0.04	0.16	0.33	1.87	584.00	0.55	-	-	0.08	-	-
Purnea	1.67	1.66	2.57	2.67	34.01	2.63	2.78	37.52	2.51	2.56	30.28
Santal Parganas	3.98	3.40	0.56	0.54	9.72	0.59	0.60	14.34	0.52	0.48	4.49
Palamau	4.27	4.60	1.05	1.13	35.36	1.18	1.20	28.86	0.92	1.06	43.71
Hazaribagh	3.01	5.34	2.24	6.26	242.92	2.30	6.50	242.36	2.17	5.97	243.54
Ranchi	21.61	18.24	3.32	4.29	48.81	3.62	4.80	53.30	3.02	3.79	43.57
Dhanbad	3.13	4.47	7.07	18.34	214.49	7.45	18.42	192.44	6.65	18.25	241.37
Singhbhum	8.47	11.48	3.85	6.53	96.93	4.02	7.01	105.25	3.68	6.06	88.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gujarat	2.59	3.03	5.01	6.09	64.75	5.20	6.33	65.16	4.81	5.83	64.29
Jamnagar	0.14	0.16	12.05	22.83	50.61	10.23	22.69	78.49	13.82	22.97	30.54
Rajkot	0.07	0.10	84.28	93.06	92.66	-	94.24	95.81	-	-	-
Surendranaga	0.12	0.02	7.36	0.91	(-)81.03	6.84	-	-	7.91	-	-
Bhavnagar	0.02	0.03	-	81.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amreli	0.01	0.02	-	13.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junagadh	0.15	0.17	7.69	9.70	54.11	7.64	9.06	46.67	7.74	10.42	62.05
Kutch	2.94	2.97	12.22	15.78	60.61	12.32	15.92	58.85	12.11	15.64	62.56
Banas Kantha	2.46	2.40	3.30	3.69	65.25	3.52	2.63	10.22	3.07	3.96	75.22
Sabar Kantha	0.77	1.63	0.37	0.95	260.98	0.55	1.16	192.11	0.18	0.74	475.44
Mahesana	1.08	1.06	78.40	45.31	28.01	79.51	45.41	30.73	77.27	45.21	25.17
Gandhinagar	-	0.55	-	32.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahmedabad	0.52	0.86	57.66	79.42	137.43	58.55	79.55	131.46	56.27	79.28	144.74
Kheda	0.81	0.89	17.71	17.31	41.39	18.16	17.22	38.14	17.19	17.42	45.22
Panch Mahals	6.12	11.57	1.88	3.36	152.73	2.03	3.46	141.01	1.73	3.26	167.06
Vadodara	2.95	3.18	3.58	4.05	63.40	3.76	4.26	64.61	3.39	3.83	61.99
Bharuch	12.52	12.41	4.51	4.92	43.08	4.55	5.08	46.37	4.48	4.76	39.64
Surat	14.55	9.84	12.56	7.17	(-)24.81	6.69	7.58	(-)23.62	6.19	21.47	26.11
Valsad	-	24.30	-	8.03	-	-	8.35	-	-	7.68	-
The Dangs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.39	58.57	0.41	0.48	33.07	0.16	0.31	126.04
Chamba	0.99	1.52	0.13	0.40	237.65	0.19	0.49	168.18	0.06	0.31	478.95
Kangra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandi	0.22	0.28	0.93	2.35	187.23	1.38	-	-	-	-	-
Kulu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lahaul and Spiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilaspur	0.40	0.10	0.74	0.19	(-)67.74	0.86	-	-	-	-	-
Mahasu	1.45	0.66	5.01	2.69	(-)37.43	6.25	-	-	-	-	-
Simla	-	-	-	-	-	0.93	-	-	-	-	-
Sirmaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kinnaur	-	-	0.06	0.05	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	0.36	0.31	4.31	4.04	18.69	4.11	4.01	24.37	4.50	4.06	13.55
Cannanore	2.17	2.11	9.17	7.58	5.51	8.77	7.50	11.59	9.56	7.67	0.20
Kozhikode	0.26	0.33	1.60	2.19	66.52	1.58	2.08	59.53	1.63	2.36	76.50
Malappuram	-	0.22	-	3.11	-	-	3.29	-	-	2.93	-
Palghat	0.09	0.46	0.80	3.82	496.34	0.95	3.89	411.22	0.65	3.75	(-)622.73
Trichur	0.12	0.13	3.95	3.41	37.93	3.67	3.34	43.92	4.22	3.47	32.80
Ernakulam	0.12	0.06	0.96	0.53	(-)44.26	4.35	3.12	(-)14.86	5.22	1.40	(-)69.75
Kottayam	0.12	0.06	0.96	0.53	(-)40.78	0.95	-	-	0.97	-	-
Alleppey	0.06	0.01	33.73	5.98	(-)86.80	34.67	-	-	32.75	-	-
Quilon	0.01	0.00	0.47	0.19	(-)61.11	0.52	-	-	0.42	-	-
Trivandrum	0.05	0.03	2.49	1.39	(-)36.89	2.64	-	-	2.34	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1.62	2.11	1.12	1.71	90.89	1.20	1.80	88.51	1.05	1.62	93.61
Morena	0.21	0.49	0.34	1.07	265.22	0.28	1.20	412.28	0.42	0.93	161.73
Bhind	0.57	0.56	57.02	46.03	51.47	57.55	47.39	60.99	-	44.47	-
Gwalior	0.25	0.27	5.98	7.51	49.20	6.14	7.66	50.71	5.81	7.35	47.54
Datia	0.01	0.29	0.08	2.18	5350.00	0.15	2.47	-	-	1.89	-
Shivpuri	0.56	1.13	0.39	1.41	273.15	0.35	1.50	337.00	0.44	1.33	253.00
Guna	0.83	0.64	1.45	1.13	3.23	1.50	1.23	8.95	1.41	1.04	(-)3.04
Tikamgarh	1.02	0.32	0.98	0.39	(-)55.98	2.98	-	-	1.10	-	-
Chhatarpur	0.41	0.38	1.34	1.34	30.74	1.07	1.04	0.00	1.28	1.66	64.55
Panna	1.46	0.39	0.51	2.02	381.97	0.52	2.06	372.66	0.49	1.33	392.24
Satna	3.11	3.19	1.94	2.38	53.19	1.97	2.51	57.68	1.92	2.25	48.43
Rewa	1.32	2.78	0.55	1.56	237.89	0.66	1.66	201.45	0.45	1.46	293.78
Shahdol	16.99	16.71	2.30	4.10	107.38	2.28	4.17	113.15	2.32	4.02	101.63
Sidhi	7.45	7.32	0.19	0.27	83.16	0.19	0.28	95.68	0.19	0.26	70.90
Mandsaur	0.01	0.02	1.86	11.67	300.00	2.20	-	-	1.53	-	-
Ratlam	0.11	0.82	0.26	1.88	868.18	0.25	2.02	1025.00	0.28	1.73	730.49
Ujjain	0.06	0.25	95.38	62.78	529.84	-	60.48	-	-	62.19	-
Jhabua	15.39	17.34	1.26	1.50	53.91	1.39	1.62	50.60	1.13	1.37	56.12
Dhar	8.32	9.00	1.72	1.71	36.15	1.81	1.79	34.41	1.63	1.64	38.14
Indore	0.04	0.09	34.85	67.61	270.81	-	65.45	-	-	70.36	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dewas	1.36	1.15	2.63	2.63	19.78	2.58	2.61	22.42	2.69	2.65	17.17
Khargone (W. Nimar)	4.25	2.90	1.47	1.04	(-)9.60	1.52	1.14	(-)4.25	1.42	0.95	(-)15.44
Khandwa (E. Nimar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shajapur	0.03	0.02	33.33	4.50	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajgarh	0.00	0.09	0.20	2.68	2750.00	0.41	-	-	-	-	-
Vidisha	0.23	0.39	0.69	1.19	148.98	0.94	1.31	104.95	0.44	1.06	245.65
Sehore	0.43	0.60	3.89	5.36	127.12	4.43	6.02	133.78	3.35	4.64	118.39
Raisen	1.60	1.27	0.60	0.52	12.03	0.68	0.55	5.50	0.52	0.50	20.80
Hoshangabad	1.20	1.22	3.09	3.71	50.04	3.25	3.95	52.04	2.93	3.46	47.75
Betul	2.11	2.65	0.55	0.80	80.58	0.64	0.85	66.96	0.47	0.75	98.60
Sagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damoh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jabalpur	0.10	1.88	0.29	6.47	2743.58	0.27	6.72	3083.81	0.31	6.23	2448.35
Narsimhapur	3.89	4.59	3.78	4.80	62.03	4.13	5.05	58.93	3.42	4.55	65.78
Mandla	5.32	8.69	0.42	0.80	139.85	0.47	0.84	121.85	0.36	0.76	163.03
Chhindwara	4.61	7.74	1.96	3.68	182.05	1.97	3.78	156.93	1.51	3.58	213.55
Seoni	3.00	3.20	0.45	0.56	53.58	0.49	0.61	55.94	0.41	0.50	50.83
Balaghat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Surguja	10.27	10.67	0.78	1.28	111.23	0.93	1.31	81.59	0.63	1.25	155.94
Bilaspur	3.72	3.47	1.71	2.19	46.08	1.80	2.33	46.46	1.61	2.06	45.66
Raigarh	7.37	8.44	0.92	1.06	45.13	0.99	1.14	46.72	0.86	0.98	43.36
Durg	2.95	2.44	3.33	3.63	39.34	3.51	3.89	40.57	3.15	3.46	38.02
Raipur	1.25	1.37	0.92	1.16	56.00	0.93	1.20	59.46	0.91	1.12	52.63
Bastar	9.42	9.85	0.30	0.54	119.96	0.34	0.60	116.51	0.26	0.48	124.41
Maharashtra	0.80	0.82	3.75	4.34	42.69	3.88	4.52	43.89	3.61	4.16	41.37
Greater Bombay	0.54	0.50	100.00	100.00	33.67	100.00	100.00	36.36	100.00	100.00	30.51
Thana	3.58	2.17	3.58	3.09	0.09	3.74	30.08	(-)4.78	3.40	3.01	2.39
Kolaba	1.63	2.65	1.83	3.56	132.28	1.87	3.72	136.41	1.78	3.39	127.65
Ratnagiri	0.06	0.38	2.77	6.39	647.67	2.84	6.04	593.48	2.70	6.77	710.00
Nasik	3.30	4.33	3.45	5.23	87.38	3.42	5.31	91.17	3.49	5.16	83.53
Dhulia	7.34	6.61	3.09	3.09	20.04	3.16	3.17	20.53	3.01	3.01	19.52
Jalgaon	1.35	1.46	5.43	5.86	36.72	5.37	5.84	37.23	5.49	5.89	36.20
Ahmadnagar	0.63	0.65	1.07	1.23	39.85	1.13	1.18	39.68	1.02	1.08	40.04
Poona	0.19	0.45	2.01	5.56	234.05	2.20	6.11	238.23	1.81	4.99	228.79
Satara	0.08	0.20	5.13	12.69	269.35	5.47	13.23	255.07	4.76	12.12	287.27
Sangli	0.01	0.13	2.86	15.63	2129.41	4.15	15.69	1314.29	1.16	15.56	5833.33
Sholapur	0.36	0.24	20.83	17.20	(-)21.76	20.94	17.15	(-)12.35	20.70	17.26	(-)21.15
Kolhapur	0.08	0.10	16.80	11.68	74.51	19.22	12.37	67.57	14.30	10.92	84.11
Aurangabad	0.26	0.21	2.29	2.15	24.15	2.21	2.00	22.96	2.36	2.30	25.26
Parbhani	-	0.10	-	0.55	-	-	0.64	-	-	0.45	-
Bhir	0.01	0.00	0.55	0.14	(-)53.85	0.61	-	-	0.49	-	-
Nanded	0.18	0.14	0.69	0.56	11.70	0.86	0.65	5.81	0.53	0.47	20.91
Osmanabad	-	0.10	-	8.95	-	-	9.20	-	-	8.67	-
Buldhana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amravati	0.02	0.07	0.13	0.40	343.06	0.17	0.44	276.60	0.09	0.36	468.00
Yeotmal	2.98	3.29	2.65	3.22	54.46	2.70	3.40	61.81	2.60	3.04	46.93
Wardha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhandara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandrapur	0.55	0.80	0.29	0.58	156.30	0.31	0.56	132.28	0.86	0.60	184.94
Manipur	6.12	10.57	1.66	4.47	260.59	1.96	4.65	221.46	1.38	4.29	314.85
Manipur North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur South	-	77.69	-	7.35	-	-	7.30	-	-	7.41	-
Manipur central	-	6.16	-	14.65	-	-	15.53	-	-	13.76	-
Manipur East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	41.38	45.61	7.61	8.24	38.07	7.50	7.90	34.53	7.71	8.58	41.50
United Khasi and Jaiantia Hills	40.74	44.55	11.76	12.01	32.59	11.43	11.43	30.22	12.08	12.59	34.78
Garo Hills	49.17	54.63	1.66	2.60	93.55	2.00	2.73	68.95	1.31	2.46	132.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore	0.19	0.35	5.17	10.90	153.66	5.16	11.28	162.58	5.18	10.50	144.34
Bangalore	0.06	0.24	17.85	44.03	446.98	19.50	45.19	415.88	15.95	42.67	490.96
Tumkur	0.01	0.05	3.73	4.37	506.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chitradurga	0.33	0.07	44.08	24.80	182.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kolar	0.02	0.37	12.53	59.66	2391.30	-	60.21	-	-	59.01	-
Bellary	0.16	0.77	52.70	55.30	588.56	54.35	56.23	590.86	51.08	54.34	586.14
Mysore	0.00	0.16	0.07	4.32	6833.33	0.09	4.38	5425.00	0.05	4.25	9950.00
South Kanara	0.37	0.92	2.13	5.71	249.37	2.08	5.49	246.14	2.19	5.93	252.43
Coorg	0.09	0.48	0.14	1.05	617.95	0.17	1.08	525.00	0.12	1.02	766.67
Hassan	-	0.05	-	4.54	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shimoga	0.10	0.17	4.39	6.80	87.22	4.51	6.92	90.78	4.27	6.68	83.46
Chikmagalur	0.10	0.29	1.25	3.31	271.11	1.19	3.41	282.22	1.33	3.21	260.00
Mandya	0.02	0.57	-	32.45	-	5.35	30.26	2658.82	2.56	35.18	7200.00
Belgaum	1.18	1.03	8.15	9.65	21.88	8.06	9.86	25.21	8.23	9.44	18.52
Bijapur	0.27	0.23	9.14	15.02	13.95	9.23	16.15	18.34	9.06	13.88	9.20
North Kanara	0.26	0.36	7.56	25.06	70.85	7.03	24.44	65.06	8.24	25.71	77.12
Dharwar	0.33	0.32	16.12	16.16	37.58	15.90	18.41	68.59	16.33	13.63	7.45
Gulbarga	0.01	0.21	-	35.33	-	1.27	34.92	3722.22	2.17	35.78	2164.29
Bidar	0.00	0.20	-	33.33	-	0.19	33.15	12000.00	-	33.53	-
Raichur	0.02	0.18	-	35.10	-	-	36.41	1256.25	-	33.70	-
Nagaland	51.48	37.72	2.87	4.26	96.53	3.06	4.52	95.54	2.68	4.05	97.66
Kohima	35.43	32.45	4.88	7.87	139.36	4.63	8.20	169.46	5.12	7.52	112.15
Mokokchung	85.37	47.98	4.42	5.44	59.01	5.25	5.73	42.62	3.62	5.16	81.74
Tuensang	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Orissa	7.89	7.98	2.07	2.90	68.31	2.15	2.98	67.20	2.00	2.83	69.48
Sambalpur	9.54	11.67	2.51	4.99	135.08	2.47	5.10	145.90	2.55	4.88	124.85
Sundargarh	27.80	18.87	8.56	8.22	19.81	8.57	8.32	21.15	8.56	8.12	18.48
Keonjhar	34.37	30.58	3.13	4.59	87.47	3.24	4.73	87.24	3.03	4.45	87.72
Mayurbhanj	9.46	9.07	0.37	0.43	34.68	0.43	0.46	22.14	0.30	0.40	52.42
Balasore	4.44	5.54	4.25	4.30	35.92	5.02	4.41	20.92	3.51	4.18	56.90
Cuttack	0.69	1.25	1.67	3.45	165.83	1.92	3.65	145.33	1.42	3.24	194.34
Dhenkanal	3.27	1.47	1.07	0.46	(-)50.49	0.99	0.52	(-)39.07	1.15	0.40	(-)60.24
Baudh-Khondmals	0.23	7.83	-	0.61	-	0.01	0.70	8500.00	0.00	0.53	16725.00
Bolangir	4.57	4.96	1.03	1.72	89.34	1.08	1.74	82.06	0.97	1.71	97.24
Kalahandi	7.78	7.61	0.66	1.26	93.52	0.67	1.28	95.19	0.66	1.25	91.88
Koraput	14.40	16.77	1.21	2.44	152.98	1.27	2.43	141.79	1.16	2.44	165.24
Ganjam	0.57	0.41	0.47	0.46	19.71	0.72	0.54	(-)8.98	0.22	0.39	108.84
Puri	1.18	1.16	3.34	3.06	68.00	2.69	3.70	78.89	2.01	2.44	54.05
Rajasthan	1.44	1.49	2.01	2.17	43.34	2.15	2.35	45.48	1.86	1.96	40.68
Ganganagar	0.17	0.19	11.46	40.13	76.68	12.32	41.10	76.47	10.35	38.73	77.00
Bikaner	0.53	0.13	96.13	76.50	(-)67.91	95.18	-	-	97.17	-	-
Churu	0.36	0.38	23.05	29.04	31.78	22.39	28.82	30.53	23.82	29.27	32.87
Jhunjhunu	0.42	0.45	4.51	4.39	35.71	4.88	4.76	37.33	4.35	4.00	33.75
Alwar	3.49	2.20	3.46	2.51	(-)9.10	3.54	2.70	(-)3.32	3.37	2.28	(-)15.91
Bharatpur	0.33	0.53	1.29	2.47	109.42	1.67	2.64	116.90	1.51	2.27	100.00
Sawai-Madhopur	3.37	2.90	1.54	1.52	27.53	1.61	1.63	31.41	1.46	1.40	22.69
Jaipur	1.38	1.76	3.16	4.74	89.67	3.37	4.97	87.18	2.92	4.47	92.93
Sikar	0.76	0.82	5.31	5.55	32.57	5.50	5.80	32.50	5.10	5.27	32.66
Ajmer	0.24	0.23	5.62	6.49	14.24	6.05	7.30	19.34	5.15	5.62	7.79
Tonk	1.42	0.46	1.81	0.71	(-)51.77	1.83	0.83	(-)44.05	1.78	0.56	(-)60.83
Jaisalmer	1.88	2.88	5.61	10.20	174.22	5.51	10.57	183.45	5.73	9.77	163.25
Jodhpur	1.31	1.25	19.02	18.88	31.73	18.67	19.42	38.94	19.41	18.26	23.96
Nagaur	0.17	0.10	7.19	7.40	(-)27.54	8.02	-	(-)33.61	6.31	-	-
Pali	1.10	1.78	2.21	4.24	128.64	2.25	4.41	132.38	2.16	4.06	124.30
Barmer	1.10	1.29	1.26	1.63	65.53	1.25	1.80	81.62	1.26	1.44	47.06
Jalor	8.91	8.10	4.99	4.58	8.63	5.08	4.64	8.55	4.88	4.51	8.72
Sirohi	7.37	7.01	5.75	5.83	24.63	5.86	5.98	25.18	5.63	5.67	24.02
Bhilwara	1.57	3.05	1.13	3.59	256.32	1.24	3.63	254.85	1.20	3.55	258.04
Udaipur	3.58	2.73	1.30	1.00	5.70	1.45	1.12	6.41	1.14	0.86	4.75
Chittorgarh	1.94	1.81	1.01	0.96	35.26	1.20	1.17	39.08	0.81	0.74	29.30
Dungarpur	10.09	12.78	0.88	1.18	84.87	1.01	1.35	82.76	0.75	1.02	87.75
Banswara	6.27	7.55	0.46	5.25	61.01	0.53	0.58	54.88	0.39	0.46	69.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bundi	1.19	0.92	1.02	0.69	(-)2.12	1.10	0.83	8.60	0.93	0.54	(-)16.23
Kota	2.11	2.09	2.71	3.45	70.19	2.95	3.85	72.44	2.40	3.01	67.07
Jhalawar	1.45	1.99	1.06	1.82	105.31	1.13	1.98	119.60	0.98	1.66	109.05
Tamil Nadu	0.16	0.14	5.68	5.50	19.60	5.74	5.47	17.93	5.63	5.53	21.38
Madras	0.08	0.04	100.00	100.00	(-)33.52	100.00	100.40	(-)30.27	100.00	100.00	(-)36.56
Chingleput	0.68	0.38	1.73	14.10	24.23	11.81	13.73	19.74	11.64	14.50	29.13
North Arcot	0.11	0.17	1.22	1.90	85.77	1.43	1.88	57.57	1.00	1.92	128.47
South Arcot	0.22	0.05	6.46	1.93	(-)68.76	6.30	1.95	(-)67.29	6.62	1.92	(-)70.92
Dharmapuri	-	0.42	-	1.99	-	-	1.93	-	-	2.05	-
Salem	0.01	0.04	-	1.99	-	-	3.35	572.00	0.03	0.33	1000.00
Coimbatore	0.20	0.06	10.23	3.70	(-)53.28	10.45	3.84	(-)52.04	10.00	3.55	(-)54.63
Nilgiris	2.01	2.45	27.96	30.02	64.78	28.47	29.73	57.10	27.41	30.32	73.28
Madurai	0.12	0.08	22.30	16.09	(-)12.21	22.13	15.83	(-)11.18	22.49	16.37	(-)13.27
Tiruchirapalli	0.03	0.01	2.62	0.54	(-)64.94	2.10	-	-	3.17	-	-
Thanjavur	0.00	0.04	-	29.59	-	-	27.52	-	-	31.69	-
Ramanathapuram	0.10	0.08	72.60	53.41	(-)1.91	73.55	53.92	(-)1.03	71.65	52.88	(-)2.83
Tirunelveli	0.04	0.08	53.20	50.68	118.72	52.43	54.19	143.30	54.05	46.57	92.22
Kanyakumari	0.06	0.03	5.51	2.13	(-)36.46	3.95	-	-	7.3	-	-
Tripura	3.59	3.38	-	1.22	48.32	1.09	1.28	47.26	0.96	1.15	49.59
West Tripura	-	4.60	-	2.54	-	-	2.62	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	0.59	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Tripura	-	1.10	-	0.19	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	0.13	-	7.96	-	-	8.45	-	-	7.40	-
Uttarkashi	-	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chamoli	-	12.50	-	18.71	-	-	20.13	-	-	17.31	-
Tehri Garhwal	-	0.03	-	0.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garhwal	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pithoragarh	-	1.92	-	1.49	-	-	1.80	-	-	1.18	-
Almora	-	0.53	-	11.15	-	-	14.15	-	-	8.09	-
Naini Tal	-	0.15	-	0.50	-	-	0.54	-	-	0.45	-
Bijnor	-	0.15	-	13.20	-	-	9.71	-	-	16.75	-
Moradabad	-	0.33	-	82.88	-	-	83.88	-	-	81.69	-
Budaun	-	0.13	-	53.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rampur	-	0.46	-	87.79	-	-	87.66	-	-	87.97	-
Bareilly	-	0.07	-	58.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pilibhit	-	0.24	-	52.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shahjahanpur	-	0.35	-	47.70	-	-	45.18	-	-	50.76	-
Dehra Dun	-	0.21	-	0.92	-	-	1.06	-	-	74.77	-
Saharanpur	-	0.04	-	9.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muzaffarnagar	-	0.21	-	34.50	-	-	34.42	-	-	34.60	-
Meerut	-	0.19	-	68.99	-	-	67.94	-	-	70.40	-
Bulandshahr	-	0.34	-	95.54	-	-	95.60	-	-	95.44	-
Aligarh	-	0.04	-	33.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathura	-	0.37	-	99.75	-	-	99.29	-	-	100.00	-
Agra	-	0.26	-	99.91	-	-	99.86	-	-	100.00	-
Etah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mainpuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farrukhabad	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Etawah	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanpur	-	0.04	-	84.69	-	-	82.85	-	-	86.93	-
Fatehpur	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allahabad	-	0.04	-	35.65	-	-	37.40	-	-	33.44	-
Jhansi	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jalaun	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamirpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banda	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kheri	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sitapur	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardoi	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucknow	-	0.02	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rae Bareli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahraich	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.87	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gonda	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	-
Barabanki	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faizabad	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sultanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pratapgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basti	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorakhpur	-	0.17	-	-	-	-	2.44	-	-	2.45	-
Deoria	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	28.16	-	-	-	-
Azamgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaunpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballia	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghazipur	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	2.08	-	-	1.37	-
Varanasi	-	0.02	-	52.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirzapur	-	0.29	-	28.91	-	-	28.90	-	-	28.92	-
West Bengal	0.56	0.52	2.34	2.26	19.18	2.64	2.44	14.87	2.03	2.07	24.95
Darjeeling	7.75	6.33	11.62	10.51	1.83	11.94	10.52	(-)2.56	11.28	10.50	6.98
Jalpaiguri	2.40	0.85	0.84	0.33	(-)46.68	1.21	0.39	(-)61.35	0.43	0.27	(-)23.58
Cooch Behar	0.13	0.16	-	1.48	-	1.34	-	-	0.69	-	-
West Dinajpur	1.92	1.41	1.12	1.10	28.41	1.29	1.19	24.52	0.95	1.01	33.58
Malda	0.20	0.08	0.10	0.04	(-)44.66	0.15	-	-	0.06	-	-
Murshidabad	0.25	0.35	1.54	2.26	82.61	2.10	2.46	46.83	0.97	2.06	160.53
Nadia	0.28	0.55	4.01	7.20	160.23	4.15	7.24	154.64	3.87	7.16	166.43
Twenty Four Parganas	0.34	0.29	5.71	6.32	27.23	6.75	7.03	18.62	4.59	5.57	40.94
Howrah	0.30	0.29	41.24	42.39	(-)4.44	36.07	45.89	37.45	35.98	99.83	26.65
Calcutta	0.07	0.04	87.38	100.00	(-)35.25	100.00	100.00	(-)59.43	100.00	100.00	(-)32.62
Hooghly	0.40	0.57	2.61	4.37	86.12	3.11	4.50	62.10	2.09	4.22	123.16
Burdwan	1.31	1.13	4.09	4.42	37.09	3.90	4.59	46.80	4.31	4.24	27.37
Birbhum	1.35	1.21	1.27	1.21	11.40	1.36	1.26	10.36	1.19	1.16	12.58
Bankura	1.13	0.58	0.79	0.42	(-)35.61	0.60	0.45	(-)7.18	0.99	0.39	(-)52.61
Midnapore	1.55	1.65	1.57	1.57	33.96	1.58	1.74	53.46	1.56	1.39	15.14
Purulia	1.40	1.77	0.49	0.75	80.52	0.61	0.77	52.25	0.38	0.72	125.85
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	20.06	-	0.94	-	-	1.07	-	-	0.81	-
Kameng	-	15.76	-	0.74	-	-	0.79	-	-	0.68	-
Subansiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siang	-	26.63	-	2.50	-	-	2.93	-	-	2.07	-
Lohit	-	7.45	-	0.88	-	-	0.86	-	-	0.91	-
Tirap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa, Daman and Diu	-	0.81	-	23.91	-	-	24.79	-	-	23.02	-
Goa	-	0.13	-	59.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman	-	8.83	-	21.34	-	-	22.08	-	-	20.61	-
Diu	-	0.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	88.99	92.72	4.86	11.17	175.92	4.95	11.07	168.93	4.77	11.05	177.28

SECTION D

SEX RATIO AND MARITAL STATUS

* Spatial Analysis 167

* Maps 179

* Data Base 201

The maps included in this Section portray the sex composition and the marital status of the tribal population. *Plates* 62-67 depict the sex ratio of the aggregative tribal population as well as in their rural and urban components for the two censuses of 1961 and 1971. A series of 8 maps (*Plates* 68-75) displays the spatial patterns in the tribal marital status for males and females separately in the age-groups 0-14 and 15-45 years. Likewise, the proportion of the divorced and the separated males and females has been mapped on *Plates* 76-83. *Plates* 80-83 depict the spatial patterns of the widowed population in the two sexes.

SEX RATIO

Plates 62-67 depict the regional variations in the sex composition of the tribal population. The maps have been drafted with a view to bring out the essential elements of differentiation in sex ratio in the rural and urban segments of the tribal population. For the purposes of this study, the sex ratio has been expressed as the number of females per thousand males.

Before going into the details of the spatial patterns borne out by the maps, it seems pertinent to make a few remarks about the prevailing patterns in the sex ratio of the general population of India. A study of the data for the last eight censuses reveals an ever-increasing deficit of females over males (Jain, 1975; Desai, 1969). The sex ratio has decreased from 972 in 1901 to 930 in 1971. This phenomenon of the female deficit seems to be one of the most puzzling questions of the Indian demography. However, the values of the sex ratio at the aggregative all-India level fail to bring out the regional variations as well as the rural-urban differences. The sex ratio is invariably low in the urban areas largely due to the male-biased nature of migration to the urban centres. The rural sex ratio, on the other hand, is by and large less unbalanced as it is nearer to unity. However, vast inter-regional variations in sex ratio are discernible even in the rural segment. The sex ratio is significantly low in Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and U.P. The sex ratio is appreciably below the national average (949) in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal and Rajasthan. It is only the littoral or insular states/union territories, such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa, Pondicherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and the Arabian Sea islands, which are characterized by a high sex ratio. The rural population of some of these regions provides the only instances of female surplus.

With 982 females for every thousand males the tribal population of the country displays a fairly balanced sex ratio. The national average, however, conceals the regional variations in sex ratio and the district level patterns provide a more realistic picture of the sex-composition of the tribal population. By and large the areas of tribal predominance are characterized by a high sex ratio. But there are notable exceptions as well which may render this generalization untenable.

In order to bring out the salient features of spatial distribution, the following classificatory scheme has been adopted for mapping sex ratio:

Low sex ratio	800 and below
Low sex ratio	801-850
Low sex ratio	851-900
Low sex ratio	901-950
Balanced or nearer to unity	951-1000
High sex ratio	1,001-1050
High sex ratio	1,100 and above

Plate 63 *(See also Appendix D.I)* brings out the fact that the sex ratio is glaringly female-biased in forty-nine districts lying mostly in the predominantly tribal territories of the northeast, sub-Himalayan north, and the eastern part of the central belt extending over Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. These taken together account for the largest cluster of female surplus districts. Other districts having a high sex ratio form eight discontiguous segments–one in Saurashtra, two in Bihar and U.P., one in Maharashtra and the remaining four in Karnataka and Kerala (Table D.1).

In general terms, the high sex ratio may be attributed to the sex-selective migration, although genetic factors cannot be ruled out. The inter-state and inter-district migration in India is mainly male-biased and is believed to be one of the major factors disturbing the sex composition (Gulati, 1975). While the outmigration of tribal males from the predominantly tribal areas is a known phenomenon, it is difficult to establish that female preponderance in tribal areas is only due to the outflow of males. The outmigration of the female labour from the tribal areas is also a common phenomenon.

TABLE D.1: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to Sex Ratio 1971.**

Category	Sex Ratio	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
High	1051-1100	5
	1001-1050	42
Balanced	951-1000	113
Low	901-950	65
Very Low	851-900	24
	801-850	9
	Below 801	14

The rural-urban break-up of the sex ratio (*Plates* 65 and 67) provides enough evidence to verify whether rural to urban stream of migration plays a significant role in disturbing the pattern of sex ratio. The sex ratio of the rural segment (*Plate* 65) does not significantly change the picture as revealed by *Plate* 60. This suggests that so far as tribes are concerned rural-to-rural stream of migration is more important.

A striking feature of the tribal sex ratio is that it is balanced or approaches unity even in districts in which the tribal share in the total population is medium to low. As many as a hundred and thirteen districts fall in this category of sex ratio (951-1000). They lie mostly in western India, in the eminently tribal regions of Gujarat, Maharashtra and western Madhya Pradesh and also in the eastern and the north-eastern states, forming a contiguous zone all around the areas of high sex ratio.

The tribal population is highly male-dominated in the remaining hundred and twelve districts with sex ratios varying from 901-950 over 65 districts; 851-900 over 24 districts; 851-900 over 24 districts; 801-850 over 9 districts; and less than 800 over 14 districts.

It may be assumed that migration from predominantly tribal areas to non-tribal areas partly explains this imbalance in sex ratio. it may further be noted that the size of tribal population in many districts with low sex ratio is strikingly low and mostly consists of immigrants. In many cases the migrant tribes are largely concentrated in the urban areas. This is evident from the high urban proportion of tribal population in Calcutta (with urban tribes accounting for 100 per cent tribal population) Kanpur (84.7), Agra (100), Ahmedabad (79.42), Bangalore (100). The sex ratios of the urban tribes in these districts are understandably low–the values of sex ratio being 328 for Calcutta, 863 for Kanpur, 546 for Agra, 862 for Ahmedabad, 810 for Bangalore, 808 for Hyderabad and 813 for Greater Bombay.

But the sex ratios are also significantly low all over Rajasthan, in western Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. In fact, the phenomenon of female deficit is highly pronounced in a set of as many as 40 districts forming four contiguous segments in the western region. The largest of these segments, of course, lies over Rajasthan and adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The sex ratio in none of these area conforms to the above explanation and calls for a deeper probe into the reasons of female deficit. The tribal population in almost all these districts is sizeable and overwhelmingly rural.

The spatial features of the sex ratio of the tribal population for 1961 are discernible from *Plate* 62. On an average the tribes have registered a decline in their sex ratio during the decade 1961-71 – the respective values for the two censuses being 987 and 982. At both the censuses of 1961 and 1971 the sex ratio has remained female-biased in the north-east, more or less balanced in the east-central belt and male-biased in Bhil-Meena dominated western region.

Sex Ratio of the Rural Segment

The sex structure of the rural segment of the tribal population shows a slight improvement over their aggregative population in the sense that it is closer to the unity level. With an average ratio of 985 females per thousand males in 1971 the tribal population at the aggregative level reveals a lesser amount of disparity in its sex structure than the non-tribal component in rural population. The corresponding ratio for the non-tribal population stands at 947.

It is evident from plate 65 that the sex ratio of the rural component is not substantially different from that of their total population. The spatial patterns may be briefly described as below (Table D.2).

TABLE D.2: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to Sex Ratio (Rural) 1971**

Category	Sex Ratio	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
High	Above 1,051	9
	1,001 - 1,050	45
Balanced	951 - 1,000	110
Low	901 - 950	63
	851 - 900	23
Very Low	801- 850	3
	Below 800	10

In all 54 districts have an excess of females over males–the sex ratio ranging between 1,001 and 1,350. These include the predominantly tribal as well as predominantly non-tribal districts. These districts form three major segments besides a number of discontiguous minor segments.

The major segments extend over the northeast, sub-Himalayan north-west and the eastern part of the central tribal belt. The highest sex ratio is reported from the largely non-tribal districts of Rajkot, Patna and Saran, the respective values being 1,350 and 1,290. However, the sex ratio is also high (above 1,050) in Lahaul and Spiti, Kinnaur, Durg, Raipur, Manipur West and Lakshadweep Islands, all characterized by a high concentration of the tribal population. In the case of the latter male outmigration may be one of the reasons for the imbalance in sex ratio. On the other hand, high sex ratio in the predominantly non-tribal areas suggests a high ratio of women among the inmigrant tribal labour-force.

Significant tribal districts characterised by a high sex ratio (1,000 to 1,050) are Ranchi, Singhbhum, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Mandla, Bastar, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Mizoram, Manipur, (North, South and East) Subansiri, Siang, Lohit and Mokokchung. In the western region, Dungarpur, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman also have a female excess. They are the only exceptions in a belt of otherwise male-biased sex ratio.

The rural tribal population has a generally balanced sex ratio (951 to 1,000) over a hundred and ten districts. Sixty-two of these districts lie in the central belt, twelve in the northeast, three in the sub-Himalayan north and twenty-seven in the peninsular south.

The sex ratio tends to be low (901 to 960) over sixty three districts, mostly lying in the western region–comprising parts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra–and the southern peninsula. The sex composition gets further distorted (900) in another thirty-six districts scattered all over the country. Rajasthan has, however, the highest number of districts characterized by a female deficit.

It is interesting to note that the sex ratio of the rural segment of population is low in districts characterized by a high level of urbanization, such as Howrah, Ahmedabad and Bangalore.

Plate 64 shows the spatial pattern of sex ratio of the rural tribal population in 1961. The sex ratio at the national level has fallen only marginally–from 989 to 985 – although the decade witnessed striking inter-district changes in sex composition largely caused by population redistribution. The differential growth rates of the population of the two components explain this disparity at the national level. The male population has grown by 25.38 per cent during the decade as against an increase of 24.77 per cent for the female population.

An interesting feature of the decadal change is that the sex ratio of the rural population registered a decline in most of the states during the decade 1961-71. Included in this category are all States/Union Territories in the northeast, excepting Assam, as well as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Assam, however, registered an increase in sex ratio, so did Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the Islands. Gujarat did not register any change at the state level. All predominantly tribal states other than Rajasthan have reported a decline in sex ratio.

A categorization of districts according to sex ratio of 1961 is given in Table D.3. A comparative study of Tables D.2 and D.3 reveals a generally declining trend in the proportion of females in population. Most of the districts have moved downward in their position in respect of sex ratio. The female share in rural population has declined in all significantly tribal districts other than Dungarpur, Banswara and The Dangs. This decline was marginal in Bastar, Koraput, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Mayurbhanj, Surat, Vadodara and Dhulia and quite significant in Chandrapur, Mehsana, Kinnaur and Nizamabad. Notable among the districts which have registered a significant improvement in sex ratio are Mahasu, Lahaul and Spiti, Chamba, Patna, Hazaribagh, Cooch Behar, Howrah, Burdwan, Lakhimpur, Ajmer, Pali, Churu, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Satara, Sangli, Chittoor, Coorg, Hassan, Bijapur, North Kanara, Tirunelveli, Kanya Kumari, Quilon and Trivandrum.

TABLE D.3: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to Sex Ratio (Rural) 1961**

Category	Sex Ratio	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
High	Above 1,051	13
	1,001 - 1,050	48
Balanced	951 - 1,000	81
Low	901 - 950	36
	851 - 900	20
Very Low	801- 850	6
	Below 800	8

Sex Ratio of the Urban Segment

The urban segment of the tribal population, as of the non-tribal population, is characterized by sharp disparities in sex composition. This is understandably so in view of the fact that the tribes are an overwhelmingly rural phenomenon and their level of urbanisation is exceedingly low. The urban tribes accounted for only 3.41 per cent of their total population in 1971. With an average ratio of 896 females for every

1,000 males as against the non-tribal ratio of 857, the tribal component in urban population reflected a better position in terms of sex composition. There are, however, marked regional variations in urban sex ratio which may be discussed here in brief.

The females outnumber males in the urban areas of 15 districts altogether which have a high sex ratio. Among the predominantly tribal districts falling in this category are United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Manipur South, Lohit, Banas Kantha and Chandrapur.

The female deficit is only marginal in another 25 districts with the sex ratio ranging between 951 and 1000. Included in this category are Mizoram, Sundargarh, Koraput, Kalahandi and Thana districts. The sex ratio is low in as many as 92 districts comprised among others by Kohima, Mokokchung, Garo Hills, Valsad, Dhar, Mandla, Surguja and Mayurbhanj. The sex disparity is understandably more pronounced in districts where the tribal share in total population is generally low. This is true of Hyderabad, Greater Bombay, Calcutta, Howrah, Bangalore, Patna, Agra and Allahabad. However, the sex ratios are also low in Banswara, Santal Parganas, Ranchi, Vadodara, Bastar and Kameng districts, where the tribal component in the total district population is quite significant. This may be attributed to the male selective migration to the urban centres from the surrounding villages.

TABLE D.4: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to Sex Ratio (Urban) 1971**

Category	Sex Ratio	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
High	Above 1,051	8
	1,001-1,050	7
Balanced	951-1,000	25
Low	901- 950	46
	851- 900	46
Very Low	801- 850	23
	Below 800	65

Plate 66 and Table D.5 below highlight the spatial patterns of urban sex ratio for 1961.

An attempt is made here to present the broad features of the decadal change in the sex ratio of the urban population of the tribes. At the national, aggregative level the sex ratio has only notionally increased from 895 in 1961 to 896 in 1971. Both the male and female components of tribes in urban areas have registered high growth rates during 1961-1971, the respective value being 67.48 and 67.71 per cent. The state level data reveals that in cumulative terms the sex ratios have fallen in Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala, while they have improved all over the northeast, as well as in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The rise in sex ratio is very significant in Manipur (921 to 930), Himachal Pradesh (377 to 642), West Bengal (745 to 811), and Assam (601 to 697), while the decline is also quite marked in Kerala (1,102 to 1,006), Karnataka (956 to 890) and Rajasthan (802 to 776).

TABLE D.5: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to Sex Ratio (Urban) 1961**

Category	Sex Ratio	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
High	Above 1,050	18
	1,001 - 1,050	13
Balanced	951 - 1,000	15
Low	901 - 950	32
	851 - 900	24
Very Low	801 - 850	16
	Below 800	61

A perusal of the decadal change in the urban sex ratio at the district level does not help in the identification of any definite regional pattern. Districts in the central tribal belt have reported a general rise in the sex ratio. These include Thana, Dungarpur, Banswara, Jhabua, Dhar, chandrapur, Bastar, Betul, Srikakulam, Adilabad, Mayurbhanj, Dhanbad and Hazaribagh. Among the districts of the central belt which have registered a decline are Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Nasik, Dhulia, Visakhapatnam, Koraput, Sundargarh, Singhbhum and Ranchi. The north Bengal districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri as well as a number of districts in the Assam valley have also suffered a deterioration in the sex ratio.

Recent studies in the growing imbalance in the sex composition of the general population of India, lay emphasis on the following four factors:

i internal migration;
ii sex differentials in under-enumeration;
iii sex ratio at birth; and
iv sex differentials in mortality rates

Gulati (1975) in a study of the component analysis of the change in sex ratio during the period 1951-61 found that the sex differentials in under-enumeration and the sex ratio at birth were inconsequential in explaining the prevailing imbalances. In fact, a very large part of the imbalance in sex ratio was attributable to high female mortality. According to Gulati, the female mortality explained the disparity in sex

composition in Manipur, Tripura, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Lakshadweep Islands. On the other hand, changes in sex ratio in Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Maharashtra and Andaman and Nicobar Islands were largely due to internal migration. Jain (1975) by and large corroborated these findings.

The problem of tribal sex ratios, although inadequately studied, can perhaps be understood in the context of internal migration processes only. The other three factors listed above are by and large irrelevant to an analysis of the tribal sex ratio. This conclusion is based on the following considerations.

First, women enjoy an equal, or even higher status, among the tribal societies, and a female child is not undesirable. The question of concealment and consequent under-enumeration does not arise. Secondly, the living conditions and accessibility to health facilities are equally good or bad for both males and females and the mortality rates of the two sexes do not much differ.

MARITAL STATUS

The tribal communities of India display a high degree of diversity in their marriage practices. The form of marriage as well as the customs and rites associated with it vary from tribe to tribe and even among the same tribal group, thus giving rise to interesting patterns of regional differentiation. These variations largely flow from the divergent socio-cultural background, the disparate nature of their ecological setting and the level of social evolution. As an institution marriage is fundamental to the tribal organization and its form and the magico-religious beliefs are enshrined in the tradition and cherished by each group.

The Indian tribes are generally exogamous, but endogamy is not unknown. Almost all tribes are divided into exogamous septs. Sept-exogamy is common among the Santals, Mundas, Hos, Oraons, Gonds and the Khonds. A Santal, for example, must not only not marry in the sept, of his father, sept being an exogamous unit, but also must not marry in the sub-sept of his mother (Ghurye). The Khonds of Kalahandi, on the other hand, are known to marry the widow of their mother's brother (Russell and Hiralal).

All the three forms of marriage-monogamy, polyandry and polygyny are known among the Indian tribes. Although monogamy is the most prevalent form, polyandry and polygyny are not uncommon. The Todas of the Nilgiri Hills are known to be polyandrous, while some of the tribal chiefs in the northeast are known to practice polygyny. The matrilineal groups, such as the Khasis and the Garos, are strictly monogamous. So are the tribes of the Lakshadweep islands.

The growing interaction with the non-tribal groups and the processes of modernization and conversion to the fold of Hinduism and Christianity have brought about significant changes in the marriage structure of the tribal groups. The incidence of child marriage for instance, is a phenomenon common among the Hinduized tribes of the central belt only. These modifications apart, the traditional elements in the tribal marriage rites continue almost unchanged.

The maps contained in this Section, however, deal not with regional variation in the form and ritual of marriage but with more substantive demographic indicators, such as the incidence of early marriage, its universality and also with the patterns of divorce and separation and the size of the widowed population.

The regional aspects of the marital status of the tribal population have been generated on 16 maps. The main aspects considered here include (i) incidence of marriage; (ii) separation and divorce; and (iii) widowhood. These aspects have been analysed with the help of the following variables :

Early Marriage

i. Married females as percentage to the total females in the age-group 0-14 years;
ii. married males as percentage to the total males in age-group 0-14 years;

Universality of Marriage

iii. married females as percentage to the total females in the age-group 15-44 years ;
iv. married males as percentage to the total males in the age-group 15-44 years ;

Separation and Divorce

v. divorced and separated females as percentage to the ever-married females ;
vi. divorced and separated males as percentage to the ever-married males ;

Widowhood

vii. widows as percentage to the ever-married females;
viii. widowers as percentage to the ever-married males.

Each of these has been depicted on maps for 1961 and 1971 separately.

Marriage

Early marriage is generally uncommon among the Indian tribes. This is evident from the national average of the tribes for the proportion of married children below 14 years of age which is 2.55 per cent for females and 1.87 per cent for males. There are, however, significant regional variations in the incidence of child marriage as revealed by *Plates* 69 and 71. Barring a few exceptions the incidence of early marriage is less than the national average in the predominantly tribal areas of the northeast as well as in the central belt. On the other hand, the proportion of the married children is high in areas in which the tribes live in isolation from their socio-cultural milieu as they largely consist of inmigrant groups. Parts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, however, do not conform to this generalisation.

The broad spatial features of the incidence of early marriage among the tribal females are depicted on *Plate* 69 (see also Table D. 6).

TABLE D.6: **Frequency of Districts According to the Incidence of Marriage Among the Females in the Age Group 0-14 Years 1971**

Percentage Category	Number of districts
Above 15	10
10 - 15	13
5 - 10	43
4 - 5	18
3 - 4	20
2 - 3	37
1 - 2	36
Below 1	95

According to 1971 Census, the females in the age-group 0-14 years accounted for 44.16 per cent of the total female population of the tribes. The incidence of marriage in this age-group, as the national average indicates, is low–2.55 per cent. In absolute terms even this low percentage amounts to 2,12,146 girls who got married at the young age of 14 years or even less.

The proportion of the married girls is significant - above 15 per cent in 10 districts. Of these, Rewa, Tonk, Bundi and Bhilwara have sizeable tribal population, while the rest of the districts lie outside the traditional tribal territories. Three of them lie in Rajasthan and 1 each in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and U.P. (Appendix D.II). Together these districts share more than 11 per cent of all married females in this age group.

The share of the married among the girls below 14 years of age is fairly high (*i.e.* 10 to 15 per cent) in another 13 districts lying in Rajasthan, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Andhra and Karnataka. These districts share among themselves about 10 per cent of the married females in the young age-group. Rajasthan, however, accounts for a very high concentration of the married girls in this size-category, followed by U.P., while the married population in the remaining three states is negligible.

In another 43 districts lying by and large on the periphery of tribal belt as well as in the noted non-tribal areas of U.P., Bihar plain and the south peninsula - the percentage of the married girls ranges between 5 and 10. Of these, 15 lie in Madhya Pradesh, 8 in Rajasthan, 5 in Karnataka, 4 each in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, 3 in Himachal Pradesh and 2 each in Maharashtra and U.P. Significant among the tribal districts falling in this category are Kinnaur, Surguja, Shahdol, Sidhi and Hazaribagh.

They contain a little less than one-third of the total married females in this age group. Taken together these 66 districts clubbed in the percentage category of 5 and above account for about one-half (49.86) of the married young women among the tribes.

The incidence of early marriage is by and large insignificant (below 5%) in the rest of India. This percentage category is comprised by the whole of the north-east as well as a number of districts in the central tribal belt. Excepting Subansiri and Kameng districts of Arunachal Pradesh the incidence of child marriage is an insignificant phenomenon (below 2%) over the rest of the country.

Plate 71 depicts the regional patterns of the incidence of early marriage among the males. It is evident from the map that early marriage is a rare phenomenon among the tribal males. Male children in the age-group 0-14 years account for 44 per cent of the total male population of the tribes. However, as the national average tends to suggest, the incidence of marriage is even lower than among the females. Only 1.28 per cent of them get married up to the age of 15 years. Notwithstanding the national average position, interesting regional patterns in the prevalence of this practice are observed at the district level. As the dark patches on *Plate* 71 suggest, the incidence is very high in certain parts of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh - the two outstanding examples being those of Ajmer (33.60%) and Rewa (28.22%). On the other end of the scale are the districts of Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and the Lakshadweep where the phenomenon is conspicuous by its absence. Some 15 to 34 per cent of the tribal boys in Ajmer, Rewa, Tonk and Kanpur districts were married before they attained 14 years of age. These 4 districts together account for a little over 10 per cent of the total married males in this age group.

TABLE D.7: **Frequency of Districts According to the Incidence of Marriage Among the Males in the Age Group 0-14 Years 1971**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 15	4
10 - 15	7
5 - 10	14
4 - 5	4
3 - 4	10
2 - 3	17
1 - 2	41
.01 - 1	102

The share of the married among the boys below 14 years of age is quite high (10-15) %) in 7 districts. Three of them lie in Rajasthan, 2 in Madhya Pradesh and 1 each in U.P., and Bihar. These districts share among themselves about 11 per cent of the total population of married males in this age group.

The proportion of the married boys ranges between 5 and 10 per cent in another 14 districts all confined to the four states named above. Their share in the country's total population of the married young males is as high as 21.9 per cent. The only significant tribal districts falling in this category are Shahdol, Sidhi and Dehra Dun.

Together these 25 districts mentioned so far account for 42.78 per cent of the total married males in this age group. The remaining 57.22 per cent population of this category is distributed over 174 districts.

In a nutshell 2-5 per cent of the males in this age group are found to be married in 31 districts, confined mainly to the state of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Bihar. Barring Mandla and Surguja none of these districts has a significant proportion of the tribal population. The phenomenon of early male marriage is by and large insignificant among the tribal groups of the northeast, Chotanagpur, hilly parts of Orissa, east-central belt as well as in the predominantly tribal districts in the western region.

Plates 68 and 70 depict the patterns of early marriage among the females and males respectively as in 1961. The salient features of the decadal change may be discussed here briefly (Tables D.8 and D.9). It is evident from these Tables that the tendency to marry at an early age has shown signs of decline during the decade 1961-71. The national average has fallen from 4.06 to 2.55 for the females and from 1.87 to 1.28 for the males. The decline has thus been more significant among the females than among the males. In absolute terms the population of the married women in this age group has declined from 251,891 in 1961 to 212,146 in 1971 and those of the married men from 1,19,331 to 1,07,822. A comparison of *Plates* 69 and 68 shows that the region in which the early female marriage was a significant phenomenon has reduced considerably. The number of districts in the high incidence category of above 5 per cent decreased from 83 to 66 in the case of females and from 27 to 25 in the case of males. The change was thus far more spectacular among the females than among the males.

TABLE D.8: **Frequency of Districts According to the Incidence of Marriage Among the Females in the Age Group 0-14 Years 1961**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 15	17
10 - 15	24
5 - 10	42
4 - 5	11
3 - 4	21
2 - 3	25
1 - 2	26
Below 1	61

The decadal change in the incidence of early marriage among the females does not, however, reveal a steadily declining trend all over the country. The proportion of the married females in the age group 0-14 years increased in a large number of districts, although the increase was significant in only two districts. Districts which registered a significant decline are Sirmaur, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Bilaspur, Durg, Cooch Behar and Sangli. It is difficult to establish with the help of secondary data alone whether the fall in the incidence of child marriage was in response to legislative measures or due to an impact of the modernization process. Perhaps both have played their role in the absolute decline registered during the decade. The significant inter-district variations can perhaps be attributed to the process of population redistribution, taking place in the wake of internal migration.

Table D.9: **Frequency of Districts According to the Incidence of Marriage Among the Males in the Age Group 0-14 Years 1961**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 15	5
10-15	5
5-10	17
4-5	6
3-4	18
2-3	14
1-2	31
Below 1	102

The incidence of early marriage among the tribal males which was already low in 1961 registered a further decline during the decade. The decline was only marginal at the national level. However, a number of districts in Bihar (Ranchi, Singhbhum and Hazaribagh) and Rajasthan (Tonk) reported a significant decline in the proportion of married

among the young males. On the other hand, quite a number of districts registered an increase. Noteable among them are Rewa, Ajmer, Bhilwara and Bundi. The proportion of the married males in the age-group 0-14 years rose from 14 to 28 per cent in Rewa, from 18 to 34 per cent in Ajmer, from 9 to 13 per cent in Bhilwara and from 3 to 10 per cent in Bundi.

Marriage in the upper age-group of 15-45 years is a universal phenomenon among the Indian tribes, although its incidence is higher among the females than among the males. At the national level 84.12 per cent of all women in this age group were reported as married by 1971 census. There were, however, 144 districts above the national average, as against 128 districts below it (Table D. 10).

TABLE D.10: **Frequency of Districts According to the Incidence of Marriage Among the Females in the Age Group 15-44 Years 1971**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 95	12
90 - 95	59
85 - 90	73
80 - 85	58
75 - 80	24
Below 75	46

The broad regional picture as depicted on *Plate* 73 indicates high incidence of marriage among the females of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. A vast majority of districts in these states is above the national average. The married women are a little less preponderant in the neighbouring states of Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. As many as 35 districts of Madhya Pradesh, 21 districts of Rajasthan and 19 districts of Maharashtra lie above the national average with percentages ranging between 85 and 100. Of the remaining districts falling in this category, 14 lie in Andhra Pradesh, 13 in U.P., 8 in Bihar, 7 each in Gujarat, Orissa and Karnataka, 3 each in West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh and 1 each in Assam and Meghalaya.

An interesting feature highlighted by *Plate* 73 is that marriage is a relatively less preponderant phenomenon in the predominantly tribal northeast, sub-himalayan northwest as well as the mid-Indian belt. The proportion of married women is less than 20 per cent in Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district of Meghalaya and most of Arunachal Pradesh, as well as in Kinnaur, Lahaul and Spiti, Andamans and Nicobars and the Lakshadweep group of islands. Significant among the districts of the mid-Indian tribal belt which belong to this category are Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar Ranchi and Singhbhum in the east and Surat in the west.

The marital situation among the males (*Plate* 75) does not reveal any qualitative difference from that of the females in so far as the regional patterns are concerned. The national average for the males is, however, lower (72.62%) than for the females. A second important point of difference is that the region in which the incidence of marriage is high virtually shrinks. In fact, it is confined to Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan only. Although there is an equitable distribution of districts above and below the national average - 135 and 137 respectively (Table D. 11) the cluster of districts in the high percentage category of above 90 is much smaller. The high incidence is found in 9 districts only as against 71 districts in the case of females. It seems that the tribes are not very far from the Indian social ethos in this respect. As the social norms go, a single woman is as undesirable category among the tribes as among the non-tribes. Men, on the other hand, can afford to remain single without being conspicuous in both the segments of population.

TABLE D.11: **Frequency of Districts According to the Incidence of Marriage Among the Males in the Age Group 15-44 Years 1971**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 90	9
80 - 90	43
70 - 80	83
60 - 70	87
50 - 60	42
Below 50	8

According to the 1971 census the male population in the age-group 15-44 years accounted for 39.83 per cent of all male population of the tribes. About three-fourths of the male population in this age-group was reported as married. Like the females the incidence of marriage is very high among the males in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh as well as in parts of U.P., Bihar and Orissa. This is evident from the fact that 86.6 per cent of the districts above the national average are confined to these states only. The break-up is as follows: Madhya Pradesh 31; Rajasthan 20; Maharashtra 16; Bihar 12; Gujarat and Orissa 7 each; Andhra Pradesh 10; and U.P. 14.

From 60 to 70 per cent of the males in this age-group are found married in 87 districts extending over part of the mid-Indian tribal belt as well as over its northern and southern periphery. The zone, which consists of discontiguous segments, includes Ranchi, Singhbhum, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Chandrapur, Surat and Valsad, all lying in the central belt, as well as the northeastern districts of Subansiri, Siang, Garo Hills, Jalpaiguri and parts of Tripura.

The proportion of the married males further falls (50-60 per cent) in 42 districts. This zone encompasses almost whole of the northeast, excluding Mizoram and Nagaland, as well as Kerala and Karnataka. About 50 per cent of the males remain unmarried in Mizoram, Nagaland and parts of Manipur and Kerala.

The marriage patterns for 1961 are depicted on *Plates* 72 and 74 for females and males respectively. (Also see Tables D. 12 and D. 13).

TABLE D.12: **Frequency of Districts According to the Incidence of Marriage Among the Females in the Age Group 15-44 Years 1961**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 95	1
90 - 95	63
85 - 90	65
80 - 85	48
75 - 80	18
Below 75	30

TABLE D.13: **Frequency of Districts According to the Incidence of Marriage Among the Males in the Age Group 15-44 Years 1961**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 90	0
80 - 90	36
70 - 80	106
60 - 70	65
50 - 60	16
Below 50	2

Divorce and Separation

An attempt has been made here to identify the spatial patterns of divorce and separation as elements related to the institution of marriage. It has been noted that unlike the Hindu society marriage among the tribes is neither sacrosanct nor indissoluble. Remarriage is also not prohibited by law. Thus, while divorce and separation are common, divorcees soon enter into fresh marriage contracts. Consequently, the proportion of the divorced and separated males and females is low - the national average being 1.00 per cent for the males and 1.06 per cent for the females.

Plate 77 depicts the spatial distribution pattern of the divorced and separated population among the females. It is evident that the share of divorcees among the ever-married females is generally low over the bulk of the country. It is as low as below 1 per cent over 128 districts and 1-2 per cent over 68 districts. These together account for 81.6 per cent of all districts in which tribes are of any numerical significance (Table D. 14).

TABLE D.14: **Frequency of Districts According to the Proportion of the Divorced and Separated Females 1971**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 5	6
4 - 5	5
3 - 4	4
2 - 3	29
1 - 2	68
Below 1	128

The proportion of the divorcees among the ever- married females is the highest in the northeast, sub-Himalayan northwest, parts of Kerala and Lakshadweep. Between 5 to 9 per cent of the married females belong to the category of the divorcees in Mizoram, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Lakshadweep, Cannanore, Malappuram and Trichur. Their share ranges between 4 and 5 per cent in the districts of Lahaul and Spiti, Kohima, Manipur West and Kozhikode and between 3 and 4 in Kinnaur and Manipur South and Central. The two districts of Kanpur and Moradabad also fall in the above 4 per cent category, although the size of the tribal population in these districts is insignificant. The share of the divorced females ranges between 2 and 3 per cent over 29 districts. However, a large number of these districts lie in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Significant among the tribal districts belonging to this category are the Dangs, Surguja and Mayurbhanj in the central belt and Manipur North and Tripura North in the northeast. Elsewhere the divorcees account for less than 2 per cent of the ever-married women.

Plate 79 depicts the spatial patterns of distribution of the divorced and separated males. At the national level one out of every hundred ever-married males is divorced and separated. At the district level, however, the proportion of the divorcee males ranges between 0.01 and 5.48 per cent. About 63 per cent of the districts are concentrated in the below 1 per cent category. Barring United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, where divorcees account for 5.48 per cent of the ever-married males, their share is less than 4 per cent all over the country.

The proportion of divorcees varies from 3 to 4 per cent over two union territories - Mizoram and Lakshadweep - and from 2 to 3 per cent over 13 districts. The latter include among others, The Dangs, Surguja, Srikakulam and Kohima. Altogether 85 districts, including those mentioned above lie above the national average. Seventy-three of these fall in the category of 1-2 per cent. This zone encompasses most of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala as well as parts of south-east Madhya Pradesh and adjoining states of Bihar, Orissa and Gujarat. Significant tribal districts included in this zone are Mandla, Durg, Bastar, Koraput,

Mayurbhanj, Santal Parganas, Panch Mahals, Bharuch, Valsad, Surat, Daman and Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the mid-Indian belt, Kinnaur in the sub-Himalayan northwest and Tripura and parts of Manipur in the northeast. The Andamans and Nicobars also belong to the same category. Evidently, most of the districts and the union territories in the northeast lie below the national average.

TABLE D.15: **Frequency of Districts According to the Proportion of Divorced and Separated Males 1971**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 5	1
4 - 5	0
3 - 4	2
2 - 3	13
1 - 2	73
Below 1	151

It is interesting to note that at the national level the male-female ratio of the divorcees is biased in favour of the females. The 1971 census recorded 80,325 divorced males as against 86,284 females. The excess of females over males tends to suggest that the remarriage of the males is relatively easier than of the females. These statistics throw enough light on the prevailing social conditions among the Indian tribes.

The spatial patterns in the distribution of the divorced and separated population as depicted on *Plates* 77 and 79 can be compared with *Plates* 76 and 78 which show the corresponding position for 1961. In aggregative terms the decadal change reveals a declining trend in both the male and female components of the divorced population. The male population fell from 1,03,721 to 80,325 and the female population from 1,10,389 to 86,248. The percentage change was higher for the females than for the males. The corresponding *Plates* for 1961 and 1971, however, display interesting patterns of regional variation in the direction as well as the volume of change. The share of the divorcees among the males registered an increase over 25 districts. Of these, 14 lie in Gujarat, 5 in Andhra, 3 in Himachal Pradesh, 2 in Madhya Pradesh and 1 in Karnataka. Panch Mahals, Bharuch, Surat and The Dangs are the only significantly tribal districts included in this category. It is interesting to note that a number of predominantly tribal districts/union territories such as Lahaul and Spiti, Kinnaur, Manipur, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Mizoram and Lakshadweep registered a sharp decline in the share of the male divorcees and an equally significant increase in the share of the female divorcees. The same trend is discernible in the case of Kerala. The other significantly tribal districts in which the share of the female divorcees increased during the decade include Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Garo Hills. This increasing trend is also quite pronounced in the southern states. Bastar, Durg, Raipur and Ujjain, on the other hand, registered a decline in the share of the female divorcees.

TABLE D.16: **Frequency of Districts According to the Proportion of Divorced and Separated Females 1961**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 5	9
4 - 5	7
3 - 4	13
2 - 3	34
1 - 2	59
Below 1	93

Widowhood

Widow remarriage is generally admissible among the tribal groups of India. In fact, women hold a dominant position among the matrilineal groups such as those of the Khasis and Garos. This is particularly so in matters pertaining to property and inheritance, and the widows generally remarry. The tribal society in the central belt is generally patrilineal and the property is inherited by the males in the lineage. It is customary among these groups that the younger brother marries the widow of his elder brother and accepts her children, thus preventing the transfer of ancestral property. The traditional tribal customs are, however, undergoing changes of varied degree in the wake of growing contact with the non-tribal groups and the process of modernization. The prolonged contacts with the non-tribal groups, particularly in the mid-Indian belt have further resulted in the widespread adoption of the prevalent Hindu customs pertaining to marriage and the social status of the widow. This fact is borne out by the high preponderance of widows in the central, southern and the southeastern parts of the country.

TABLE D.17: **Frequency of Districts According to the Proportion of Divorced and Separated Males 1961**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 5	3
4 - 5	0
3 - 4	10
2 - 3	31
1 - 2	77
Below 1	99

This Section includes 4 maps (*Plates* 80-83) which depict the spatial patterns in the distribution of widowed males and females in 1961 and 1971 (Appendix D. III).

At the national level the position is that every sixth woman among those who were ever-married is a widow. In certain parts of the country this ratio may be as high as 1 in 3 or 1 in 4. The proportion of widows has declined during

the decade 1961-71, although their absolute population has increased.

The broad features as highlighted by *Plate* 81 may be discussed here briefly. It is evident from Table D.18 that the highest clustering of districts is found in the percentage category 10 to 20. There are 23 districts in the below 10 category as against 5 in the above 30 category.

The highest proportion of widows (above 30 per cent) is reported from 5 districts, *viz.*, Mathura, Bilaspur, Nadia, Hooghly and Bankura. The high proportion of widows in these districts is a statistical anomaly since the size of tribal population in itself is very small and the share of married women in it is even smaller. Thus, even a small number of widows in the immigrant population may account for a high percentage.

The widows account for 25-30 per cent of all married women in another 16 districts. Many of them, however, lie outside the core of tribal concentration, and barring Srikakulam, Singhbhum, Mayurbhanj and Cooch Behar, the tribal component in these districts is weak. Then, there are 35 districts in the 20-25 per cent range, mainly clustered in the south, southeast and the northeast. Included in this category are Mizoram, Lohit, Tirap, Santal Parganas, Ranchi, Keonjhar and Durg. The proportion of widows approaches the national average for the tribes in a set of 94 districts with percentages ranging between 15 and 20. Evidently, the highest number of districts is clustered in this range. Their distribution in the country is such, that it does not conform to any geographic pattern. Of the districts falling in this category, 14 lie in Madhya Pradesh, 11 in Karnataka, 9 in Andhra, 8 in Tamil Nadu, 7 in Rajasthan, 6 each in Bihar and Maharashtra, 5 in West Bengal and 4 each in Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Manipur. Among the predominantly tribal districts included in this category are Kinnaur, Lahaul and Spiti, Jhabua, Raipur, Mandla, Bastar, Manipur, Kameng, Subansiri, Siang, Daman and Lakshadweep.

An equally large number of districts is clustered in the 10-15 per cent category. The two categories taken together account for two-thirds of all districts. the proportion of widows is low (10-15 per cent) in Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Panch Mahals, Betul, Surguja, Koraput, Banswara, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, parts of Tripura, Nagaland and whole of Meghalaya. Their share goes down to below 10 per cent in another 23 districts including Tuensang, Khargone, Dungarpur and The Dangs. The low percentage of widows may be partly attributable to their outmigration from the regions of high tribal concentration or remarriage.

Plate 83 depicts the proportion of widowers among the married males. It is evident that the widowers are fewer than the widows - the national average being as low as 6.13 per cent as against 16.87 per cent for the widows. The gap between the two values is an important fact about the prevailing social order. About 62 per cent of the districts are clustered in 5-10 per cent range, and only 13 per cent in the above 10 per cent range.

TABLE D.18: **Frequency of Districts According to the Proportion of Widowed Females 1971**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 30	5
25 - 30	16
20 - 25	45
15 - 20	94
10 - 15	89
Below 10	23

The widowed males are most preponderant in Ghazipur, Indore, Chhindwara and Muzaffarnagar. In these districts they account for 20 to 27 per cent of the married males. None of these districts, excepting Chhindwara, has a sizeable tribal population. It is evident that there is a high proportion of widowers among the inmigrant population in these districts. Closely following the pattern are 8 districts in the states of Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Karnataka where the widowers account for 15-20 per cent of the married males. These include the significantly tribal districts of Mandla, Seoni, Narsimhapur and Bilaspur.

From 10 to 15 per cent of the population of the married males is comprised by widowers in another 25 districts. Of these 4 lie in Madhya Pradesh, 2 in Rajasthan, 1 in Gujarat, 3 in Karnataka, 4 in Tamil Nadu, 8 in U.P. and 3 in Himachal Pradesh. The proportion of the widowed males ranges between 5 and 10 per cent in as many as 166 districts. This zone encompasses a large number of districts in the north-east as well as in West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Rajasthan. A significant feature of *Plate* 83 is that in none of the districts of the northeast the proportion of the widowers rises above 10 per cent. The proportion of the widowers is even lower than 5 per cent in another 68 districts. These include Manipur South and East, Mokokchung, Subansiri, Garo Hills, Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andamans and Nicobars and Lakshadweep.

Table D.19: **Frequency of Districts According to the Proportion of Widowed Males 1971**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 25	1
20 - 25	3
15 - 20	8
10 - 15	25
5 - 10	166
Below 5	68

Plates 80 and 82 portray the 1961 position. A perusal of the data for the two censuses reveals that the widowed population of both the sexes has registered an increase over the decade. However, the increase in the case of widowers is marginal. The population of the widows rose from 1.3 million in 1961 to 1.368 million in 1971, registering an absolute increase of 68,273 persons. As against this the population of the widowed males rose from 4.9 lakhs in 1961 to 4.94 lakhs in 1971, the absolute increase being of the order of 4,060 only. The share of the widowed population in the total married population, on the other hand, registered a decline during the decade. It fell from 18.97 to 16.87 per cent in the case of widowed females and from 7.33 to 6.13 per cent in the case of widowed males.

A comparative study of Tables D. 18 and D. 20 reveals that there has been a considerable shift of districts from high to medium and low percentage categories, thus indicating a general decrease in the proportion of widows among the married females. There are significant regional variations in the pattern of decadal change. The proportion of the widows has substantively increased in Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur South, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam (Excluding North Cachar Hills), Orissa (excluding Ganjam and Koraput) and in Sikar district of Rajasthan. On the other hand, the proportion of widows has decreased, in certain cases quite substantially, over whole of Gujarat, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, (excluding the two districts mentioned above), Manipur (excluding South District), most parts of Madhya Pradesh as well as in Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti.

Plates 82 and 83 and Tables D. 19 and D. 21 furnish a comparative frame for a study of the nature of decadal change in the case of widowed males. An important feature discernible from the two Tables is the shift of districts from medium to low percentage categories.

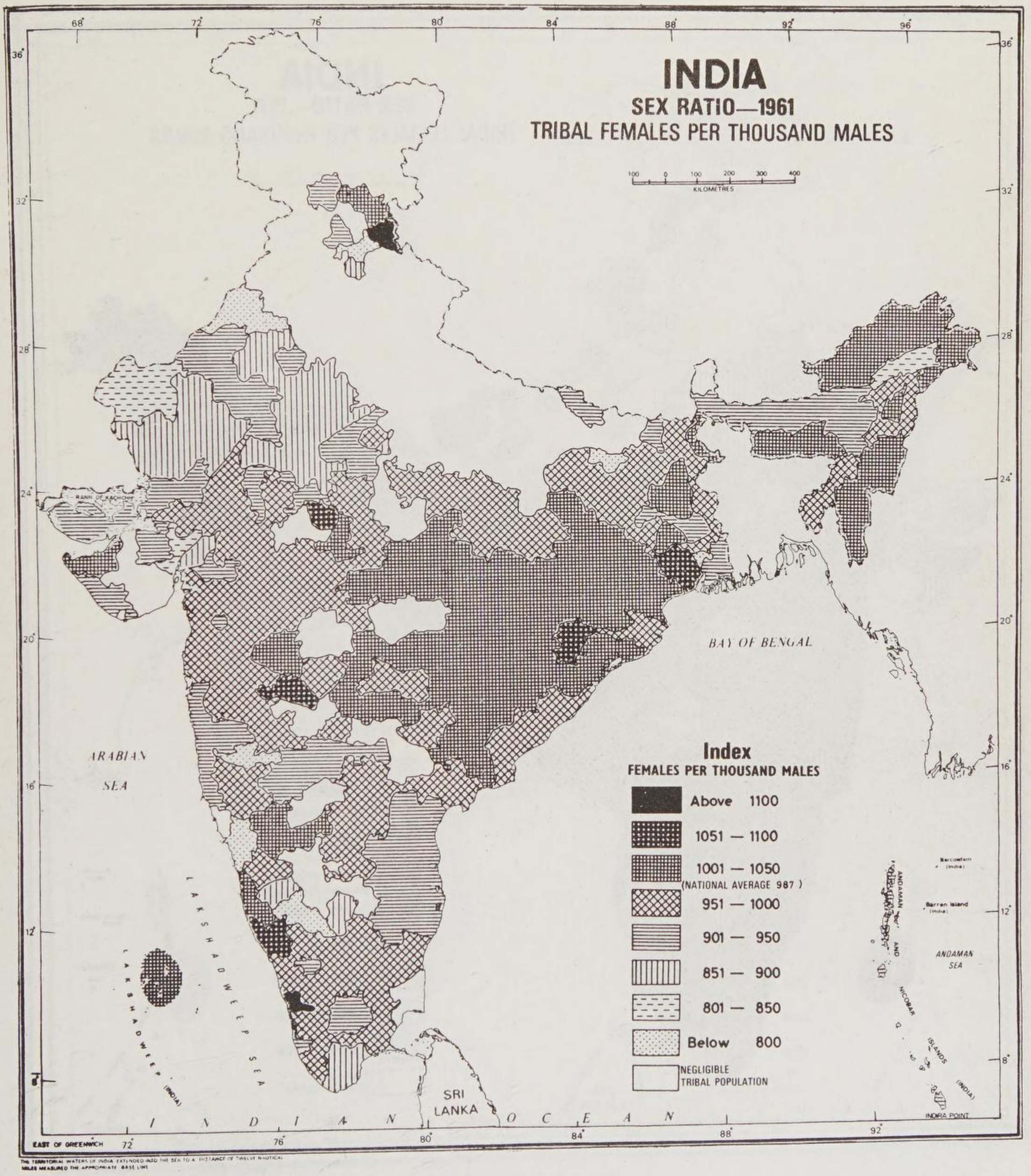
TABLE D.20: **Frequency of Districts According to the Proportion of Widowed Females 1961**

Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 30	7
25 - 30	23
20 - 25	43
15 - 20	67
10 - 15	51
Below 10	36

TABLE D.21: **Frequency of Districts According to the Proportion of Widowed Males 1961**

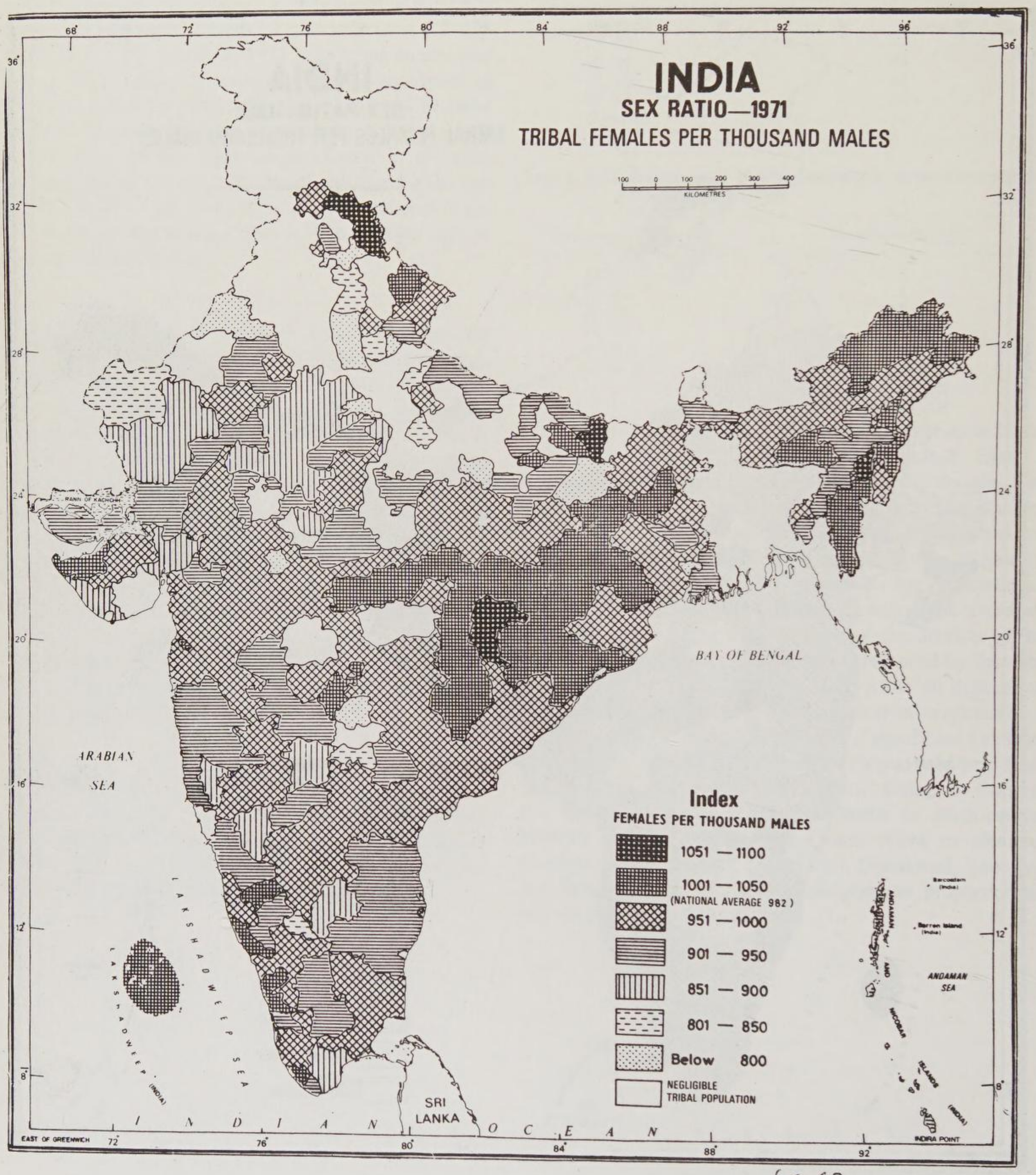
Percentage Category	Number of Districts
Above 25	1
20 - 25	1
15 - 20	5
10 - 15	38
5 - 10	144
Below 5	38

It is evident that a very large part of the variation in the regional pattern of distribution has resulted from a redistribution of tribal population during the decade. The proportion of the widowers has generally decreased all over the northeast. Contrary to this prevailing trend is the increase in their population in Manipur South, Subansiri, Siang and Lohit districts. The proportion has decreased all over West Bengal while Calcutta registered an increase. Likewise, a decreasing trend in most of the districts of the central belt seems to have been counterbalanced by substantial increases in a few of them. Thus, while all districts in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan registered a decline, Jamnagar and Sikar reported a significant increase. The increase was also significant in Panna, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja and Bilaspur together forming a cluster in north-central Madhya Pradesh. Further east, Orissa offers an identical situation. All its districts, except Puri, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Sambalpur, registered a decline in the proportion of widowers during the decade 1961-71.



THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTENDED INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE

PLATE 62



HG 62

PLATE 63

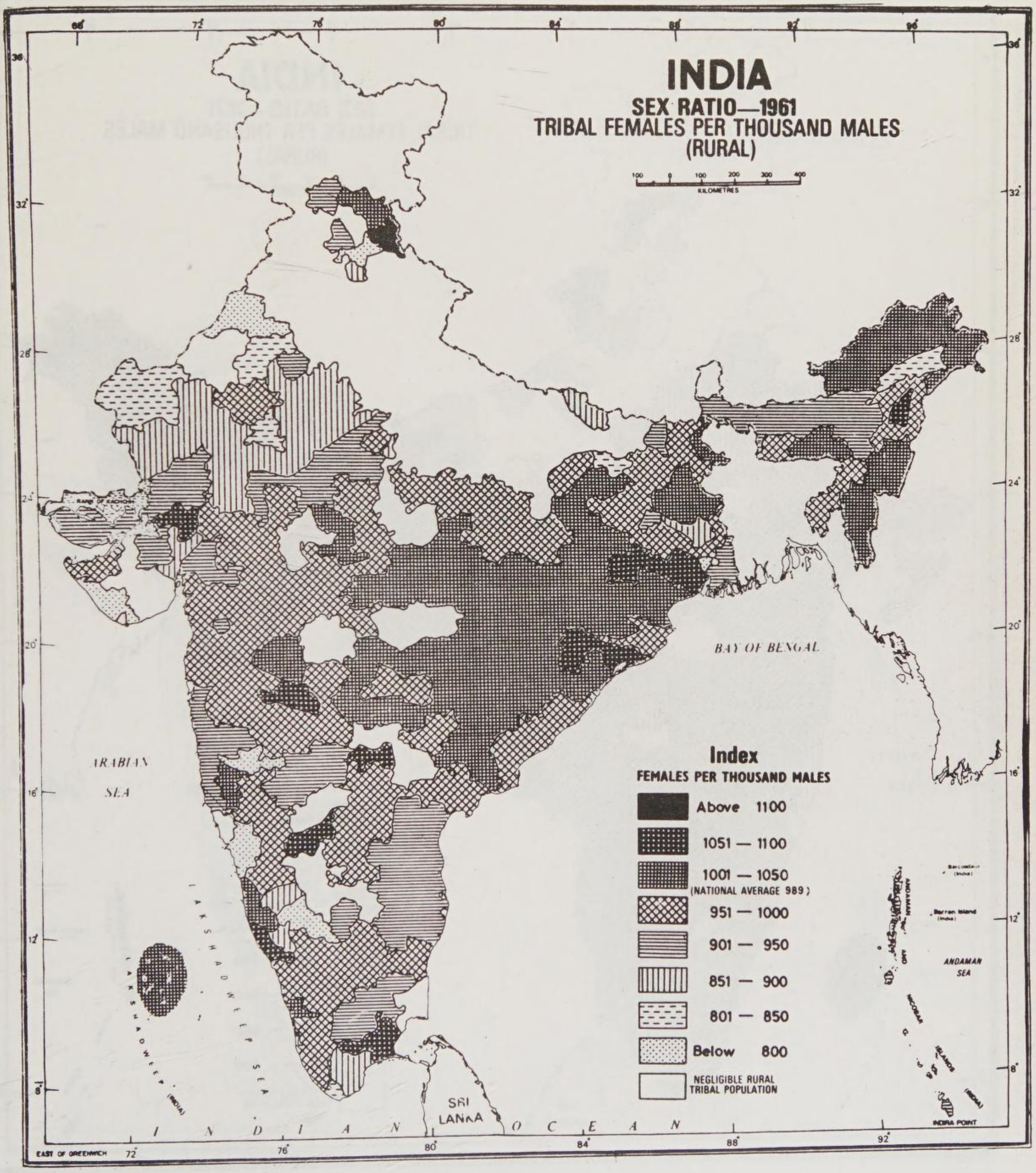

INDIA
SEX RATIO—1961
TRIBAL FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES
(RURAL)
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES
Above 1100
1051 — 1100
1001 — 1050
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 989)
951 — 1000
901 — 950
851 — 900
801 — 850
Below 800
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 64

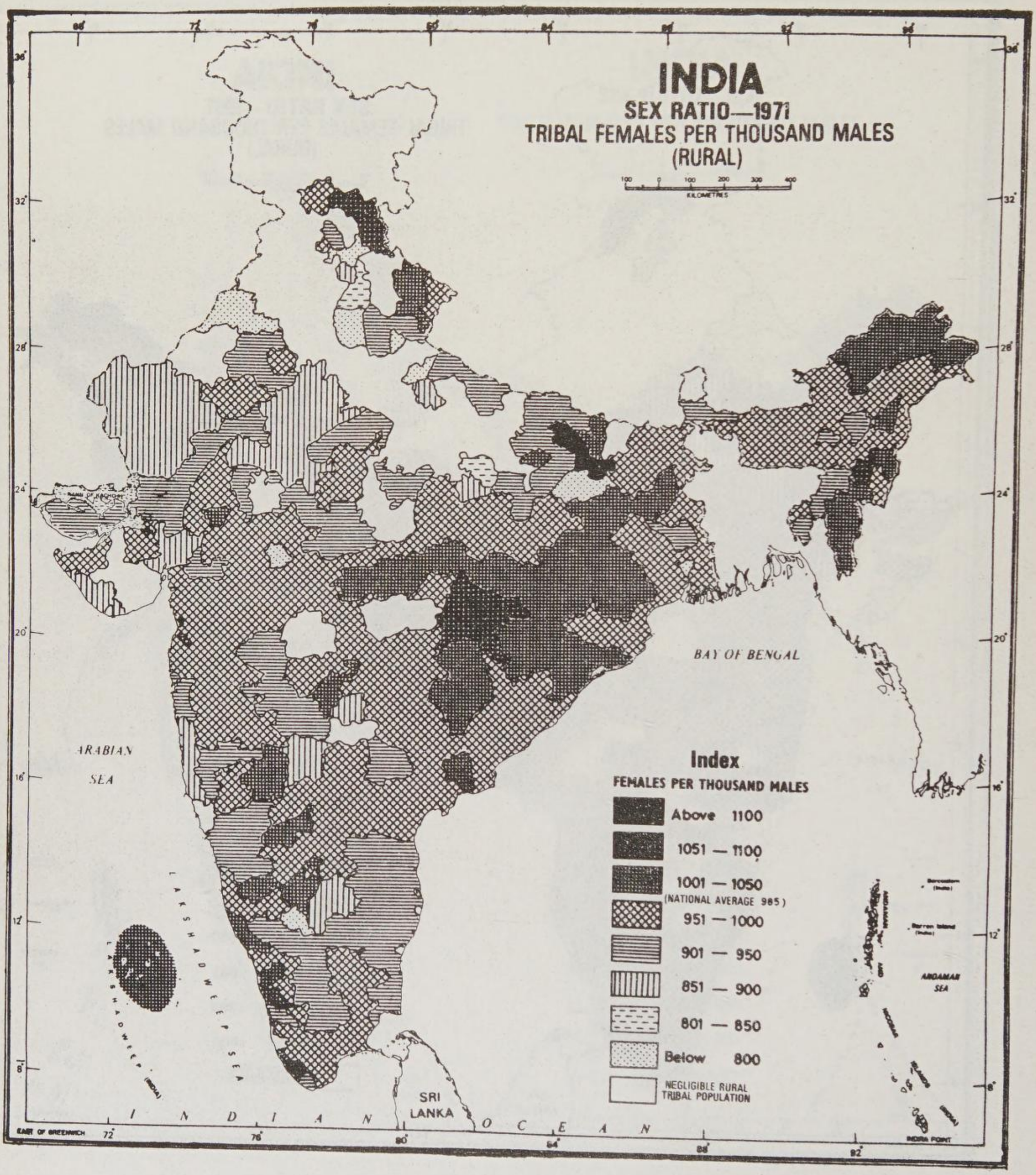

INDIA
SEX RATIO—1971
TRIBAL FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES
(RURAL)
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES
Above 1100
1051 — 1100
1001 — 1050
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 985)
951 — 1000
901 — 950
851 — 900
801 — 850
Below 800
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
INDIA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°

PLATE 65

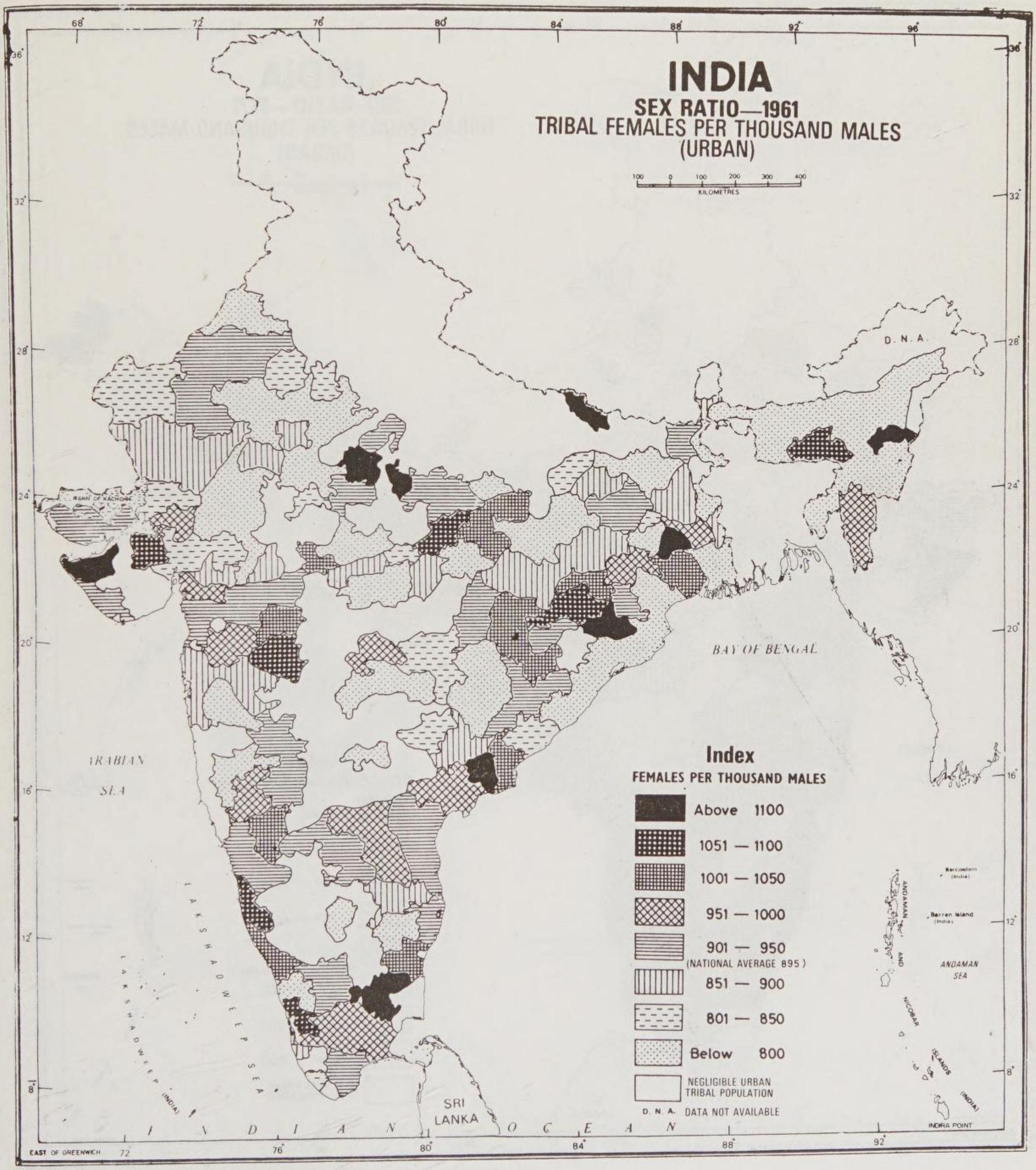

INDIA
SEX RATIO—1961
TRIBAL FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES
(URBAN)
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES
Above 1100
1051 — 1100
1001 — 1050
951 — 1000
901 — 950
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 895)
851 — 900
801 — 850
Below 800
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
D. N. A.
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 66

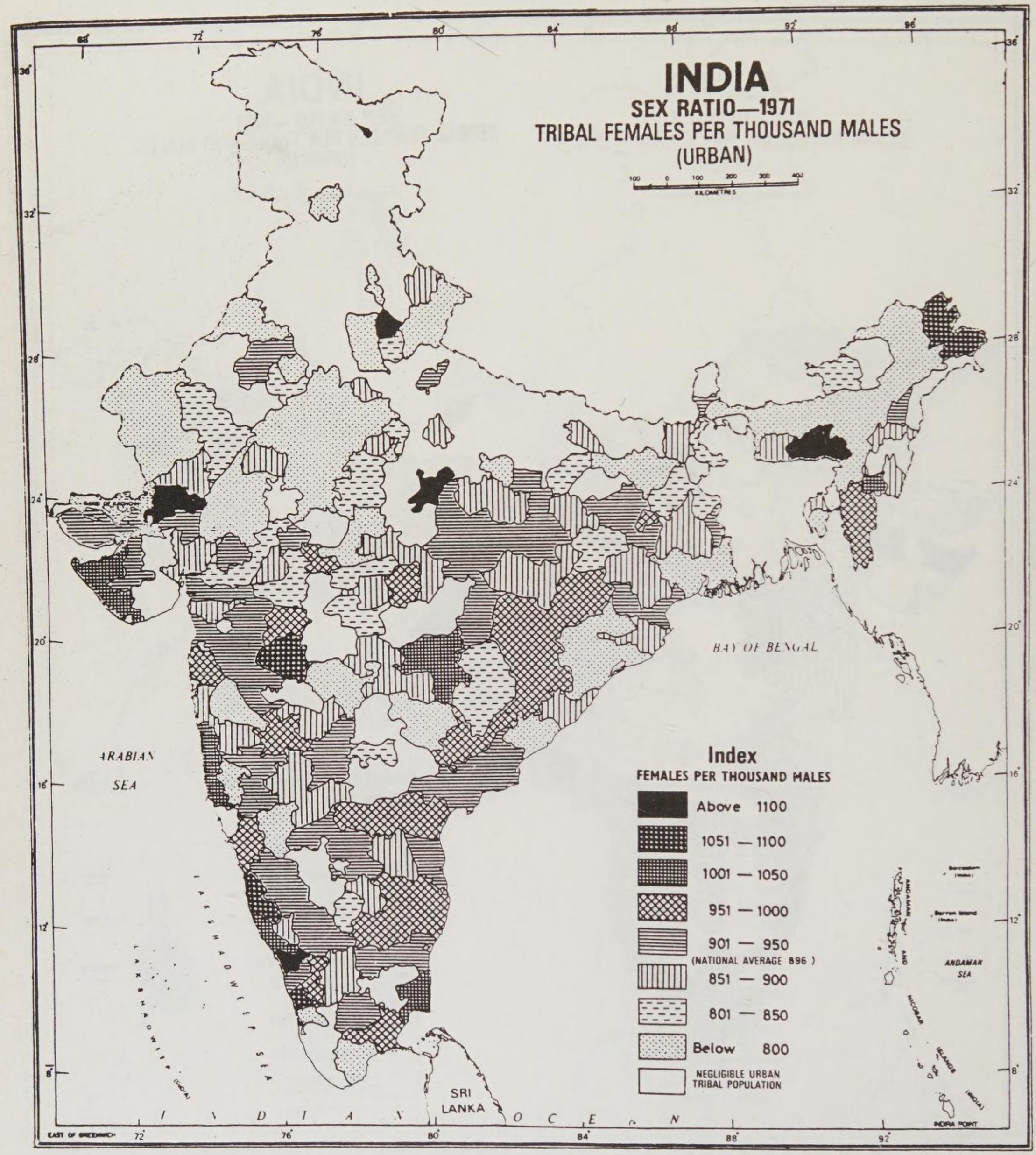

INDIA
SEX RATIO—1971
TRIBAL FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES
(URBAN)
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES
Above 1100
1051 — 1100
1001 — 1050
951 — 1000
901 — 950
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 896)
851 — 900
801 — 850
Below 800
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
NICOBAR ISLANDS
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°

PLATE 67

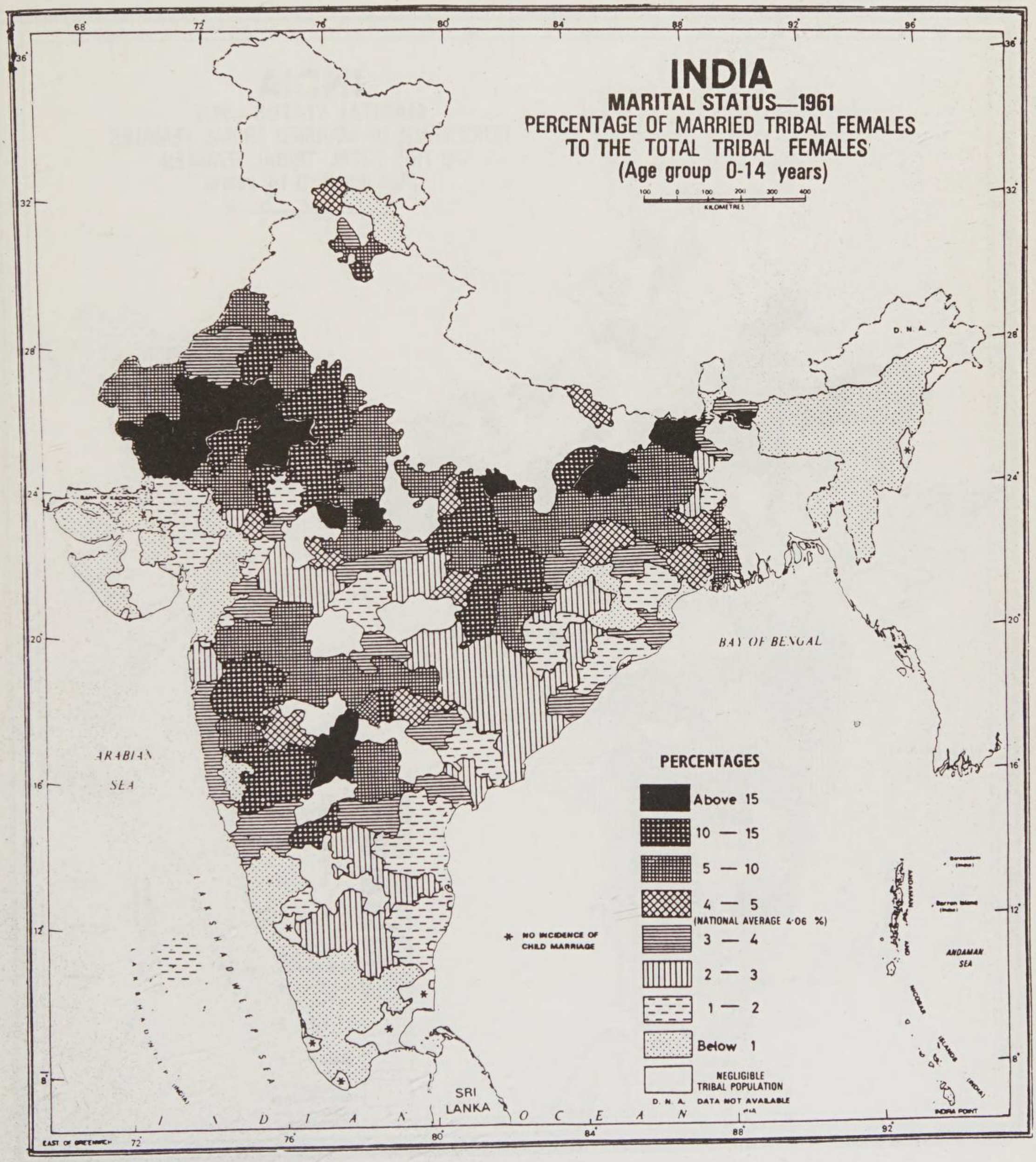

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1961
PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED TRIBAL FEMALES
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL FEMALES
(Age group 0-14 years)
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
EAST OF GREENWICH
INDIRA POINT
PERCENTAGES
Above 15
10 — 15
5 — 10
4 — 5
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 4·06 %)
3 — 4
2 — 3
1 — 2
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
* NO INCIDENCE OF CHILD MARRIAGE

PLATE 68

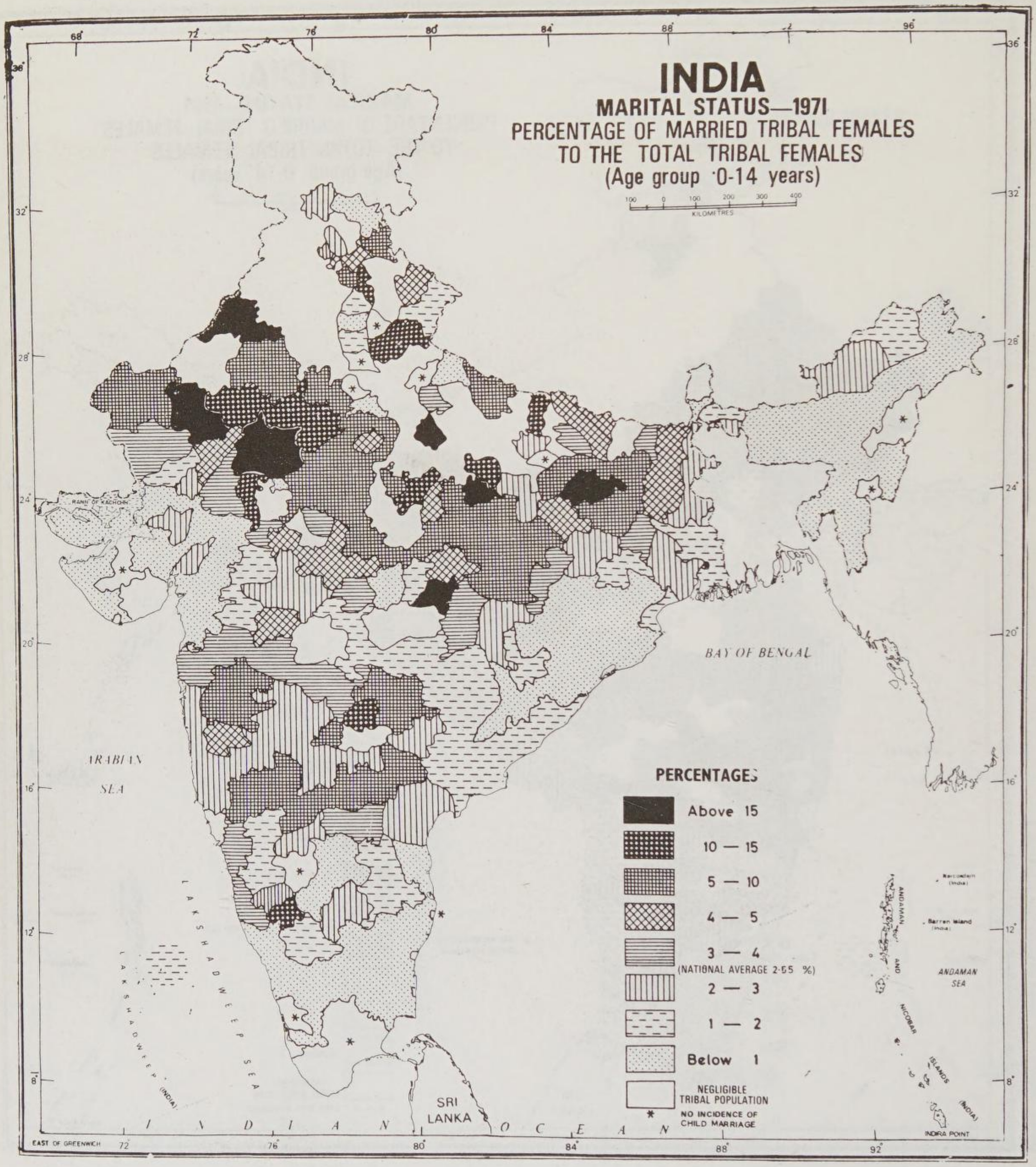

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1971
PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED TRIBAL FEMALES
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL FEMALES
(Age group 0-14 years)
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 15
10 — 15
5 — 10
4 — 5
3 — 4
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 2·55 %)
2 — 3
1 — 2
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
NO INCIDENCE OF CHILD MARRIAGE
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT (INDIA)
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 69

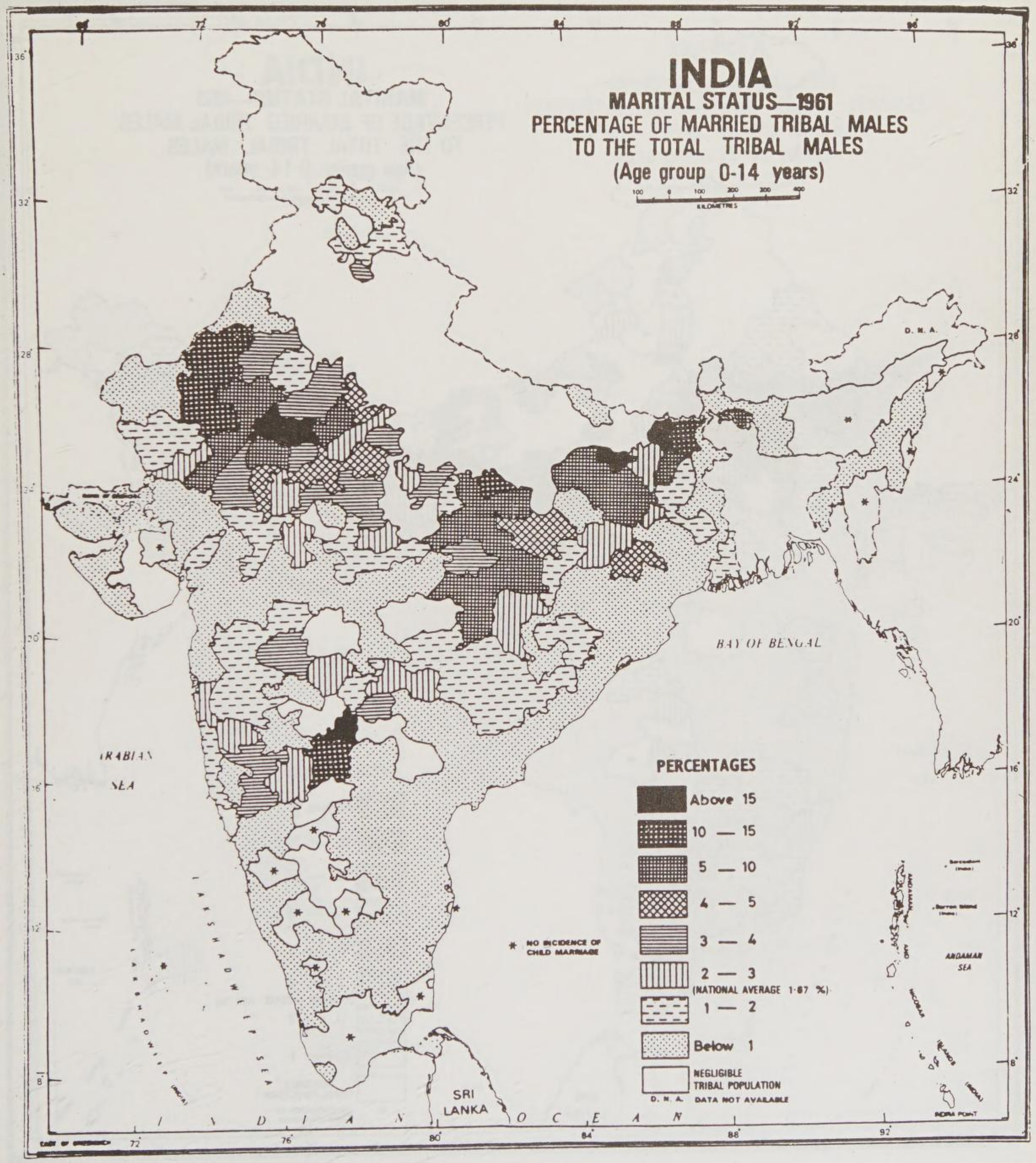

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1961
PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED TRIBAL MALES
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL MALES
(Age group 0-14 years)
KILOMETRES
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
PERCENTAGES
Above 15
10 — 15
5 — 10
4 — 5
3 — 4
2 — 3
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 1·67 %)
1 — 2
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
* NO INCIDENCE OF CHILD MARRIAGE
ANDAMAN
NICOBAR
ISLANDS
(INDIA)
ROSS POINT
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 70

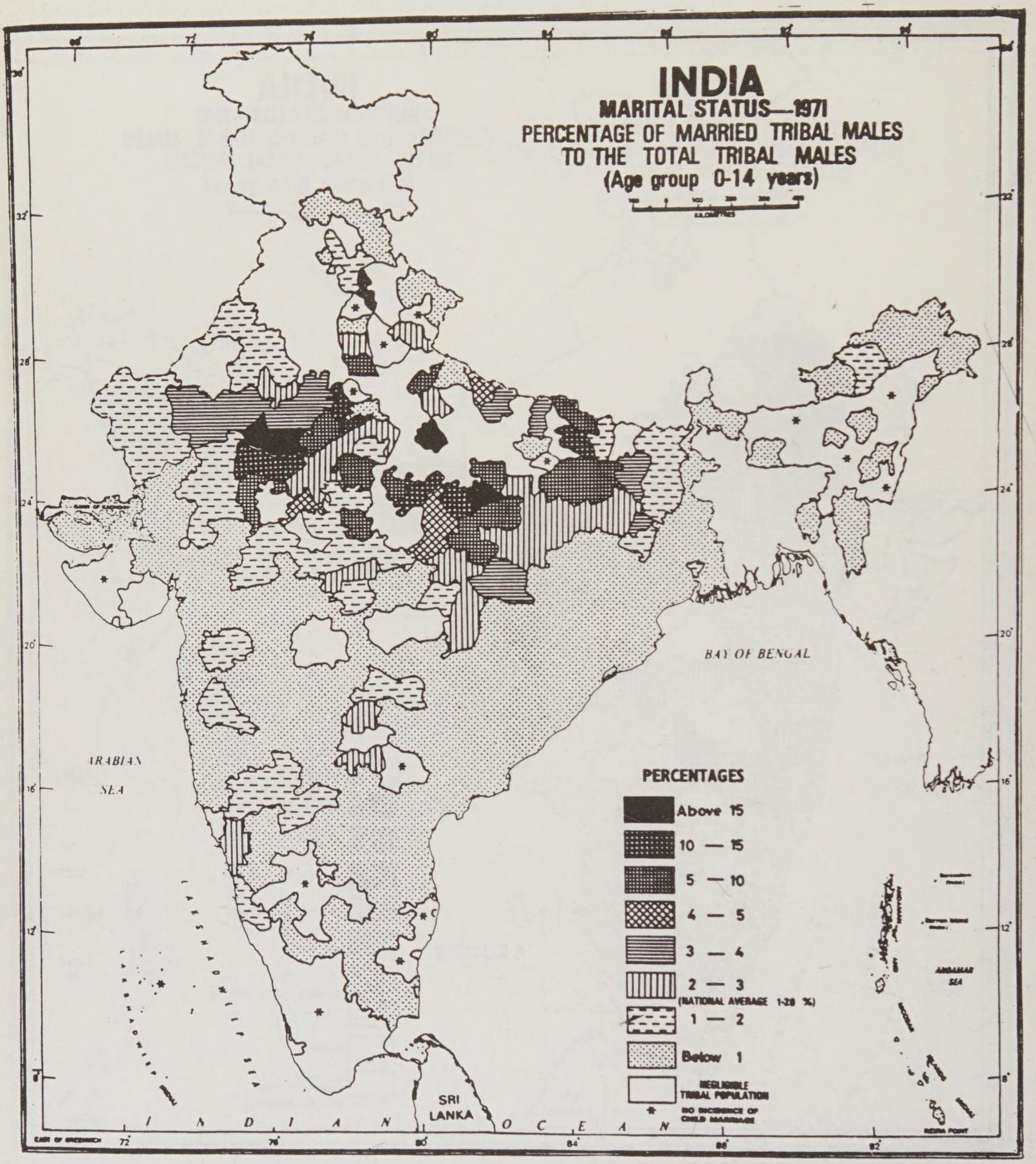

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1971
PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED TRIBAL MALES
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL MALES
(Age group 0-14 years)
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN
SEA
SRI
LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
PERCENTAGES
Above 15
10 — 15
5 — 10
4 — 5
3 — 4
2 — 3
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 1-28 %)
1 — 2
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
NO INCIDENCE OF
CHILD MARRIAGE

PLATE 71

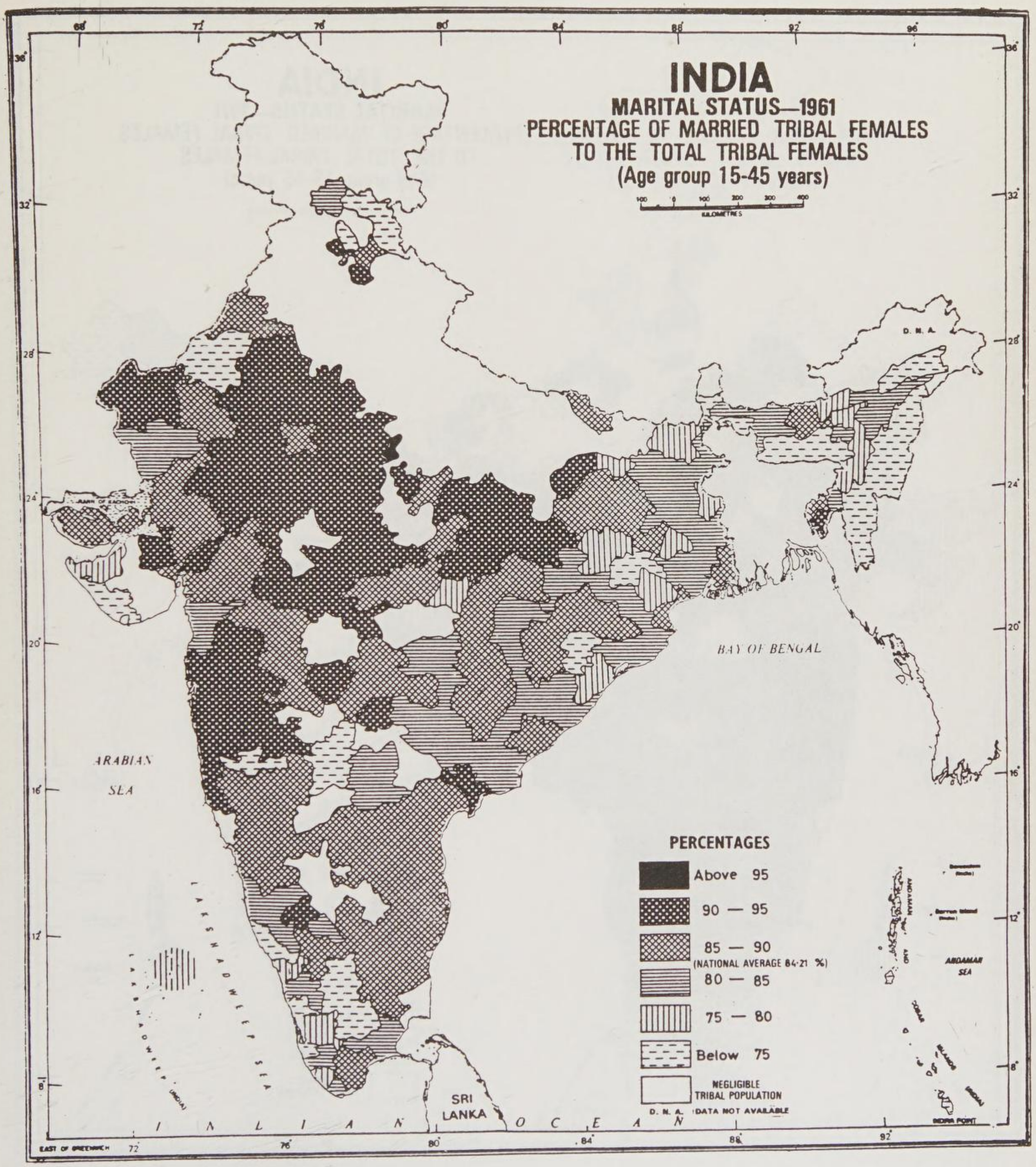

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1961
PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED TRIBAL FEMALES
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL FEMALES
(Age group 15-45 years)
KILOMETRES
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 95
90 — 95
85 — 90
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 84·21 %)
80 — 85
75 — 80
Below 75
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 72

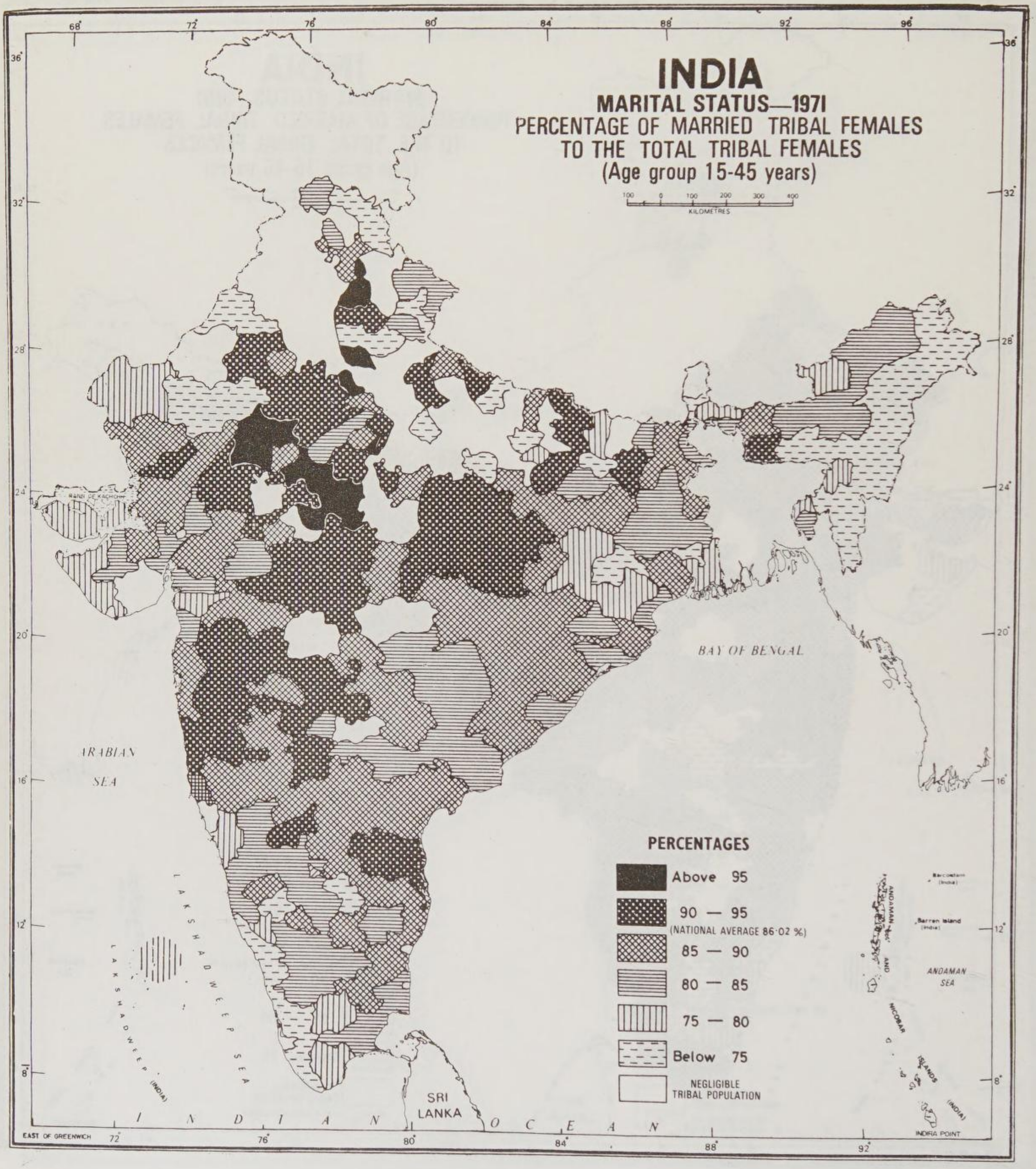

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1971
PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED TRIBAL FEMALES
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL FEMALES
(Age group 15-45 years)
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 95
90 — 95
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 86·02 %)
85 — 90
80 — 85
75 — 80
Below 75
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
Barren Island (India)
INDIA POINT
INDIAN OCEAN
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 73

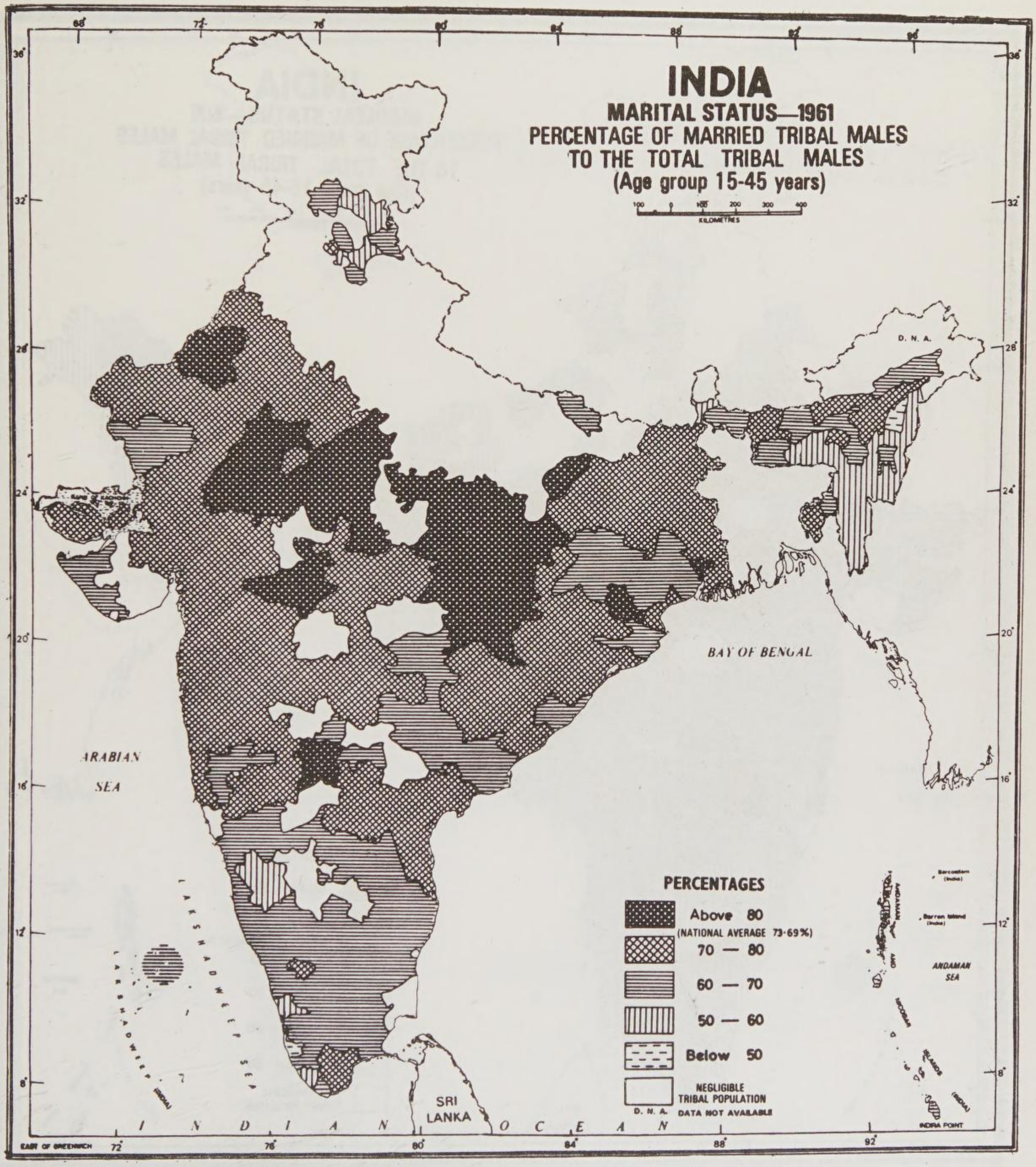

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1961
PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED TRIBAL MALES
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL MALES
(Age group 15-45 years)
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN
SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI
LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN
SEA
INDIRA POINT
PERCENTAGES
Above 80
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 73·69%)
70 — 80
60 — 70
50 — 60
Below 50
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
EAST OF GREENWICH
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 74

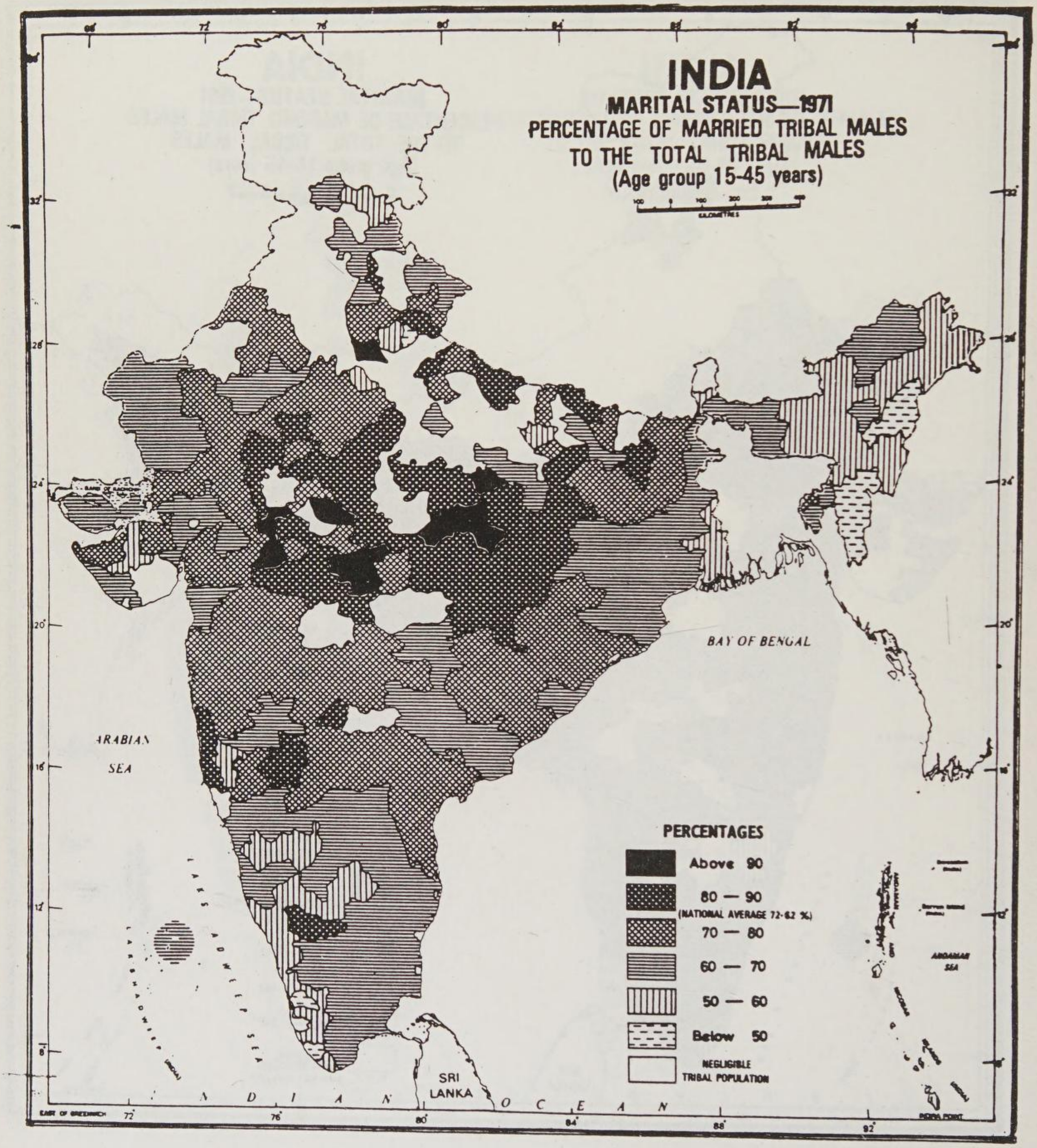

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1971
PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED TRIBAL MALES
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL MALES
(Age group 15-45 years)
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN
SEA
SRI
LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
80 — 90
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 72·62 %)
70 — 80
60 — 70
50 — 60
Below 50
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 75

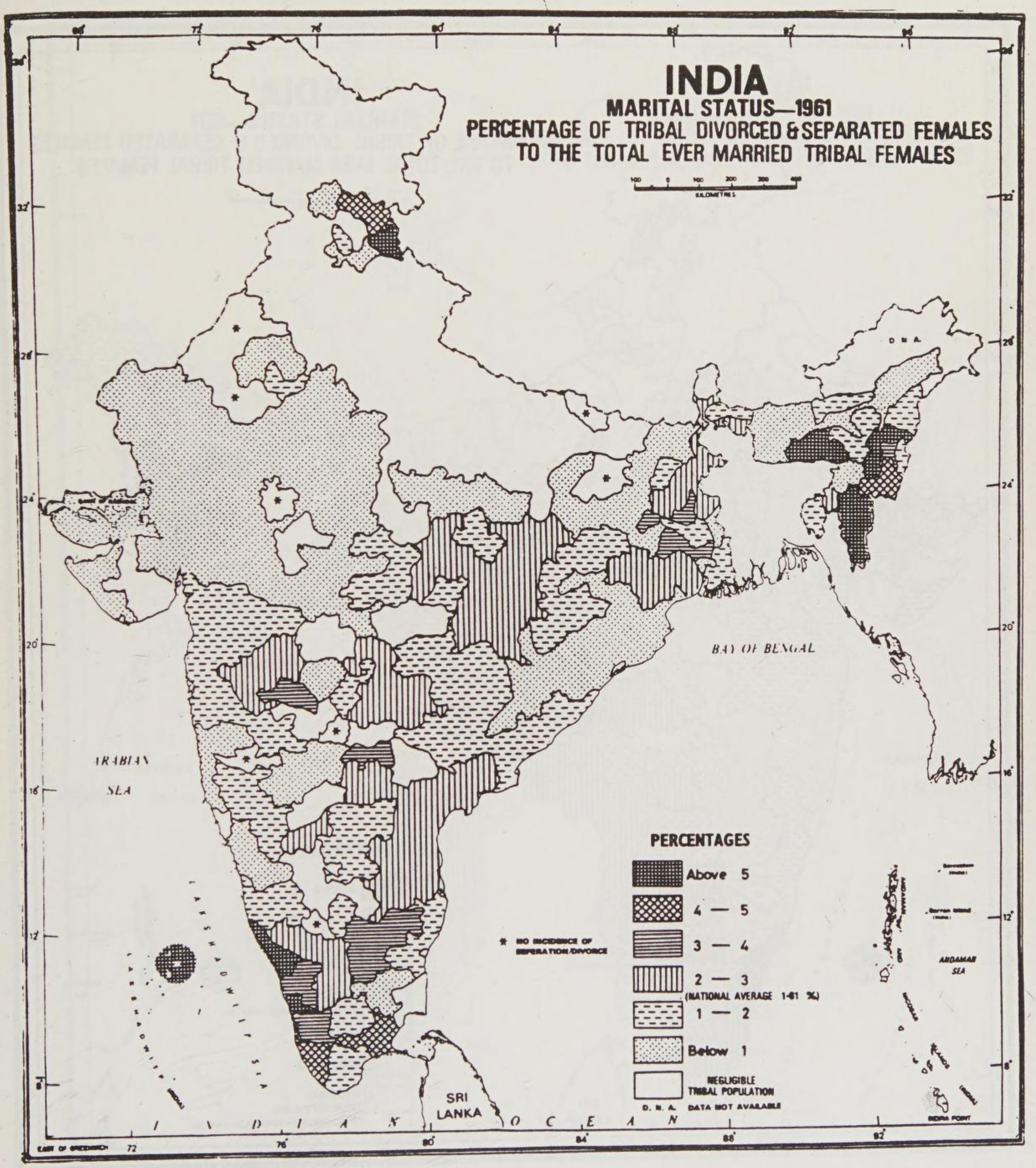

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1961
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL DIVORCED & SEPARATED FEMALES
TO THE TOTAL EVER MARRIED TRIBAL FEMALES
D.N.A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
* NO INCIDENCE OF SEPERATION/DIVORCE
PERCENTAGES
Above 5
4 — 5
3 — 4
2 — 3
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 1-61 %)
1 — 2
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 76

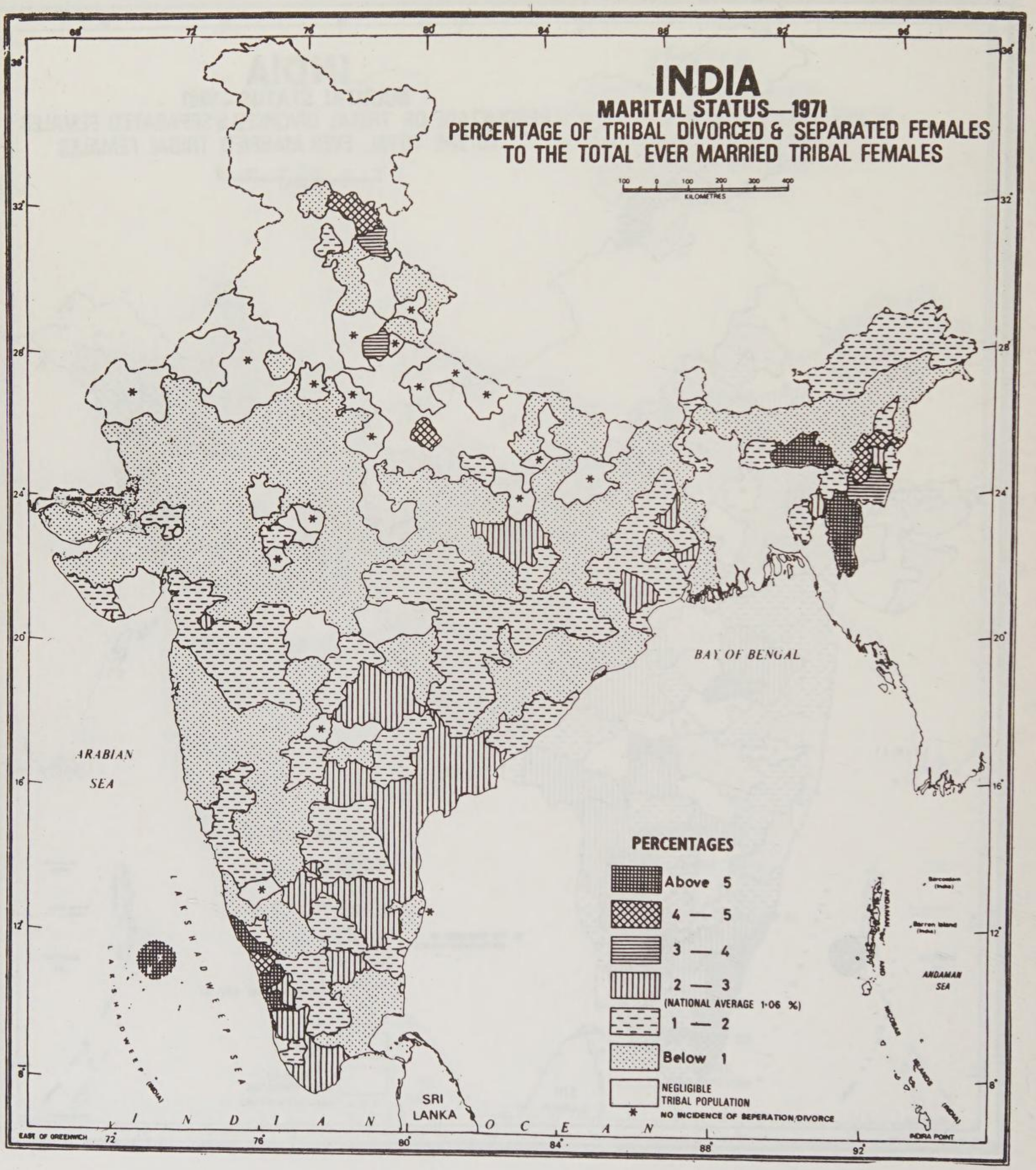

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1971
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL DIVORCED & SEPARATED FEMALES
TO THE TOTAL EVER MARRIED TRIBAL FEMALES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGES
Above 5
4 — 5
3 — 4
2 — 3
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 1·06 %)
1 — 2
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
NO INCIDENCE OF SEPERATION/DIVORCE

PLATE 77

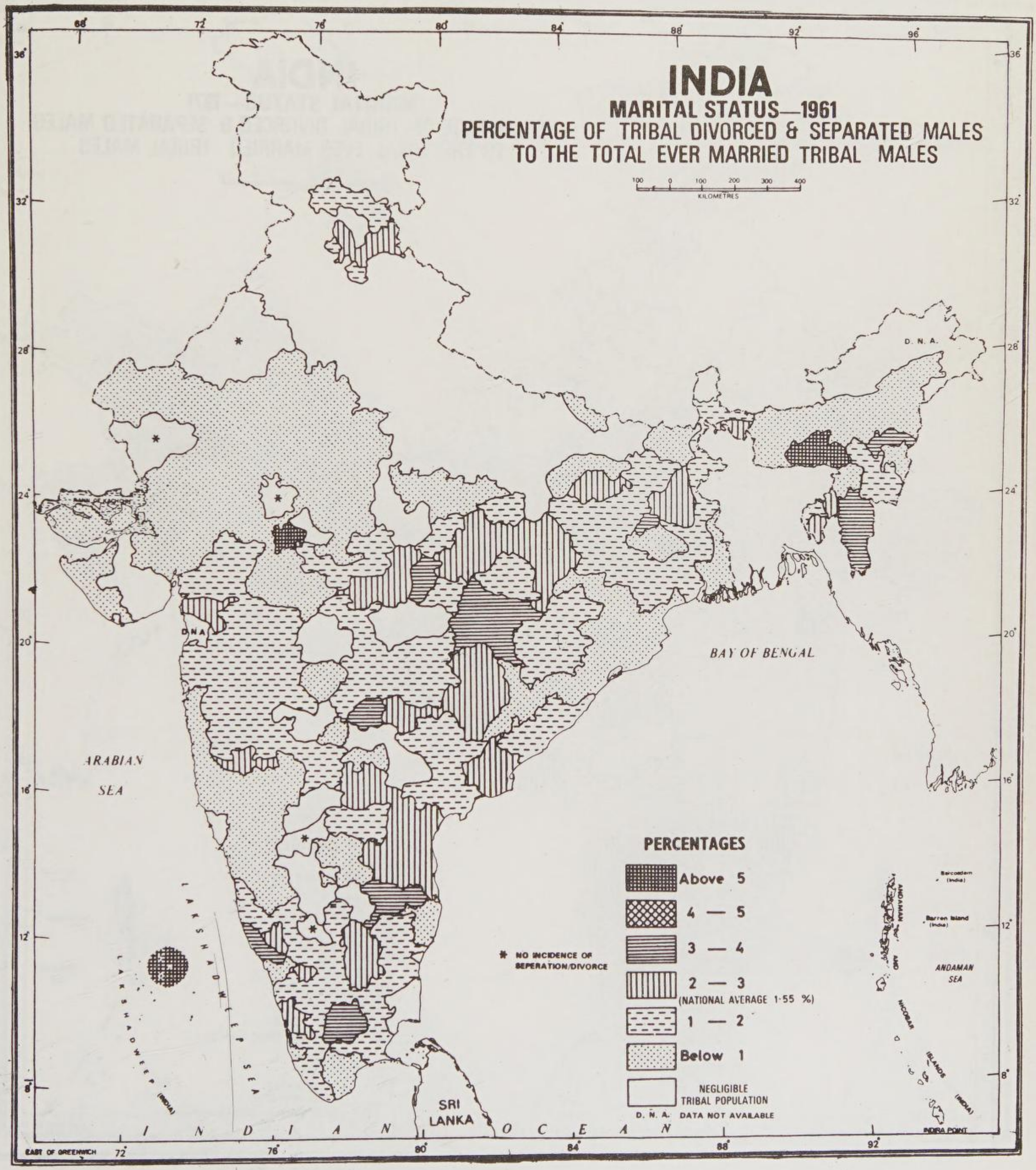

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1961
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL DIVORCED & SEPARATED MALES
TO THE TOTAL EVER MARRIED TRIBAL MALES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
D.N.A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
Barren Island (India)
Barcoodem (India)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR
PERCENTAGES
Above 5
4 — 5
3 — 4
2 — 3
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 1·55 %)
1 — 2
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
* NO INCIDENCE OF SEPERATION/DIVORCE
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 78

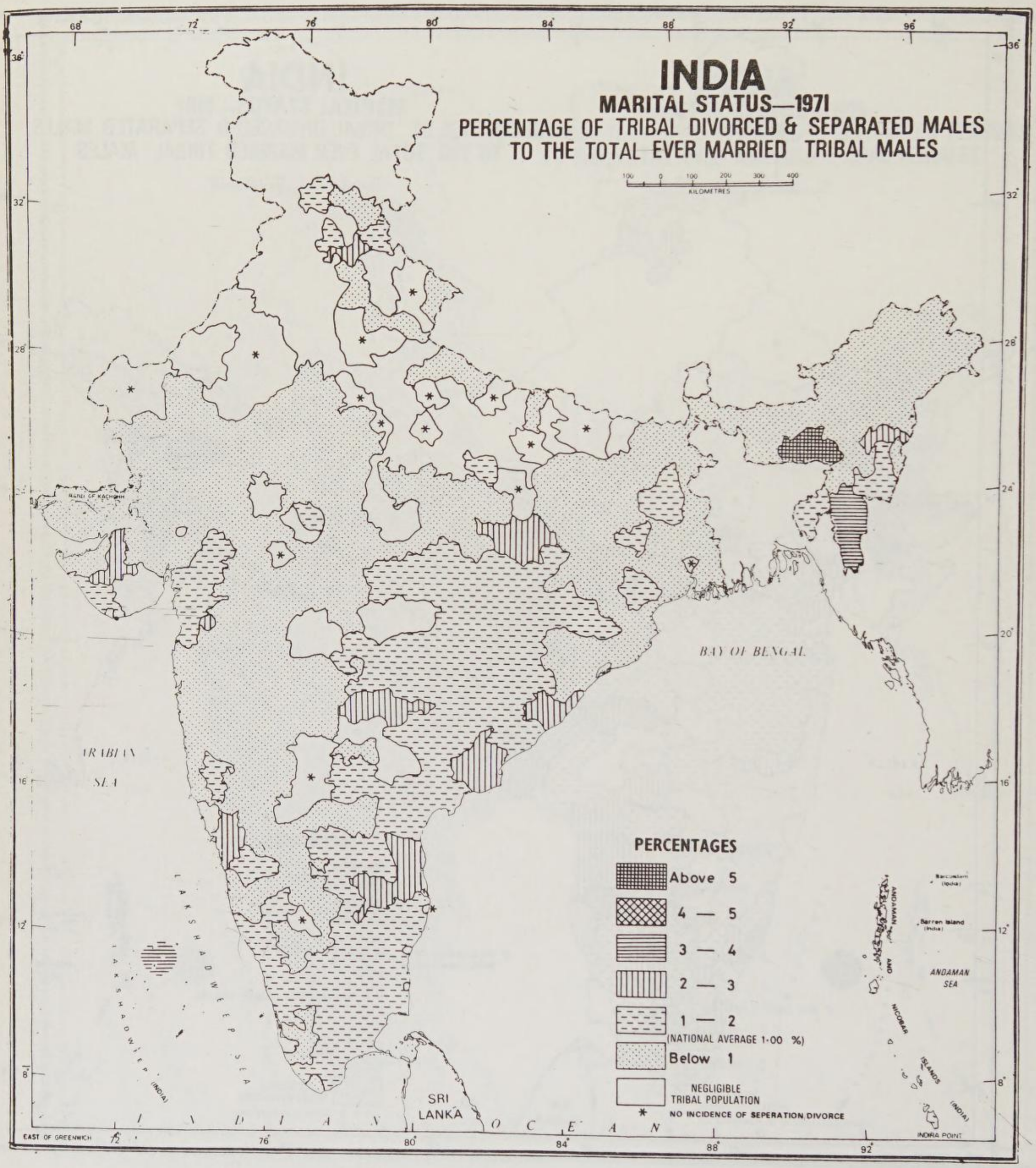

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1971
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL DIVORCED & SEPARATED MALES
TO THE TOTAL EVER MARRIED TRIBAL MALES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
REGION OF KASHMIR
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGES
Above 5
4 — 5
3 — 4
2 — 3
1 — 2
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 1·00 %)
Below 1
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO INCIDENCE OF SEPERATION DIVORCE

PLATE 79

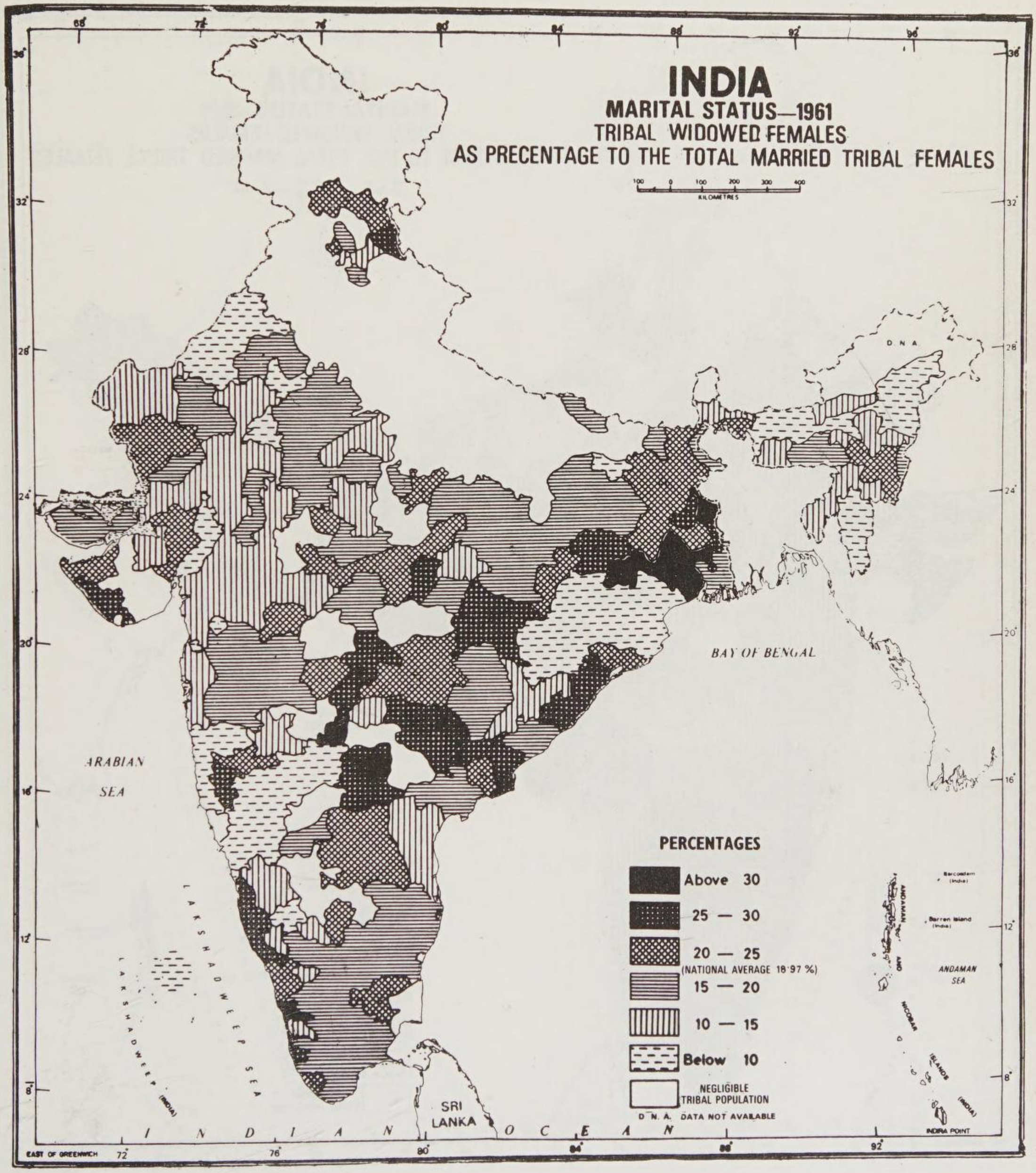

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1961
TRIBAL WIDOWED FEMALES
AS PRECENTAGE TO THE TOTAL MARRIED TRIBAL FEMALES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
D N A
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
Barren Island (India)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIA POINT
I N D I A N O C E A N
PERCENTAGES
Above 30
25 — 30
20 — 25
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 18·97 %)
15 — 20
10 — 15
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D N A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
EAST OF GREENWICH
72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 80

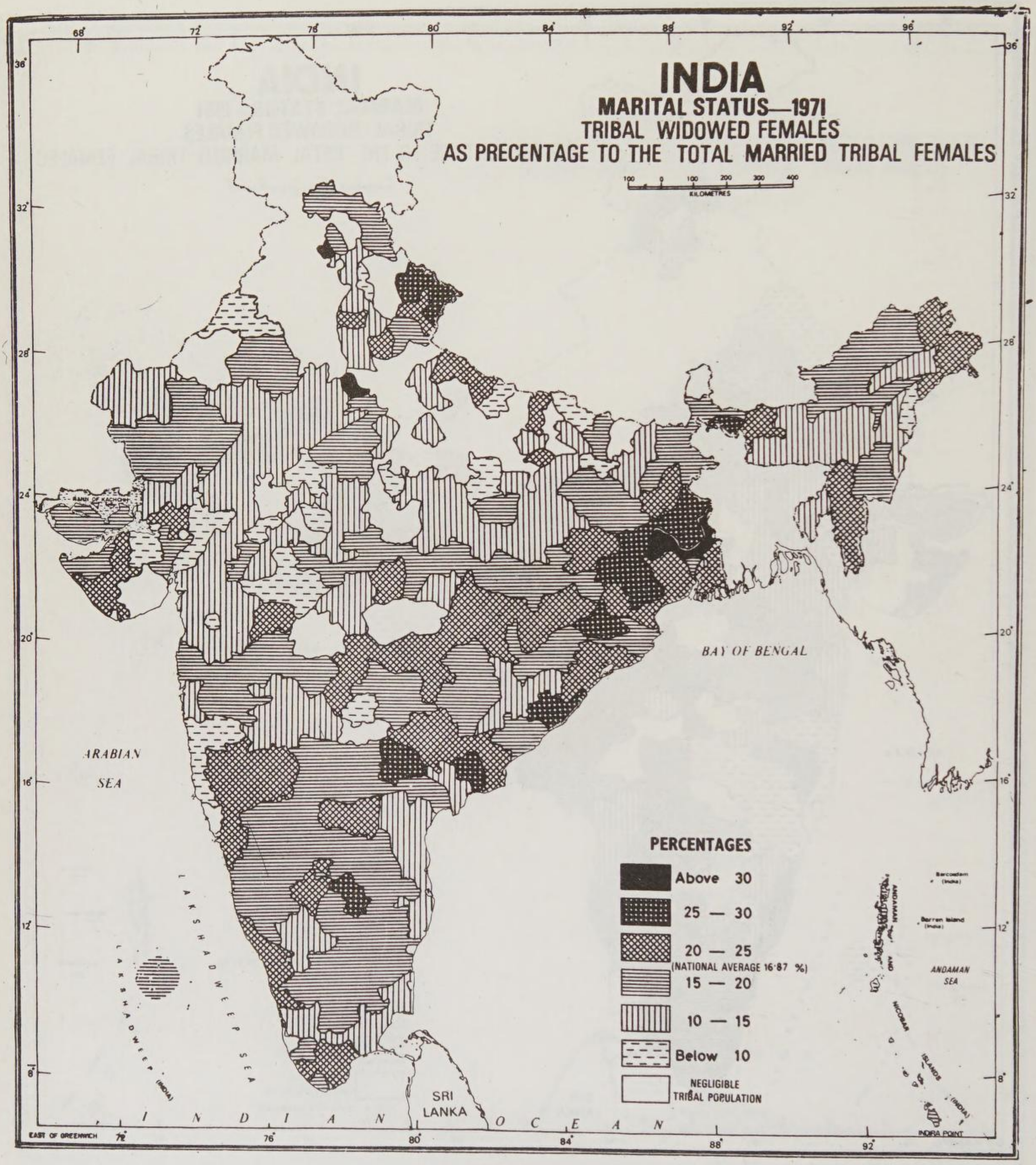

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1971
TRIBAL WIDOWED FEMALES
AS PRECENTAGE TO THE TOTAL MARRIED TRIBAL FEMALES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 30
25 — 30
20 — 25
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 16·87 %)
15 — 20
10 — 15
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
Barcoodam (India)
Barren Island (India)
RANN OF KACHCHH
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 81

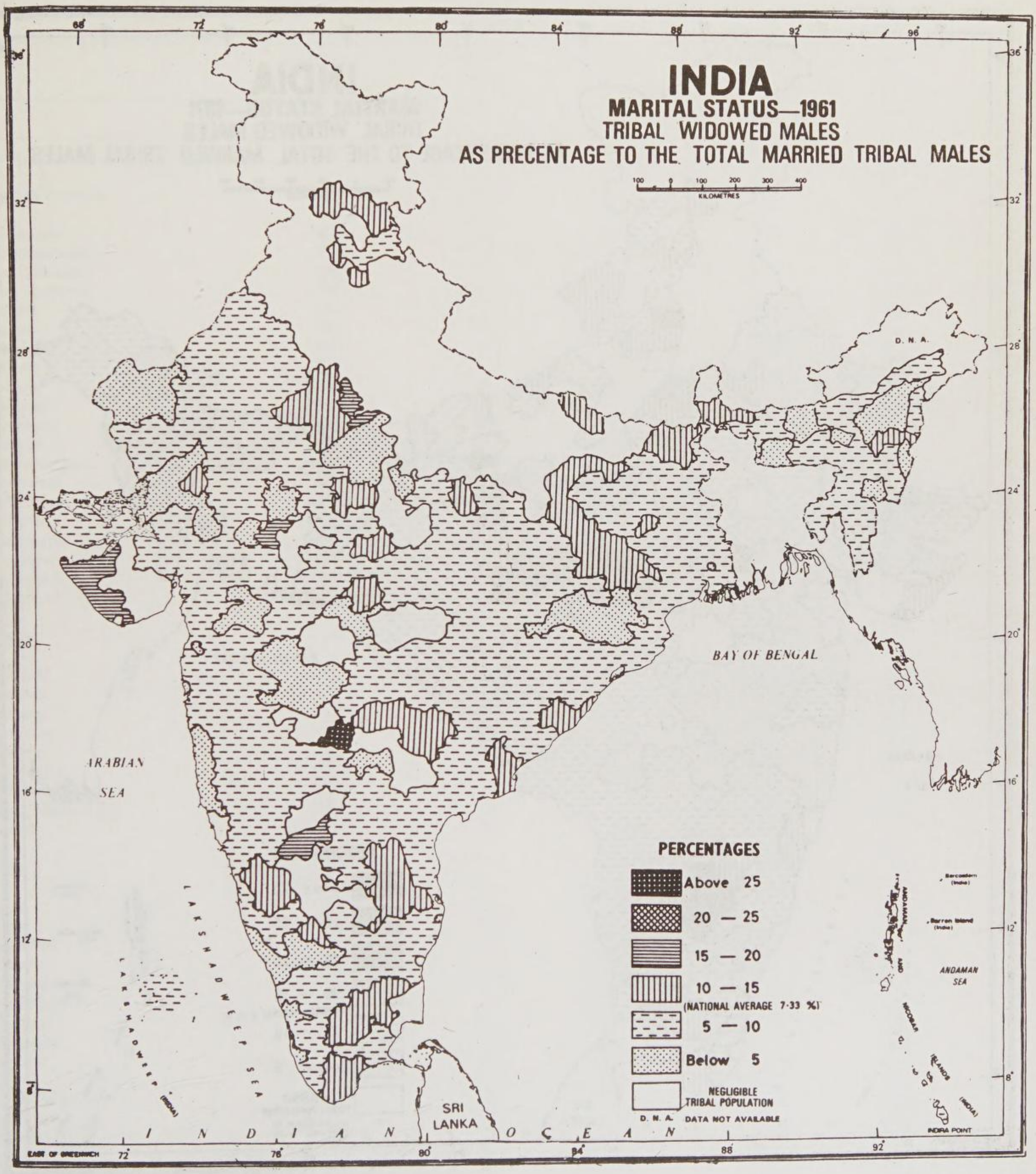

INDIA
MARITAL STATUS—1961
TRIBAL WIDOWED MALES
AS PRECENTAGE TO THE TOTAL MARRIED TRIBAL MALES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
PERCENTAGES
Above 25
20 — 25
15 — 20
10 — 15
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 7·33 %)
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 82

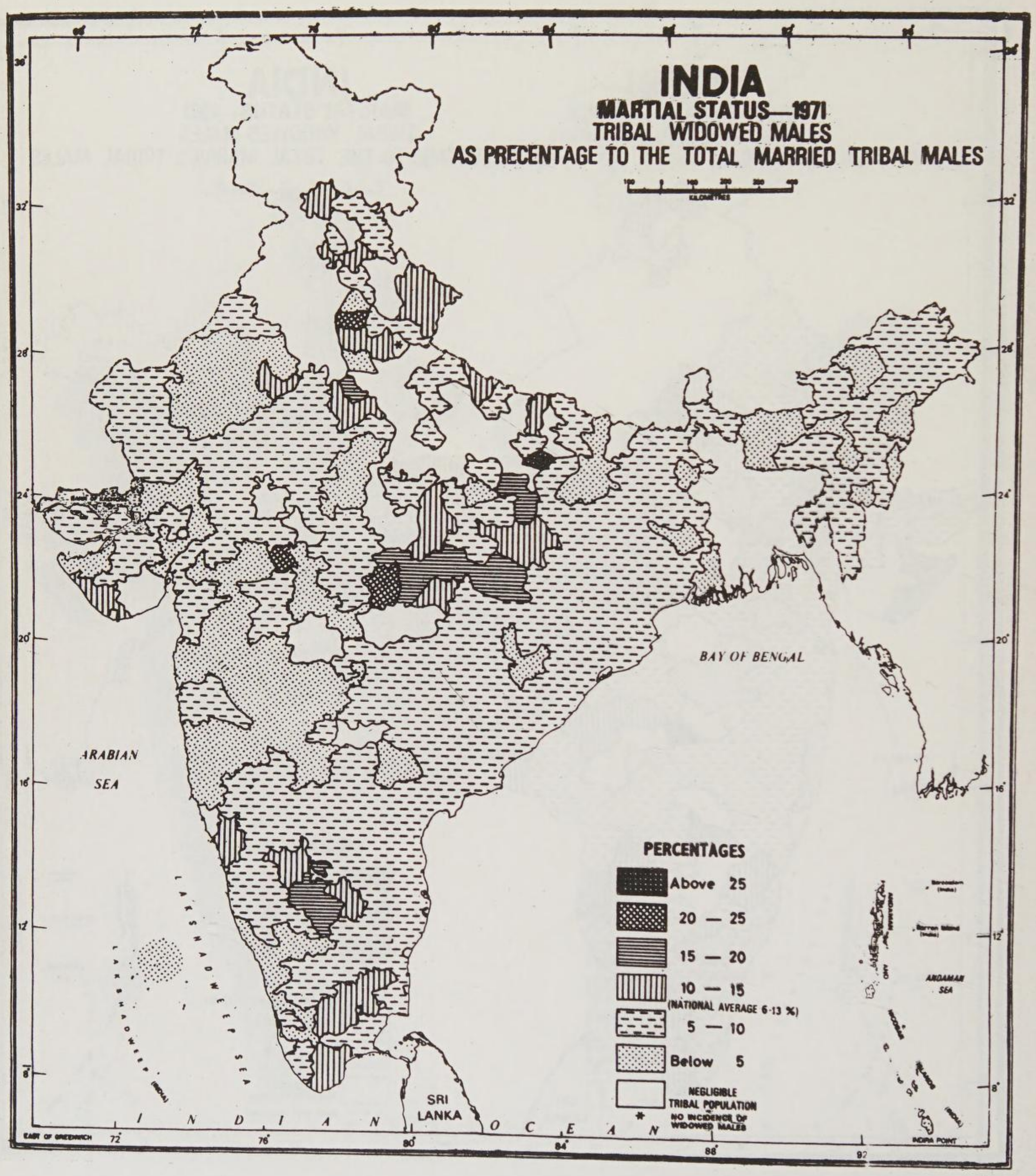

INDIA
MARTIAL STATUS—1971
TRIBAL WIDOWED MALES
AS PRECENTAGE TO THE TOTAL MARRIED TRIBAL MALES
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
PERCENTAGES
Above 25
20 — 25
15 — 20
10 — 15
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 6-13 %)
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
NO INCIDENCE OF WIDOWED MALES
EAST OF GREENWICH
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 83

APPENDIX D.I

SEX RATIO

	1971 Rural	1961 Urban	1971 Rural	1971 Urban	1961 Rural	1961 Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	982	987	985	896	989	895
Andhra Pradesh	973	976	975	926	976	945
Srikakulam	989	988	990	880	988	766
Visakhapatnam	972	975	974	694	976	850
East Godavari	996	997	997	931	996	1,034
West Godavari	998	1,041	1,001	947	1,077	1,265
Krishna	957	954	963	916	953	955
Guntur	955	960	959	935	960	957
Ongole***	963	-	961	974	-	-
Nellore	926	923	923	940	921	933
Chittoor	949	931	945	996	933	889
Cuddapah	919	922	923	857	920	955
Anantapur	959	958	959	949	959	910
Kurnool	960	963	955	988	963	959
Mahbubnagar	1,000	977	1,000	-	997	-
Hyderabad	844	901	980	808	1,091	785
Nizamabad	784	1,019	894	-	1,011	-
Adilabad	994	984	995	900	990	662
Karimnagar	967	1,008	979	733	1,007	-
Warangal	966	991	970	604	993	804
Khammam	997	1,001	997	971	1,002	887
Nalgonda*	901	-	909	-	-	-
Assam	960	918	962	697	935	610
Goalpara	973	942	975	766	944	652
Kamrup	971	947	973	741	949	600
Darrang	966	920	966	748	920	793
Nowgong	967	918	970	298	918	491
Sibsagar	959	840	960	523	953	615
Lakhimpur	953	840	957	665	842	604
Mikir Hills	934	909	935	671	910	621
North Cachar Hills	949	-	951	744	-	-
Cachar	925	952	926	472	970	318
Bihar	1,003	1,014	1,010	859	1,017	884
Patna	799	733	1,290	517	850	690
Gaya	674	970	694	-	1,004	863
Shahabad	920	971	926	812	974	801
Saran*	1,056	-	1,200	856	-	-
Champaran	938	903	940	-	886	1,392
Muzaffarpur*	1,059	-	1,027	-	-	-
Monghyr	986	995	990	577	1,000	488
Bhagalpur	961	959	967	383	966	*140
Saharsa	969	926	972	-	930	-
Purnea	967	988	968	892	988	941
Santal Parganas	1,002	1,001	1,002	806	1,002	882
Palamau	976	1,007	976	868	1,009	778
Hazaribagh	1,008	972	1,014	918	972	915
Ranchi	1,013	1,025	1,023	801	1,031	855
Dhanbad	967	919	968	957	927	820
Singhbhum	1,018	1,050	1,028	880	1,053	959
Gujarat	968	970	973	891	973	896
Jamnagar	1,004	1,029	1,000	1,016	987	1,389
Rajkot*	951	-	1,350	926	1,541	-
Surendranagar	971	943	958	-	931	1,090

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Junagadh	900	924	887	1,035	617	937
Kutch	940	919	943	924	921	903
Banas Kantha	930	933	931	1,291	935	812
Sabar Kantha	993	990	996	632	993	*321
Mahesana	920	984	877	915	1,091	956
Ahmadabad	866	849	880	862	895	815
Kheda	883	898	964	893	908	849
Panch Mahals	963	960	934	905	963	816
Vadodara	935	947	934	840	950	853
Bharuch	971	971	974	910	971	954
Surat	977	985	984	881	990	911
Valsad****	992	-	999	901	-	-
The Dangs	955	928	955	-	927	-
Himachal Pradesh	1,000	983	1,001	642	985	377
Chamba	976	927	978	621	928	287
Kangra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandi	923	933	923	-	941	305
Kulu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lahaul and Spiti	1,068	1,029	1,068	-	1,029	-
Bilaspur	958	910	959	-	912	631
Mahasu	789	777	800	-	719	436
Simla	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sirmaur	871	872	871	-	878	142
Kinnaur	1,078	1,195	1,078	-	1,195	-
Kerala	995	1,006	994	1,006	1,001	1,102
Cannanore	1,007	1,053	1,005	1,030	1,043	1,147
Kozhikode	996	989	992	1,127	988	1,021
Malappuram***	1,027	-	1,030	916	-	-
Palghat	989	979	990	952	982	673
Trichur	1,038	1,017	1,036	1,077	1,011	1,168
Ernakulam	922	965	938	412	956	1,157
Kottayam	966	980	969	-	979	1,000
Alleppey**	-	947	-	-	974	894
Quilon	966	990	966	-	911	-
Trivandrum	1,002	954	1,006	-	957	848
Madhya Pradesh	998	1,003	999	899	1,004	875
Morena	934	950	936	726	949	-
Bhind*	868	-	916	814	-	929
Gwalior	935	969	938	897	971	917
Datia	955	898	961	730	899	-
Shivpuri	954	935	955	844	934	1,160
Guna	964	971	966	813	972	913
Tikamgarh	925	966	925	-	963	1,247
Chhatarpur	940	989	934	1,495	990	909
Panna	978	973	978	943	973	906
Satna	988	964	990	885	964	940
Rewa	965	959	852	851	960	652
Shahdol	985	990	986	950	989	1,004
Sidhi	973	998	973	892	996	1,021
Mandsaur**	-	956	-	-	962	-
Ratlam	984	983	987	840	982	-
Ujjain*	965	-	995	947	-	-
Jhabua	977	964	979	824	966	785
Dhar	982	976	983	899	977	875
Indore*	783	-	672	842	-	-
Dewas	955	970	955	967	968	1,010
Khargone (W.Nimar)	975	982	976	810	983	918
Khandwa (E.Nimar)	975	991	974	-	991	-
Rajgarh	886	1,019	908	-	1,022	-
Vidisha	948	986	950	768	991	-
Sehore	925	1,008	938	713	1,019	763
Raisen	945	972	945	853	973	745
Hoshangabad	970	972	974	850	975	875

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Betul	1,012	1,038	1,013	899	1,039	756
Jabalpur	995	1,017	999	922	1,016	1,152
Narasimhapur	962	1,003	966	865	1,010	830
Mandla	1,013	1,024	1,014	920	1,025	776
Chhindwara	1,029	1,042	1,037	973	1,046	797
Seoni	1,012	1,030	1,013	834	1,031	862
Balaghat	982	1,013	1,000	-	1,013	-
Surguja	984	988	984	934	990	662
Bilaspur	1,012	1,010	1,014	893	1,011	898
Raigarh	1,021	1,027	1,022	873	1,028	894
Durg	1,023	1,034	1,051	911	1,037	928
Raipur	1,051	1,042	1,052	983	1,041	1,027
Bastar	1,010	1,015	1,011	802	1,016	773
Maharashtra	973	978	976	894	981	910
Greater Bombay	814	850	-	813	-	849
Thana	976	974	977	952	977	885
Kolaba	942	938	945	859	939	892
Ratnagiri	906	912	899	1,015	913	-
Nasik	971	964	972	943	963	982
Dhulia	980	984	981	929	985	937
Jalgaon	985	979	984	994	978	1,001
Ahmednagar	984	996	984	900	996	898
Poona	946	965	956	771	991	793
Satara	949	917	961	869	923	-
Sangli	921	766	922	914	789	214
Sholapur	958	961	956	964	963	947
Kolhapur	900	971	914	794	1,030	722
Aurangabad	950	1,005	947	1,090	1,003	1,070
Parbhani	989	992	990	698	992	-
Bhir	943	1,055	943	-	1,055	-
Nanded	1,002	1,031	1,003	730	1,034	639
Osmanabad*	918	-	922	864	-	-
Amravati	967	977	968	802	977	-
Yeotmal	993	1,013	997	887	1,013	977
Wardha	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhandara	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandrapur	974	1003	973	1028	1003	838
Manipur	1,009	1,022	1,012	930	1,028	721
Manipur North	1,013	-	1,013	-	-	-
Manipur West	1,057	-	1,056	-	-	-
Manipur South	1,002	-	1,001	1,018	-	-
Manipur Central	975	-	995	863	-	-
Manipur East	1,011	-	1,010	-	-	-
Meghalaya	996	1,001	988	1,082	999	1,028
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1,012	1,019	999	1,115	1,012	1,077
Garo Hills	972	1,024	975	877	982	638
Mysore	957	953	965	890	953	956
Bangalore	858	865	897	810	903	707
Tumkur*	988	-	1,004	-	-	-
Chitradurga*	995	-	962	-	-	-
Kolar*	869	-	894	851	-	-
Bellary	975	1,009	1,017	942	1,081	948
Mysore	936	954	936	909	954	-
South Kanara	996	1,005	991	1,076	1,003	1,057
Coorg	922	888	922	866	888	-
Hassan	942	757	965	-	756	-
Shimoga	940	997	942	907	999	943
Chikmagalur	1,001	891	1,003	941	890	-
Mandya	803	736	746	933	757	-
Belgaum	980	970	984	938	968	991

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bijapur	991	941	1,018	852	942	923
North Kanara	940	787	924	989	776	921
Dharwar	886	1,002	937	656	997	1,029
Gulbarga	900	912	887	921	904	-
Bidar	915	968	909	925	970	-
Raichur*	926	-	965	857	-	-
Nagaland	973	1,007	976	891	1,011	881
Kohima	950	1,000	956	870	995	1,106
Mokokchung	1,019	1,047	1,024	918	1,065	720
Tuensang	925	977	951	-	976	-
Orissa	1,007	1,016	1,008	958	1,017	945
Sambalpur	1,012	1,025	1,014	967	1,024	1,057
Sundargarh	1,005	1,004	1,007	980	1,003	1,002
Keonjhar	961	1,012	1,006	945	1,014	943
Mayurbhanj	1,004	1,016	1,004	882	1,017	706
Balasore	980	1,020	981	928	1,035	715
Cuttack	974	975	977	862	979	718
Dhenkanal	994	1,009	995	763	1,007	1,170
Baudh Khondmals	1,041	1,052	1,042	782	1,052	-
Bolangir	1,017	1,025	1,017	997	1,026	920
Kalahandi	1,024	1,037	1,024	998	1,036	1,015
Koraput	998	1,001	998	1,000	1,002	912
Ganjam	1,035	1,036	1,036	738	1,041	321
Puri	1,021	1,046	1,034	672	1,053	781
Rajasthan	930	927	933	776	929	802
Ganganagar	896	778	723	655	795	653
Bikaner**	-	919	719	-	538	937
Churu	917	859	911	931	842	913
Jhunjhunu	954	923	961	800	928	821
Alwar	875	892	878	739	893	849
Bharatpur	852	879	855	731	880	793
Sawai Madhopur	864	878	865	745	879	798
Jaipur	879	883	883	789	887	766
Sikar	916	895	921	831	898	830
Ajmer	916	930	945	715	838	792
Tonk	880	875	882	596	875	852
Jaisalmer	846	809	853	781	807	841
Jodhpur	880	893	893	828	884	928
Nagaur	958	940	963	-	957	739
Pali	903	900	906	831	897	861
Barmer	884	865	887	705	865	871
Jalor	890	900	891	865	901	863
Sirohi	934	930	929	886	932	894
Bhilwara	886	886	887	865	886	854
Udaipur	969	960	971	744	963	755
Chittorgarh	938	942	942	594	946	639
Dungarpur	999	979	1,001	752	981	732
Banswara	979	969	997	776	970	709
Bundi	891	898	893	585	899	759
Kota	893	898	900	696	903	719
Jhalawar	903	933	919	768	934	807
Tamil Nadu	951	951	949	960	951	933
Madras	974	1,071	-	974	-	1,071
Chingleput	936	930	927	988	931	916
North Arcot	939	942	939	957	945	660
South arcot	947	978	947	936	974	1,027
Dharmapuri****	940	-	938	996	-	-
Salem	971	959	971	916	959	-
Coimbatore	933	953	935	862	957	911
Nilgiris	977	938	969	996	951	903
Madurai	909	948	903	940	943	963

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tiruchirapalli	954	951	955	-	940	1,031
Thanjavur	984	-	927	1,133	-	-
Ramanathapuram	970	995	991	951	1,066	969
Tirunelveli	853	900	994	733	869	927
Kanyakumari	913	859	917	-	828	-
Tripura	954	955	955	856	956	843
West Tripura	965	-	966	898	-	-
North Tripura	942	-	942	-	-	-
South Tripura	949	-	950	516	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	880	-	890	770	-	-
Chamoli	1,012	-	1,047	870	-	-
Pithoragarh	970	-	976	635	-	-
Almora	979	-	1,047	559	-	-
Naini Tal	901	-	901	753	-	-
Bijnor	987	-	909	1,003	-	-
Moradabad	828	-	940	806	-	-
Rampur	689	-	671	691	-	-
Shahjahanpur	821	-	737	922	-	-
Dehra Dun	836	-	838	591	-	-
Saharanpur	815	-	828	-	-	-
Muzaffarnagar	796	-	794	800	-	-
Meerut	747	-	690	774	-	-
Bulandshahr	733	-	-	731	-	-
Mathura	884	-	-	890	-	-
Agra	846	-	-	546	-	-
Kanpur	823	-	627	863	-	-
Allahabad	793	-	843	709	-	-
Kheri	928	-	928	-	-	-
Hardoi	953	-	891	-	-	-
Bahraich	924	-	921	-	-	-
Gonda	926	-	926	-	-	-
Gorakhpur	906	-	905	-	-	-
Azamgarh	949	-	948	-	-	-
Ghazipur	1,013	-	1,071	-	-	-
Mirzapur	941	-	940	941	-	-
West Bengal	952	969	958	811	975	745
Darjeeling	937	903	937	936	909	852
Jalpaiguri	917	913	917	643	920	325
Cooch Behar	954	908	958	-	913	-
West Dinajpur	956	1,023	957	809	1,076	754
Malda	981	969	981	-	970	-
Murshidabad	970	992	973	814	1,003	459
Nadia	953	964	954	942	967	900
Twenty Four Parganas	941	922	955	745	943	627
Howarh	328	229	986	713	671	669
Calcutta	698	671	-	328	-	228
Hooghly	952	964	954	892	974	648
Burdwan	938	902	941	806	898	998
Birbhum	975	1,001	975	896	1,002	878
Bankura	984	1,013	984	851	997	1,651
Midnapore	971	1,051	974	777	1,051	1,035
Purulia	985	990	985	925	992	623
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	942	930	952	-	929	-
Arunachal Pradesh	1,007	1,013	1,009	765	1,013	-
Kameng	984	-	984	838	-	-
Subansiri	1,015	-	1,015	-	-	-
Siang	1,018	-	1,027	720	-	-
Lohit	1,018	-	1,017	1,076	-	-
Tirap	996	-	995	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,015	971	1,014	-	971	-
Goa, Daman & Diu*	995	-	1,018	924	-	-
Daman	1,015	-	1,034	947	-	-
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,021	1,040	1,071	-	1,040	-
Mizoram	1,021	1,026	1,023	998	1,077	988

* Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1961 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1971.
** Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1971 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1961.
*** Districts having tribal population below 500 persons for both 1961 and 1971..
**** Districts newly formed in 1971 having tribal population of above 500 persons.

APPENDIX D.II

MARITAL STATUS: PART I

State/District/ Union Territory	Percentage of married tribal males 0-14 years		Percentage of married tribal females 0-14		males 15-45 years		Percentage of married tribal females 15-45 years		Percentage of married tribal years	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
India	1.28	1.87	2.55	4.06	72.67	73.69	84.12	84.21		
Andhra Pradesh	0.32	0.60	1.92	2.87	70.10	70.31	86.02	85.46		
Srikakulam	0.21	0.71	1.14	3.08	65.72	68.20	82.14	81.14		
Visakhapatnam	0.25	0.52	1.01	2.03	71.10	71.62	85.97	86.16		
East Godavari	0.24	0.42	1.97	2.29	65.55	65.96	82.09	81.21		
West Godavari	0.13	0.64	1.17	1.76	68.34	65.29	81.54	84.47		
Krishna	0.09	0.66	1.74	2.14	72.58	73.69	89.27	90.68		
Guntur	0.22	0.23	2.04	3.17	73.87	74.28	89.82	87.60		
Ongole***	0.17	-	2.58	-	74.37	-	89.61	88.87		
Nellore	0.10	0.14	0.88	1.73	74.16	70.90	90.05	89.04		
Chittoor	0.09	0.24	1.09	2.36	69.39	67.84	89.89	89.17		
Cuddapah	0.07	0.22	1.40	1.91	68.48	67.88	90.86	87.17		
Anantapur	0.21	0.15	0.95	2.17	67.57	67.93	88.98	89.53		
Kurnool	0.70	0.24	3.06	3.97	69.38	70.75	88.30	83.24		
Mahbubnagar	0.56	0.70	7.20	8.91	75.51	77.30	88.15	82.67		
Hyderabad	2.38	0.26	2.88	7.96	71.80	66.78	82.40	93.87		
Nizamabad	2.99	3.82	11.02	13.59	74.03	75.58	91.49	88.09		
Adilabad	1.27	2.31	6.33	7.27	76.05	76.43	88.90	83.57		
Karimnagar	0.76	0.52	5.53	4.45	66.20	66.15	87.46	84.31		
Warangal	0.24	0.41	2.67	3.17	68.65	68.07	86.01	83.37		
Khammam	0.11	0.28	1.00	1.65	67.09	68.21	81.78	-		
Nalgonda*	-	-	6.93	-	72.12	-	84.40	-		
Assam	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.26	57.11	69.56	79.35	80.12		
Goalpara	-	-	0.08	0.16	62.06	74.63	85.36	81.82		
Kamrup	-	0.03	0.08	0.07	55.90	69.63	82.69	85.46		
Darrang	-	-	0.08	0.77	58.92	71.31	81.28	84.77		
Nowgong	-	-	0.06	0.08	57.30	60.77	82.17	77.78		
Sibsagar	-	-	0.02	0.41	50.80	70.48	69.92	81.76		
Lakhimpur	-	-	0.04	0.15	53.78	61.86	71.93	68.28		
Mikir Hills	0.05	-	0.06	0.35	60.12	75.13	81.59	83.37		
North Cachar Hills	-	-	0.09	0.17	53.39	63.73	73.19	75.19		
Cachar	-	0.07	0.03	0.32	53.71	50.40	77.69	78.77		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	1.28	3.94	3.10	5.81	71.02	71.01	80.25	78.29
Patna	7.71	17.57	8.38	15.66	67.83	70.47	72.20	76.88
Gaya	6.75	8.51	15.37	18.03	78.98	78.36	84.19	89.05
Shahabad	6.62	9.26	7.91	10.45	84.67	84.30	93.96	92.37
Saran*	11.56	-	3.52	-	69.86	-	91.04	-
Champaran	6.46	0.91	4.39	4.70	89.59	61.32	94.40	85.34
Muzaffarpur*	1.64	-	4.83	-	73.81	-	79.89	-
Monghyr	3.48	2.40	7.58	5.20	80.16	76.97	90.37	84.23
Bhagalpur	1.57	5.35	4.55	8.50	73.73	79.45	87.76	84.92
Saharsa	1.14	19.28	3.78	28.05	71.61	71.53	82.49	78.99
Purnea	1.51	15.86	4.42	26.05	72.74	75.96	85.79	76.86
Santal Parganas	1.34	1.64	4.36	5.65	74.04	74.41	82.84	82.17
Palamau	2.97	0.89	4.38	7.51	85.38	79.05	89.88	87.86
Hazaribagh	2.67	8.20	5.20	9.33	79.85	78.73	86.96	87.38
Ranchi	0.87	2.59	2.08	4.37	68.04	69.73	78.64	79.27
Dhanbad	3.11	2.83	3.60	5.89	78.77	73.09	83.34	81.00
Singhbhum	0.14	4.22	1.38	3.26	62.20	62.56	72.54	67.44
Gujarat	0.32	0.29	0.35	0.65	69.64	72.66	82.79	86.34
Jamnagar	-	0.13	0.39	0.67	76.91	64.56	77.53	79.33
Rajkot*	-	-	-	-	57.14	-	82.00	-
Surendranagar	0.16	-	0.57	1.05	77.17	78.24	86.23	92.78
Junagadh	-	0.65	0.43	0.46	62.42	60.45	79.04	79.42
Kutch	0.05	0.21	0.11	0.55	61.19	70.62	78.76	87.33
Banas Kantha	0.34	0.61	0.26	1.52	73.52	72.66	86.74	88.82
Sabar Kantha	1.81	0.39	0.16	0.52	67.75	75.79	81.08	87.96
Mahesana	0.63	0.88	2.00	1.70	69.13	74.11	85.33	88.02
Ahmedabad	0.32	0.42	0.38	1.32	65.33	71.27	83.63	86.57
Kheda	0.87	1.35	2.31	1.80	72.57	76.37	89.42	90.81
Panch Mahals	0.34	0.43	0.55	0.92	69.94	72.70	85.32	88.72
Vadodara	0.51	0.21	0.41	0.65	70.31	73.38	85.40	88.13
Bharoch	0.11	0.27	0.22	0.53	70.09	72.47	84.57	87.75
Surat	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.47	68.98	71.95	79.07	83.91
Valsad****	0.21	-	0.39	-	69.88	-	81.52	-
The Dangs	0.33	0.41	0.94	17.1	73.38	78.39	85.76	91.24
Himachal Pradesh	0.77	1.11	3.79	3.43	64.05	62.72	74.57	72.95
Chamba	0.86	1.09	2.91	4.30	63.91	60.74	81.97	83.30
Mandi	1.24	0.28	2.94	3.91	67.88	66.13	81.58	39.22
Lahaul & Spiti	0.30	0.64	0.12	0.48	56.59	57.91	55.45	55.82
Bilaspur	0.96	1.42	8.70	7.51	67.91	72.70	86.47	92.81
Mahasu	1.17	1.10	4.82	7.06	60.14	54.94	88.85	86.63
Sirmaur	1.80	3.09	6.17	12.31	65.00	64.82	89.07	91.31
Kinnaur	0.49	1.30	6.64	0.15	67.61	67.05	65.43	56.04
Kerala	-	0.08	0.10	0.47	55.41	62.67	70.33	77.38
Cannanore	-	0.05	0.13	0.44	52.43	60.14	68.82	74.65
Kozhikode	-	0.09	0.06	0.66	58.45	64.98	73.71	79.87
Malappuram***	-	-	0.69	-	56.83	-	70.28	-
Palghat	-	0.10	0.06	0.57	63.52	66.56	78.75	81.65
Trichur	-	0.08	-	0.18	50.27	56.07	62.31	68.88
Ernakulam	-	0.04	-	0.04	49.22	60.72	63.65	75.58
Kottayam	-	-	0.14	0.38	56.84	65.04	66.13	77.50
Alleppey**	-	-	-	-	-	49.04	-	66.38
Quilon	-	-	-	0.12	55.44	66.38	68.35	80.02
Trivandrum	-	0.31	-	0.18	44.56	54.83	61.56	76.77
Madhya Pradesh	2.85	2.97	4.42	5.82	85.01	79.91	90.22	88.94
Morena	2.14	2.38	8.51	6.77	72.65	84.46	84.11	93.46
Bhind*	2.33	-	8.99	-	87.16	-	93.58	-
Gwalior	1.43	3.11	4.08	6.04	86.46	85.38	92.27	93.71
Datia	1.49	3.97	8.26	10.69	87.13	84.70	96.79	95.28
Shivpuri	3.44	4.32	6.63	8.87	86.62	87.89	94.97	93.20
Guna	1.79	3.07	6.17	8.58	87.51	81.29	95.65	93.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tikamgarh	7.21	2.79	7.79	7.55	83.99	87.70	91.12	91.89
Chhatarpur	14.84	3.85	11.67	7.12	81.36	83.07	85.17	88.71
Panna	4.19	1.88	4.27	4.59	86.77	81.78	93.28	91.43
Satna	11.62	8.76	9.64	11.84	88.99	81.92	93.93	90.36
Rewa	28.22	13.82	16.14	20.30	91.92	88.36	90.76	91.94
Shahdol	9.05	7.80	8.63	10.69	93.20	85.39	92.95	92.41
Sidhi	8.23	6.85	9.35	9.91	85.44	84.26	94.02	92.34
Mandsaur**	-	2.56	-	1.74	-	88.55	-	92.80
Ratlam	1.73	1.29	3.48	3.59	90.04	78.18	92.08	92.40
Ujjain*	1.08	-	4.44	-	83.10	-	86.86	-
Jhabua	1.27	1.01	1.27	1.57	78.64	73.55	84.16	88.07
Dhar	1.66	0.77	1.36	2.95	95.81	78.70	84.16	88.07
Indore*	0.90	-	2.41	-	72.57	-	91.15	-
Dewas	1.30	0.43	4.82	4.71	85.90	80.38	91.22	91.75
Khargone (W. Nimar)	0.88	0.55	2.37	2.60	85.82	80.38	90.68	91.57
Khandwa (E. Nimar)	0.48	0.44	2.16	2.61	85.47	82.07	94.51	93.77
Rajgarh	1.88	0.54	3.30	1.03	91.27	88.46	96.92	90.84
Vidisha	5.71	3.04	7.50	15.04	83.31	88.34	95.05	90.90
Sehore	1.86	1.07	4.80	6.85	78.06	78.97	93.94	92.65
Raisen	1.93	2.41	7.25	9.98	83.30	80.21	93.64	93.14
Hoshangabad	2.26	1.56	4.78	3.81	92.79	76.09	94.64	90.28
Betul	1.78	0.62	3.50	1.50	90.48	76.10	91.29	86.01
Jabalpur	4.74	5.06	7.38	10.31	90.24	81.87	94.59	85.95
Narasimhapur	1.37	1.10	5.47	3.69	85.38	77.47	89.37	91.72
Mandla	2.49	3.58	4.94	6.89	84.70	82.41	92.88	91.22
Chhindwara	0.22	0.36	0.77	2.05	76.92	75.83	89.31	88.66
Seoni	0.32	0.75	1.35	2.81	81.39	75.21	91.81	89.03
Balaghat	1.71	5.84	20.20	4.09	88.62	81.09	89.85	77.65
Sarguja	2.60	4.01	6.43	7.93	87.60	81.08	92.31	90.18
Bilaspur	3.05	5.99	6.48	13.70	87.61	84.74	93.26	88.00
Raigarh	0.90	1.69	3.78	3.09	82.37	77.23	86.33	48.93
Durg	2.11	5.83	3.26	11.79	86.86	83.48	89.95	88.73
Raipur	0.95	2.05	2.68	5.52	81.07	81.25	87.56	84.19
Bastar	0.79	1.05	1.42	2.62	78.09	75.31	84.67	86.37
Maharashtra	0.73	1.16	2.64	4.59	72.90	75.87	87.70	89.31
Greater Bombay	0.23	3.75	0.47	2.42	63.57	71.23	77.60	84.49
Thana	0.83	0.83	3.16	2.59	74.09	75.47	88.13	91.21
Kolaba	0.68	2.50	2.25	3.44	75.91	78.62	89.55	92.49
Ratnagiri	0.46	1.12	2.29	2.30	81.69	78.91	92.31	93.59
Nasik	1.02	1.61	3.63	6.70	75.28	78.58	90.31	92.33
Dhulia	0.47	0.62	1.09	3.14	70.64	74.82	83.91	86.37
Jalgaon	0.81	1.31	4.13	9.08	73.20	78.63	89.29	87.93
Ahmadnagar	0.70	1.98	5.27	10.13	72.12	77.76	90.50	90.44
Poona	1.28	1.42	5.93	13.04	70.79	77.26	90.94	91.52
Satara	0.95	2.53	4.14	7.02	73.66	79.09	93.47	94.93
Sangli	0.38	3.07	2.94	11.50	69.81	65.93	90.08	33.33
Sholapur	0.93	0.49	2.50	4.38	66.02	71.11	88.44	90.44
Kolhapur	0.21	0.59	2.09	0.04	59.15	68.14	87.13	86.30
Aurangabad	0.72	3.84	3.43	7.57	73.94	76.05	91.19	89.74
Parbhani	0.88	2.06	3.74	8.95	77.85	79.70	92.04	90.47
Bhir	0.61	0.85	2.56	9.18	70.18	76.77	89.29	86.67
Nanded	0.80	1.89	3.40	5.08	76.16	78.00	90.23	86.70
Osmanabad*	0.55	-	2.56	-	75.51	-	93.45	-
Amravati	0.60	0.23	1.29	1.46	80.90	77.02	90.71	91.71
Yeotmal	0.43	0.43	1.11	3.22	70.11	73.44	87.15	87.47
Chandrapur	0.55	1.06	1.13	2.97	69.46	69.95	83.54	84.34
Manipur	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.33	52.53	57.19	51.25	62.81
Manipur North	0.09	0.02	0.27	0.79	55.59	63.04	62.00	65.30
Manipur West	0.04	0.13	0.02	0.19	53.83	55.44	56.63	60.40
Manipur South	-	-	-	0.13	49.30	52.71	58.83	61.22
Manipur Central	-	0.25	0.01	0.45	53.30	55.11	61.46	66.69
Manipur East	-	-	0.02	-	55.27	58.49	56.38	61.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	0.01	0.01	0.44	0.20	56.70	60.46	81.59	74.57
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	neg.	-	0.09	0.10	53.24	56.92	73.14	71.06
Garo Hills	0.02	0.04	0.97	0.34	61.96	65.49	94.25	79.41
Mysore	1.12	1.41	3.65	4.88	66.73	67.35	83.41	84.64
Bangalore	0.26	-	2.42	2.42	59.16	62.32	81.65	89.57
Tumkur*	-	-	0.73	-	66.75	-	84.76	-
Chitradurga*	-	-	-	-	51.70	-	80.36	-
Kolar*	-	-	2.84	-	51.90	-	74.23	-
Bellary	0.34	-	2.63	14.79	69.95	65.55	91.07	88.73
Mysore	0.41	0.11	1.36	2.68	84.08	67.75	84.14	85.96
South Kanara	1.95	0.46	3.55	0.99	62.89	62.02	83.15	82.05
Coorg	-	-	0.06	-	58.83	63.23	76.19	82.96
Hassan	0.25	-	14.81	1.13	54.05	65.57	73.29	91.76
Shimoga	0.12	-	1.02	0.35	58.89	56.55	80.30	86.26
Chikmagalur	-	0.13	8.07	0.95	62.66	58.83	85.37	83.82
Mandya	-	-	1.56	2.86	54.06	62.38	85.45	83.02
Belgaum	1.88	3.16	7.31	11.01	71.90	76.62	87.09	86.80
Bijapur	1.03	2.79	9.38	11.81	85.46	70.56	89.36	86.12
North Kanara	2.29	0.25	3.06	3.65	60.64	67.60	76.00	86.72
Dharwar	0.65	0.33	1.41	3.21	68.78	65.49	84.32	85.15
Gulbarga	0.48	11.90	2.77	20.76	76.87	80.52	91.35	79.12
Bidar	0.56	22.71	7.05	28.81	81.54	62.07	81.97	60.10
Raichur*	1.17	-	5.98	-	75.10	-	89.38	-
Nagaland	-	0.08	neg.	0.17	43.55	51.55	56.54	61.01
Kohima	-	0.04	-	0.22	45.89	54.90	59.91	58.03
Mokokchung	-	0.16	neg.	0.15	37.49	44.94	49.95	62.05
Tuensang	-	0.04	-	0.15	46.99	54.58	60.26	62.22
Orissa	0.09	0.76	0.46	1.70	71.84	74.92	89.22	83.13
Sambalpur	0.04	0.40	0.04	2.83	75.04	76.64	85.75	87.22
Sundargarh	0.06	0.36	0.25	0.53	68.32	69.22	78.50	80.75
Keonjhar	0.05	0.33	0.20	1.21	65.71	80.21	77.95	80.05
Mayurbhanj	0.04	0.50	0.72	1.58	66.19	68.95	79.16	79.70
Balasore	0.18	0.03	1.06	0.15	66.69	74.83	83.46	85.06
Cuttack	0.01	0.32	0.24	3.09	69.85	65.27	85.22	82.63
Dhenkanal	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.51	68.77	75.18	80.37	87.92
Baudh Khondmals	0.30	1.38	0.35	2.35	73.30	71.52	85.25	76.65
Bolangir	0.10	1.12	0.50	1.37	74.90	77.44	86.93	87.79
Kalahandi	0.01	0.68	0.30	1.91	76.21	76.32	88.67	88.18
Koraput	0.17	1.55	0.51	2.29	77.85	79.70	85.28	84.66
Ganjam	0.12	0.83	0.38	1.99	71.30	70.61	85.67	79.07
Puri	0.01	0.68	0.30	1.91	70.00	79.81	81.71	82.78
Rajasthan	3.60	4.14	7.05	9.31	77.46	78.47	91.46	91.12
Ganganagar	1.06	0.82	24.02	7.19	78.91	74.20	70.00	89.10
Bikaner**	-	12.89	-	3.94	-	86.10	-	72.79
Churu	1.91	3.47	7.53	11.94	76.52	77.30	94.20	92.31
Jhunjhunu	1.67	1.24	6.14	7.05	72.21	71.66	89.23	93.44
Alwar	3.20	3.64	7.30	10.23	75.82	75.78	93.96	93.43
Bharatpur	11.53	4.72	8.94	7.94	77.70	71.88	93.06	91.82
Sawai Madhopur	7.58	5.20	11.08	10.93	79.04	74.92	94.88	94.03
Jaipur	3.32	3.65	11.16	10.72	76.28	78.01	94.86	90.40
Sikar	2.02	1.53	7.84	8.16	61.95	73.79	93.08	93.30
Ajmer	33.60	17.94	27.36	35.36	72.58	83.33	95.91	94.72
Tonk	15.04	21.27	24.69	27.50	81.03	81.76	96.33	86.23
Jaisalmer	1.42	0.84	5.33	7.07	67.46	70.77	79.81	90.88
Jodhpur	3.20	10.90	23.56	16.05	73.34	75.49	74.21	86.26
Nagaur	3.29	9.28	10.33	2.00	69.31	70.52	42.12	90.99
Pali	1.66	5.44	4.49	12.80	70.72	76.93	87.02	90.74
Barmer	1.75	1.38	3.13	20.24	63.35	69.25	89.37	81.76
Jalor	0.83	2.09	1.70	15.20	69.94	75.63	90.72	89.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sirohi	1.05	5.07	2.79	7.77	72.27	76.21	89.88	90.67
Bhilwara	13.10	9.99	30.55	24.94	81.47	80.48	95.52	94.28
Udaipur	1.38	3.76	3.28	6.97	77.68	81.47	90.31	90.33
Chittorgarh	5.49	4.92	12.16	11.99	83.97	82.62	94.22	92.76
Dungarpur	0.82	1.54	0.79	2.25	76.37	77.91	89.12	90.95
Banswara	0.91	1.77	0.02	4.09	76.00	76.89	89.01	89.11
Bundi	10.98	3.72	19.88	13.82	78.04	79.37	86.58	94.16
Kota	2.77	4.02	8.98	11.39	82.88	81.86	95.76	93.53
Jhalawar	4.09	3.42	7.83	12.12	84.59	80.47	94.54	91.07
Tamil Nadu	0.02	0.26	0.44	1.84	63.87	67.07	84.20	85.04
Madras	-	-	-	-	58.18	64.72	90.31	82.55
Chingleput	-	0.49	0.19	2.84	69.78	68.70	86.63	87.07
North Arcot	0.04	0.22	0.65	1.41	61.17	65.29	84.39	87.47
South Arcot	-	0.23	0.40	1.24	65.59	66.21	86.07	85.89
Dharmapuri****	0.03	-	0.36	-	63.15	-	86.95	-
Salem	0.01	0.33	0.61	2.78	63.73	68.00	84.22	85.56
Coimbatore	-	0.04	0.25	0.59	64.22	60.30	89.80	76.99
Nilgiris	-	-	0.20	0.77	66.70	71.80	80.31	85.00
Madurai	-	-	-	0.96	62.97	62.71	76.51	73.59
Tiruchirapalli	0.03	0.21	0.03	0.76	65.50	66.53	86.09	86.90
Thanjavur	9.46	-	1.01	-	64.94	-	83.72	-
Ramanathapuram	-	-	-	-	62.56	66.67	81.57	81.06
Tirunelveli	-	-	-	0.69	65.82	74.13	76.72	86.99
Kanyakumari	-	-	-	-	50.83	62.37	69.79	80.83
Tripura	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.64	68.50	71.03	77.22	85.42
West Tripura	0.05	0.08	0.27	0.68	72.25	71.80	76.02	86.20
North Tripura	-	0.04	0.53	0.57	60.91	65.99	74.13	81.94
South Tripura	0.12	0.13	0.69	0.62	69.53	74.06	81.39	91.31
Uttar Pradesh	4.63	-	8.83	-	78.41	-	85.55	-
Chamoli	0.06	-	4.38	-	65.91	-	80.69	-
Pithoragarh	0.72	-	1.18	-	67.34	-	81.26	-
Almora	-	-	1.26	-	73.40	-	65.99	-
Naini Tal	2.49	-	13.01	-	82.40	-	81.69	-
Bijnor	-	-	-	-	72.32	-	90.30	-
Moradabad	-	-	13.41	-	58.59	-	48.34	-
Rampur	-	-	12.73	-	38.78	-	68.98	-
Shahjahanpur	8.76	-	-	-	80.90	-	92.48	-
Dehra Dun	11.20	-	13.86	-	84.79	-	96.03	-
Saharanpur	-	-	1.95	-	67.93	-	95.19	-
Muzaffarnagar	0.25	-	0.99	-	76.03	-	93.19	-
Meerut	2.63	-	1.35	-	73.32	-	59.90	-
Bulandshahr	8.88	-	-	-	94.30	-	99.09	-
Mathura	-	-	-	-	58.51	-	97.14	-
Agra	0.61	-	0.93	-	71.43	-	86.16	-
Kanpur	17.92	-	24.39	-	64.64	-	59.31	-
Allahabad	5.30	-	13.64	-	67.17	-	63.04	-
Kheri	0.67	-	0.10	-	78.05	-	86.35	-
Hardoi	2.68	-	3.42	-	73.53	-	90.11	-
Bahraich	4.14	-	9.72	-	85.66	-	94.98	-
Gonda	3.39	-	5.05	-	81.99	-	66.50	-
Gorakhpur	3.32	-	13.31	-	79.12	-	89.47	-
Azamgarh	1.05	-	2.22	-	56.66	-	51.97	-
Ghazipur	-	-	-	-	76.09	-	78.10	-
Mirzapur	2.86	-	-	-	66.46	-	89.57	-
West Bengal	0.48	0.63	2.33	4.56	62.70	70.04	81.29	82.66
Darjeeling	2.22	0.41	0.37	0.12	56.88	58.84	62.36	73.63
Jalpaiguri	0.24	0.48	1.31	3.89	61.78	66.46	79.69	81.87
Cooch Behar	0.48	5.25	2.94	15.36	63.13	65.21	83.90	65.12
West Dinajpur	0.36	0.48	2.03	3.83	63.27	72.48	83.47	84.91
Malda	0.28	0.52	2.09	2.03	63.31	71.27	85.33	81.78
Murshidabad	0.56	0.12	2.22	1.17	63.00	74.15	85.61	77.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nadia	0.48	0.44	1.05	5.83	58.58	74.58	81.10	83.21
Twenty Four Parganas	0.92	1.17	1.52	6.83	59.29	70.57	76.74	85.82
Howrah	1.51	0.83	2.49	5.94	61.95	83.21	78.61	83.93
Calcutta	0.20	0.45	-	2.80	56.78	81.17	66.78	84.75
Hooghly	0.59	0.47	1.15	3.19	57.87	71.40	71.70	80.97
Burdwan	0.68	1.86	1.30	4.24	63.57	75.87	82.32	84.77
Birbhum	0.64	0.96	2.25	2.53	65.69	73.08	84.99	82.74
Bankura	0.31	0.16	2.23	6.90	61.91	64.85	82.54	78.27
Midnapore	0.22	0.25	2.15	4.09	63.71	68.25	86.03	81.89
Purulia	1.07	0.57	3.29	9.30	76.29	74.34	82.18	87.45
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	-	0.03	0.14	57.69	64.10	68.07	74.98
Arunachal Pradesh	0.66	0.58	1.64	1.48	62.05	52.54	76.63	90.63
Kameng	0.81	-	2.23	-	59.24	39.34	79.22	82.89
Subansiri	1.13	2.65	2.89	9.52	64.06	46.18	83.35	86.36
Siang	0.64	0.55	1.30	1.05	67.56	53.70	81.00	92.80
Lohit	0.38	-	0.97	1.97	53.76	61.35	69.98	87.08
Tirap	0.10	-	0.38	-	58.63	51.59	69.40	96.55
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.43	0.61	1.12	1.44	76.70	78.81	84.09	87.25
Goa, Daman and Diu*	0.12	-	0.37	-	73.65	-	84.71	-
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	-	-	1.06	1.70	60.29	61.04	77.86	78.29
Mizoram	0.01	-	0.05	0.02	48.25	54.18	55.60	61.17

* Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1961 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1971.
** Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1971 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1961.
*** Districts having tribal population below 500 persons for both 1961 and 1971.
**** Districts newly formed in 1971 having tribal population of above 500 persons.

APPENDIX D.III

MARITAL STATUS: PART II

State/District/ Union Territory	Percentage of widowed tribal males		Percentage of widowed tribal females		Percentage of divorced/separated tribal males		Percentage of divorced/separated tribal females	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	6.13	7.33	16.87	18.97	0.99	1.61	1.06	1.55
Andhra Pradesh	6.57	8.33	19.13	21.67	1.83	1.98	1.94	1.99
Srikakulam	9.95	10.42	25.17	26.09	2.05	1.77	1.87	1.87
Visakhapatnam	5.95	7.63	15.62	18.98	1.44	1.13	1.29	1.79
East Godavari	7.03	10.17	24.91	26.12	2.22	1.95	2.36	2.02
West Godavari	7.22	8.36	25.00	20.67	2.24	2.19	2.62	2.13
Krishna	5.11	7.22	14.21	15.21	1.43	2.05	2.01	1.81
Guntur	5.05	5.88	15.57	17.35	1.51	2.78	2.13	1.94
Ongole	5.76	-	14.43	-	1.64	-	2.49	-
Nellore	5.25	6.79	13.09	13.74	2.67	2.91	2.44	2.76
Chittoor	6.17	12.02	16.51	17.28	2.31	2.79	2.27	3.13
Cuddapah	6.29	10.66	17.62	20.24	1.21	2.01	1.58	2.67
Anantapur	6.22	6.60	18.93	21.44	1.19	1.60	1.80	0.90
Kurnool	5.57	9.28	20.92	23.87	0.65	1.69	1.31	1.37
Mahbubnagar	6.57	7.14	19.95	26.95	1.73	2.99	2.49	2.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hyderabad	5.13	4.67	18.09	28.57	0.65	3.04	0.97	0.93
Nizamabad	5.41	13.46	9.84	13.98	2.03	2.47	2.46	3.85
Adilabad	5.05	7.42	19.77	24.08	1.99	2.01	2.13	1.86
Karimnagar	8.68	10.28	19.72	27.22	2.37	2.93	2.08	2.84
Warangal	7.07	11.02	21.51	28.79	1.76	1.72	1.20	1.73
Khammam	7.57	7.76	22.48	25.89	1.71	1.81	2.02	1.82
Nalgonda	4.35	-	26.55	-	-	-	1.77	-
Assam	5.43	5.51	14.80	10.28	0.26	0.62	0.37	0.45
Goalpara	4.08	5.40	20.54	9.78	0.16	0.39	0.37	0.39
Kamrup	3.13	3.61	14.51	7.90	0.17	0.19	0.29	0.17
Darrang	7.58	6.98	15.60	14.44	0.48	1.06	0.56	0.58
Nowgong	4.33	7.76	14.25	9.07	0.30	0.42	0.49	0.23
Sibsagar	9.10	4.33	15.86	5.07	0.28	0.25	0.36	0.27
Lakhimpur	7.00	7.00	10.83	9.17	0.28	0.81	0.31	0.65
Mikir Hills	5.48	4.95	11.23	13.05	0.31	1.12	0.25	0.36
North Cachar Hills	4.16	7.69	13.28	23.45	0.19	1.71	0.21	1.47
Cachar	5.92	5.36	20.76	13.63	0.48	0.52	1.69	0.53
Bihar	7.93	10.95	20.40	25.29	0.93	1.93	1.07	1.94
Patna	4.00	12.45	6.37	7.44	0.16	-	-	0.58
Gaya	2.74	5.71	17.50	15.63	0.18	-	-	2.58
Shahabad	7.22	12.01	12.33	16.76	0.29	0.48	0.12	0.86
Saran	9.32	-	11.25	-	-	-	0.26	-
Champaran	9.80	13.87	8.72	18.36	-	0.62	0.20	0.84
Muzaffarpur	4.12	-	15.34	-	-	-	0.53	-
Monghyr	6.49	8.97	14.36	24.09	0.44	0.86	0.18	1.09
Bhagalpur	7.23	9.38	18.39	20.14	0.61	1.03	0.53	1.00
Saharsa	7.20	13.86	14.19	17.86	0.15	0.63	0.21	0.05
Purnea	5.99	13.64	16.02	23.70	0.51	0.67	0.87	0.75
Santal Parganas	8.38	9.58	21.02	24.31	1.54	2.80	1.77	2.97
Palamau	5.93	11.39	13.94	17.42	0.76	0.78	0.56	1.77
Hazaribagh	7.18	9.30	17.79	18.44	0.67	0.88	0.58	1.31
Ranchi	9.41	11.37	20.21	25.05	0.77	1.56	0.89	1.72
Dhanbad	7.86	10.85	18.86	20.83	0.58	3.75	1.17	3.01
Singhbhum	6.67	12.26	25.10	33.38	0.83	2.18	1.02	1.45
Gujarat	5.80	6.45	12.56	13.72	1.52	1.19	1.18	1.73
Jamnagar	3.95	15.07	17.05	22.41	0.86	0.43	0.66	0.49
Rajkot	7.63	-	22.22	-	2.29	-	0.69	-
Surendranagar	6.67	6.10	8.00	10.76	0.83	0.13	0.42	0.45
Junagadh	11.01	15.58	21.63	26.30	1.36	0.80	1.48	0.81
Kutch	5.61	6.84	16.12	17.22	0.51	0.41	0.41	0.45
Banas Kantha	0.09	4.18	10.70	12.60	0.78	0.32	0.31	0.70
Sabar Kantha	3.29	3.30	7.82	8.87	0.74	0.40	0.45	0.80
Mehesana	7.02	7.77	20.17	21.59	0.51	0.20	1.22	0.67
Ahmedabad	4.58	6.93	17.67	22.50	0.58	0.55	0.84	0.88
Kheda	5.22	5.55	8.27	9.72	0.81	0.37	0.30	0.79
Panch Mahals	5.50	5.91	10.90	12.97	1.21	0.35	0.42	1.26
Vadodara	4.23	6.83	12.44	13.39	1.68	0.76	0.76	1.89
Bharuch	6.32	6.89	13.57	14.16	1.76	1.17	1.39	1.85
Surat	6.91	6.93	13.01	14.59	1.87	1.80	1.72	2.01
Valsad	5.25	-	10.96	-	1.43	-	1.69	-
The Dangs	3.38	3.74	9.00	8.62	2.84	1.76	2.04	2.63
Himachal Pradesh	9.08	11.45	18.80	22.97	1.30	2.82	1.71	1.92
Chamba	10.73	13.21	19.22	22.95	1.44	0.76	0.66	1.94
Mandi	7.94	7.35	18.17	17.40	1.96	1.49	1.24	2.02
Bilaspur	12.52	14.02	34.55	23.21	1.03	0.68	1.03	1.09
Mahasu	11.11	9.87	12.54	13.35	2.52	0.88	0.81	2.10
Sirmaur	8.50	12.94	13.20	16.06	0.14	-	0.28	0.97
Kinnaur	5.23	7.09	16.38	29.60	1.10	9.68	3.08	2.31
Lahaul & Spiti	9.26	11.56	19.14	21.76	0.95	4.53	4.78	1.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	4.37	5.32	20.81	21.99	1.66	6.31	5.14	2.80
Cannanore	3.71	4.55	20.50	26.16	1.88	9.83	7.65	3.52
Kozhikode	4.01	4.89	20.12	21.02	1.91	5.19	4.76	0.31
Malappuram	3.82	-	28.61	-	1.85	-	7.05	-
Palghat	6.70	7.19	18.42	19.46	1.38	3.96	2.87	1.97
Trichur	4.15	5.61	26.59	30.98	1.13	7.40	6.23	2.44
Ernakulam	5.82	7.25	12.44	13.67	1.13	3.05	2.44	2.04
Kottayam	4.38	5.63	14.61	16.59	0.93	3.41	2.07	1.97
Alleppey	-	2.97	-	25.98	-	4.81	-	0.99
Quilon	6.69	6.61	16.60	16.58	4.69	4.63	1.27	1.42
Trivandrum	6.63	6.35	24.37	21.20	1.78	4.07	2.48	1.54
Madhya Pradesh	5.64	7.20	15.04	18.30	1.07	1.56	0.79	1.97
Morena	9.65	2.90	19.04	14.10	0.19	0.20	0.45	0.49
Bhind	6.44	-	13.27	-	-	-	-	-
Gwalior	3.45	3.22	18.41	13.99	0.08	0.15	-	0.24
Datia	3.32	3.87	14.17	13.87	0.39	-	-	0.93
Shivpuri	4.37	4.46	16.08	15.90	0.07	0.28	0.06	0.30
Guna	4.78	13.76	13.85	13.44	0.24	0.35	0.21	0.39
Tikamgarh	5.73	4.72	7.54	15.80	0.62	0.46	0.75	0.75
Chhatarpur	6.07	8.02	12.67	20.24	0.07	0.44	0.02	0.45
Panna	12.99	7.00	14.52	18.53	0.26	0.57	0.32	0.70
Satna	5.09	13.07	13.52	16.76	0.14	0.80	0.12	0.66
Rewa	2.15	7.47	6.89	15.93	0.19	0.48	0.06	0.76
Shahdol	6.42	6.53	13.04	16.12	0.50	1.20	0.23	2.11
Sidhi	6.74	6.77	15.75	15.46	0.54	0.76	0.10	1.07
Mandsaur	-	3.60	-	13.39	-	-	-	-
Ratlam	9.19	15.94	9.66	14.97	0.05	0.44	0.09	0.90
Ujjain	5.39	-	12.16	-	0.67	-	1.35	6.25
Jhabua	4.92	7.01	16.55	14.32	0.45	0.52	0.18	1.20
Dhar	3.16	7.14	10.05	14.39	0.25	0.56	0.05	0.94
Indore	21.95	-	6.09	-	-	-	-	0.94
Dewas	4.85	6.54	16.99	21.04	0.16	0.78	0.13	1.20
Khargone (W. Nimar)	5.41	5.09	7.77	12.61	0.27	0.51	0.15	0.95
Khandwa (E. Nimar)	4.04	5.17	8.30	14.39	0.22	0.77	0.15	0.90
Rajgarh	7.31	6.98	8.32	20.35	1.54	0.35	-	0.39
Vidisha	6.83	5.14	11.26	13.00	0.69	0.43	0.26	0.55
Sehore	7.01	7.31	11.22	15.93	0.38	0.62	0.30	0.55
Raisen	7.24	13.66	15.24	17.93	0.55	1.22	0.44	1.93
Hoshangabad	7.63	9.01	19.88	24.12	0.19	0.82	0.12	1.37
Betul	5.83	10.56	12.22	15.43	0.19	19.66	0.14	2.39
Jabalpur	13.74	9.38	13.74	20.31	0.45	2.85	0.31	1.57
Narasimhapur	19.69	9.22	19.64	24.27	0.99	1.49	0.87	2.16
Mandla	16.25	5.34	16.25	14.32	1.75	2.10	1.42	2.69
Chhindwara	20.13	8.22	20.13	21.25	1.67	1.56	1.61	2.00
Seoni	18.63	9.91	18.63	25.23	1.55	2.59	1.12	3.88
Balaghat	13.83	9.09	13.83	18.18	1.78	1.17	1.78	1.44
Surguja	14.42	6.66	14.72	16.48	2.32	2.43	2.32	2.77
Bilaspur	19.56	7.01	19.56	19.98	1.39	2.38	0.69	1.96
Raigarh	5.81	8.55	17.25	23.07	1.52	1.94	1.11	2.22
Durg	5.45	6.36	21.12	25.86	1.74	2.86	1.69	3.36
Raipur	5.05	6.16	24.47	28.92	1.89	2.86	1.69	3.09
Bastar	5.77	6.85	17.38	19.19	1.30	1.24	1.09	2.05
Maharashtra	4.87	5.84	16.26	17.37	0.73	1.46	0.99	1.33
Greater Bombay	3.42	4.99	15.37	15.44	0.55	0.85	0.77	0.85
Thana	4.73	5.92	15.10	14.50	0.59	1.09	0.58	1.45
Kolaba	6.21	6.06	13.41	14.96	0.52	1.07	0.62	0.93
Ratnagiri	3.04	4.97	4.32	7.82	0.08	0.27	0.20	0.27
Nasik	4.53	5.46	14.66	15.44	0.87	1.43	1.20	1.74
Dhulia	4.05	4.93	13.97	14.59	0.65	1.45	0.89	1.16
Jalgaon	5.05	5.27	21.75	21.90	0.53	1.79	1.16	1.21
Ahmed Nagar	4.16	5.68	17.19	19.74	0.53	2.12	1.31	1.29
Poona	6.08	7.86	15.66	18.04	0.58	1.71	0.87	1.04
Satara	2.11	6.73	10.99	7.76	0.50	0.84	0.24	1.27
Sangli	4.81	5.60	20.47	21.31	0.53	-	0.39	2.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sholapur	3.77	5.13	14.47	14.32	0.30	1.10	0.45	1.21
Kolhapur	3.73	6.35	21.89	25.23	1.12	1.54	0.86	0.95
Aurangabad	4.39	4.81	18.30	17.92	0.43	2.28	1.23	1.06
Parbhani	3.23	4.44	19.34	23.45	0.43	0.86	0.77	0.81
Bhir	2.80	4.38	13.27	16.58	0.12	3.08	1.44	1.75
Nanded	4.13	5.17	22.27	27.33	0.86	1.92	1.23	1.11
Osmanabad	1.57	-	12.68	-	0.98	-	0.36	-
Amravati	4.03	4.65	10.75	15.02	0.94	0.86	0.77	1.12
Yeotmal	7.19	7.35	24.16	27.21	1.15	2.43	1.76	1.82
Chandrapur	6.56	7.73	21.35	24.18	1.08	1.37	0.93	1.72
Manipur	5.05	5.28	17.54	18.11	0.97	3.84	3.24	1.01
Manipur North	5.86	6.21	16.99	20.98	1.11	3.47	2.97	0.75
Manipur West	5.24	6.83	17.66	20.16	0.99	6.26	4.58	1.55
Manipur South	4.20	3.34	19.13	13.30	1.03	4.15	3.49	1.10
Manipur Central	5.54	5.57	19.05	20.61	1.17	4.74	3.60	1.26
Manipur East	4.50	4.93	14.55	16.73	0.47	1.29	1.93	0.67
Meghalaya	4.34	4.83	13.22	15.54	3.27	5.50	5.33	3.35
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	5.07	6.01	14.72	18.29	5.48	9.37	8.89	5.76
Garo Hills	3.44	3.46	11.41	12.21	0.51	0.81	1.02	0.55
Mysore	6.90	7.73	18.84	23.28	0.67	1.76	1.04	1.27
Bangalore	17.89	6.49	18.64	22.19	0.15	1.84	1.21	1.00
Tumkur	15.27	-	22.84	-	0.72	-	2.59	-
Chitradurga	13.82	-	16.23	-	0.57	-	0.84	-
Kolar	13.89	-	25.27	-	1.26	-	2.42	-
Bellary	5.60	15.94	19.68	17.90	0.11	2.47	0.40	-
Mysore	4.60	4.77	13.04	16.20	0.49	0.49	0.98	4.14
South Kanara	5.03	7.18	18.23	25.34	0.67	1.95	0.68	1.80
Coorg	8.00	9.46	15.23	13.58	1.24	2.61	1.89	2.56
Hassan	9.00	7.62	17.16	7.62	1.38	1.06	0.89	1.43
Shimoga	9.56	12.07	19.47	12.07	1.23	0.73	1.78	0.84
Chikmangalur	8.44	10.23	19.89	10.23	0.65	1.05	-	0.63
Mandya	6.11	10.74	13.36	10.74	-	-	0.76	-
Belgaum	6.21	6.16	22.80	6.16	0.64	1.77	1.16	0.71
Bijapur	6.44	8.05	22.96	8.05	0.72	0.60	0.80	0.43
North Kanara	13.01	6.92	20.00	6.92	2.30	0.48	1.48	0.94
Dharwar	5.38	9.98	19.95	9.58	0.26	1.20	0.57	0.55
Gulbarga	4.20	8.47	19.59	8.47	-	0.97	1.44	1.37
Bidar	5.10	64.61	10.79	64.61	0.64	-	-	0.56
Raichur	6.72	-	18.66	-	-	-	0.37	-
Nagaland	4.35	7.08	11.55	7.08	0.96	2.46	2.01	1.49
Kohima	5.66	10.56	12.52	10.56	2.17	6.31	4.24	3.96
Mokokchung	3.00	3.37	12.80	3.37	0.43	1.20	1.28	0.76
Tuensang	4.00	7.70	9.78	7.70	0.48	1.07	0.87	0.05
Orissa	5.87	5.96	20.29	5.96	1.13	1.17	1.11	1.03
Sambalpur	6.45	4.18	21.24	6.18	1.48	1.59	1.09	1.83
Sundargarh	6.54	6.75	19.13	6.75	0.85	0.90	0.85	0.96
Keonjhar	6.43	4.20	22.29	4.20	0.36	0.59	0.66	0.48
Mayurbhanj	5.71	5.85	27.43	5.85	1.53	2.23	2.25	1.27
Balasore	6.28	5.70	22.24	5.70	0.79	0.97	1.38	0.55
Cuttack	6.21	7.00	17.81	7.00	0.34	0.33	0.39	0.30
Dhenkanal	5.65	4.91	25.34	4.91	1.27	0.37	1.35	0.47
Buadh Khondmals	5.74	7.06	18.08	7.06	0.31	0.25	0.66	1.57
Bolangir	5.27	5.06	22.27	5.06	1.41	1.11	1.05	1.43
Kalahandi	3.62	7.03	17.26	7.03	1.16	0.97	0.81	1.32
Koraput	5.47	5.78	14.53	14.57	1.35	0.93	0.98	0.76
Ganjam	7.76	9.80	20.68	25.41	0.30	0.58	6.32	0.64
Puri	8.05	6.07	21.52	20.27	0.80	0.84	0.51	20.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	6.57	7.30	11.97	15.28	0.17	0.23	0.08	0.48
Ganganagar	5.92	8.19	6.67	7.24	-	-	-	-
Bikaner	-	6.62	-	6.75	-	-	-	-
Churu	3.08	5.97	16.78	18.19	-	0.13	-	-
Jhunjhunu	4.73	6.66	15.13	18.05	-	0.04	3.03	0.13
Alwar	9.73	11.99	13.37	16.34	0.21	0.03	-	0.25
Bharatpur	10.43	16.17	13.95	18.14	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.11
Sawai Madhopur	8.58	12.00	12.04	16.03	0.15	0.12	0.05	0.25
Jaipur	8.13	10.14	11.98	17.29	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.23
Sikar	14.24	8.71	17.73	8.19	-	1.07	-	0.11
Ajmer	5.53	5.33	10.64	8.99	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.42
Tonk	8.06	7.48	12.92	16.75	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.01
Jaisalmer	5.89	4.52	14.83	14.80	-	0.40	-	0.22
Jodhpur	4.56	6.01	16.28	18.80	0.05	0.50	0.07	0.18
Nagaur	4.99	7.70	14.34	14.90	-	-	-	0.16
Pali	5.72	5.30	15.25	14.23	0.31	0.14	0.09	0.42
Barmer	5.98	5.78	18.29	22.13	0.10	0.23	0.09	-
Jalor	5.52	4.72	16.24	16.96	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.12
Sirohi	4.57	10.48	12.76	13.30	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.58
Bhilwara	6.23	6.46	10.70	13.28	0.09	0.20	0.09	0.88
Udaipur	5.10	5.27	10.08	13.75	0.12	0.35	0.09	0.72
Chittorgarh	5.28	5.05	11.87	15.85	0.34	0.24	0.13	0.72
Dungarpur	6.40	5.15	9.92	12.66	0.26	0.20	0.03	0.57
Banswara	5.43	4.11	11.75	15.59	0.27	0.16	0.11	0.50
Bundi	7.28	7.79	14.05	15.69	0.22	0.15	0.34	0.40
Kota	7.03	8.38	7.20	17.25	0.27	0.36	0.05	0.57
Jhalawar	7.54	8.57	13.88	18.92	0.16	0.79	0.12	0.63
Tamil Nadu	6.81	8.00	16.57	18.58	1.46	3.03	1.88	1.96
Madras	2.27	4.57	10.29	22.17	-	1.72		0.30
Chingleput	6.46	5.78	14.18	16.32	1.22	1.06	0.98	0.97
North Arcot	6.59	7.35	18.87	17.62	1.60	3.40	2.30	1.49
South Arcot	7.24	5.97	17.21	18.67	1.03	1.84	1.17	1.79
Dharmapuri	5.41	-	15.85	-	1.16	-	1.41	-
Salem	6.66	8.74	16.95	19.65	1.96	3.85	2.53	2.58
Coimbatore	6.26	7.89	16.39	19.98	1.15	2.83	1.30	1.64
Nilgiris	6.22	7.99	12.49	13.96	0.99	3.04	1.77	2.53
Madurai	11.52	12.72	16.88	19.83	0.66	1.12	1.60	3.36
Tiruchirapalli	10.16	11.54	19.99	23.50	0.65	0.07	0.45	1.10
Thanjavur	6.64	-	13.11	-	1.90	-	0.82	-
Ramanathapuram	8.06	9.42	11.21	16.98	1.90	4.25	0.43	1.57
Tirunelveli	14.92	12.34	20.63	17.33	1.59	1.33	2.54	0.65
Kanyakumari	11.67	10.78	17.94	19.48	0.58	1.16	2.29	1.62
Tripura	7.04	7.18	10.88	12.82	1.60	1.61	1.63	2.13
West Tripura	7.86	6.84	11.38	14.13	1.42	1.40	1.57	1.77
North Tripura	6.80	8.38	10.45	12.23	1.63	2.20	2.02	2.50
South Tripura	6.04	6.98	10.50	11.35	1.84	1.46	1.41	2.37
Uttar Pradesh	8.06	-	14.69	-	0.23	-	0.19	-
Chamoli	10.81	-	27.52	-	-	-	0.11	-
Pithoragarh	12.92	-	25.22	-	0.06	-	0.38	-
Almora	13.82	-	23.59	-	-	-	-	-
Naini Tal	8.86	-	19.30	-	0.20	-	0.19	-
Bijnor	8.07	-	14.22	-	0.40	-	-	-
Moradabad	12.10	-	22.61	-	-	-	3.96	-
Rampur	-	-	19.68	-	-	-	-	-
Shahjahanpur	9.25	-	10.71	-	0.50	-	-	-
Dehra Dun	5.20	-	8.62	-	0.32	-	0.20	-
Saharanpur	4.12	-	10.20	-	0.87	-	0.43	-
Muzaffarnagar	22.15	-	20.59	-	-	-	-	-
Meerut	10.04	-	11.79	-	-	-	-	-
Bulandshahr	4.15	-	14.36	-	-	-	-	-
Mathura	18.49	-	35.90	-	-	-	-	-
Agra	13.07	-	17.14	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kanpur	9.19	-	14.47	-	-	-	4.61	-
Allahabad	9.55	-	8.66	-	1.27	-	1.57	-
Kheri	7.92	-	10.10	-	0.31	-	-	-
Hardoi	9.92	-	8.27	-	-	-	-	-
Bahraich	13.10	-	24.71	-	0.20	-	-	-
Gonda	7.42	-	13.35	-	-	-	-	-
Gorakhpur	13.17	-	17.66	-	0.24	-	0.21	-
Azamgarh	6.18	-	11.22	-	-	-	0.32	-
Ghazipur	26.53	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-
Mirzapur	19.58	-	11.80	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	6.43	7.96	29.57	24.13	0.75	1.96	1.32	1.20
Darjeeling	6.85	13.71	16.17	14.68	0.84	2.12	1.88	1.85
Jalpaiguri	8.38	10.97	16.82	12.80	0.74	1.18	0.89	1.43
Cooch Behar	8.17	20.43	25.09	23.30	0.25	2.73	0.54	2.55
West Dinajpur	6.27	6.83	17.45	19.70	0.90	2.15	1.13	1.40
Malda	3.91	7.99	19.23	23.85	0.58	2.26	0.65	1.59
Murshidabad	6.24	7.34	26.50	42.73	0.23	2.33	0.81	1.30
Nadia	6.23	7.24	30.05	28.81	0.24	0.74	0.81	0.45
Twenty Four Parganas	6.54	6.08	22.79	19.74	0.52	1.08	0.93	4.60
Howrah	6.08	6.07	19.78	15.19	-	0.93	-	0.47
Calcutta	7.26	4.74	12.55	26.53	0.12	0.41	0.38	0.20
Hooghly	8.41	5.00	30.00	38.37	0.76	3.23	2.03	1.79
Burdwan	4.77	7.61	25.53	24.04	0.40	1.97	1.27	1.06
Birbhum	6.26	9.06	25.21	25.46	1.19	3.58	2.38	2.40
Bankura	5.80	6.02	32.62	38.65	0.42	3.22	0.94	0.95
Midnapore	5.25	6.39	24.21	32.16	0.73	2.39	1.42	1.13
Purulia	7.94	7.37	28.05	20.43	1.31	0.97	1.92	0.45
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.25	5.27	15.36	12.93	1.50	1.98	1.41	1.54
Arunachal Pradesh	7.23	2.10	17.51	3.42	0.48	0.91	1.08	1.25
Kameng	7.94	-	16.78	-	0.87	1.54	1.48	-
Subansiri	4.49	0.77	15.81	-	0.45	-	1.13	0.77
Siang	8.87	2.07	15.59	2.20	0.42	0.63	1.00	1.42
Lohit	7.06	4.44	24.19	9.01	0.45	1.80	1.38	1.78
Tirap	7.64	-	20.80	-	0.20	-	0.54	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.52	4.89	13.31	1.36	1.31	1.16	1.53	1.36
Goa, Daman and Diu	3.19	-	16.88	-	1.27	-	1.88	-
Daman	3.26	-	16.40	-	1.39	-	1.99	-
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	4.45	5.82	15.72	5.33	3.31	9.75	8.89	5.33
Mizoram	5.44	5.89	20.19	3.52	3.20	8.04	8.89	2.53

SECTION E

CULTURAL ASPECTS

* Spatial Analysis 221

* Maps 235

* Data Base 243

Maps contained in Section E depict two main cultural aspects of the tribal population of India, *viz.*, religion and language. Using 1961 census data, an attempt has been made to identify the main features of the spatial distribution of religious groups–such as the Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Buddhists–among the tribes. A synoptic view of the religious composition is presented with the help of pie diagrams on *Plate* 84. The subsequent four maps (*Plates* 85-88) show the concentration pattern of each of the religious groups separately. The data on tribal dialects/languages have been mapped in a way so as to develop understanding of the nature and magnitude of change in the linguistic identity of the tribal communities. No attempt has been made to depict their dialectal/linguistic composition. Instead, spatial patterns have been generated to highlight the nature of linguistic identity by mapping the proportion of those among the tribal population of the district who returned (a) their own tribal dialect as mother-tongue; (b) a regional language as their mother tongue; or (c) a dialect or language other than that of their own tribe or region. The relative share of these component groups in the tribal population of a district throws light on the nature of cultural impulses which were transmitted into the tribal areas in the wake of centuries of contact and interaction.

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

A close scrutiny of the data recorded by the census of India reveals that only an insignificant proportion of the tribal population identifies itself with the traditional form of tribal religion, such as animism and totemism. On the other hand, an overwhelming majority of the tribal groups has gradually moved into the fold of Hinduism–the religion of the land–to which they were exposed in varying degrees of intensity in various regions of the country. The tribal territories in the mid-Indian belt as well as in the sub-Himalayan northwest were more exposed to Hindu influences than in the relatively isolated northeast. Perhaps the prolonged contact with the non-tribal communities led to the breaking up of physical and social isolation and initiated the process of adoption of religious elements distinctive of Hinduism. Presumably the change in religious ideology came in the wake of the basic process of social isolation. It may be assumed that the tribal groups on the periphery of the river valleys were the first to pick up the mode of agricultural production. They were also the first to be exposed to the Hinduising influences. Gradually their hunting and collecting economies were getting transformed into settled agriculture. This might have paved the way for the dissemination of the pantheist religion. However, the Hindu pantheon did not replace the tribal religious framework but rested on it as a superficial layer with the animistic and totemistic practices co-existing side by side.

It would perhaps be difficult to explain the presence of such a large Hindu population among the tribes within the framework postulated above. A good deal of this phenomenon may be attributed to the process of social mobility. Thus Hinduisation or, as Srinivas describes it, Sanskritization implied an upward shift in the social status of the tribes. Some of the tribal groups, such as Gonds and Bhils furnished appreciable evidence of social stratification distinctive of the Hindu society, even though many of them remained indifferent to the food and other social taboos of the latter.

The emergence of Christianity is a different story altogether. There is well documented evidence to show that the tribal groups in the more inaccessible hills and plateau ramparts of the northeast and Chotanagpur, were swayed by the influences of the motivated Christian missionaries who ventured to penetrate into these tribal worlds during the phase of European incursion into India. Acceptance of Christian faith was thus more vigorous in regions which suffered from the highest degree of isolation, and were least exposed to the forces of assimilation into Hinduism.

The Buddhists, on the other hand, were the remnants of an still earlier phase when there was a much wider following of Buddhism in the country. Their concentration in the sub-Himalayan northwest as well as Darjeeling district is in close conformity with the general pattern of distribution of this faith in India.

Muslims among the tribes are numerically insignificant. They are found mainly in the Arabian Sea Islands and in Western India. The process of Islamization was in itself vigorous in these regions. Islam is also the faith of the Gujjar Bakarwals, enumerated in Himachal Pradesh. Their transhumant economies kept them in constant touch with predominantly Muslim areas such as the Punjab and the Kashmir Valley.

Plate 84 provides an overview of the pattern of religious

composition of the tribal population as discernible at the district level. The circles represent the tribal population of the district while the sectors within the circles depict the population of each of the religious groups proportional to its size. The circles have been drawn with a constant radius in order to promote comparability between the districts, which have vast differences in so far as the size of the total tribal population is concerned. The preponderance of the open circles emphasises the fact that the Hindus are the most predominant group. However, the effect is partly exaggerated since the circles convey no idea about the actual size of the tribal population with the result that even the marginally tribal districts figure equally prominently. The central tribal belt is all Hindu, although Christians and tribal forms of religion appear in Chotanagpur and in the eastern littoral districts. The religious composition is quite diversified in the sub-Himalayan northwest as well as northeast. In the northwest the tribal population consists of Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims. The Hindus are, however, conspicuous by their absence in the main tribal pockets in the northeast. Here Christianity and tribal religions have very large following. On the other hand, the South is marginally Christian and mainly Hindu. Outside Himachal Pradesh Muslims are a sizeable group only in a few districts of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

The Islands present a different picture. The Lakshadweep Islands are exclusively Muslim, while the tribal population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is predominantly Christian.

The patterns presented on *Plate* 84 are, however, generalised and it seems pertinent that the broad features of the spatial distribution of each of the religious groups is discussed at some length.

Tribal Forms of Religion

According to 1961 census the tribal groups in some forty-one districts and union territories still retained their traditional forms of religion. At the aggregative level these groups account for only 4.53 per cent of the total tribal population. The animistic and totemistic beliefs as well as the mythologies are, however, far from homogeneous and vary from region to region. In fact, they are intrinsically linked with the natural habitats of the tribes, their modes of economy and the degree of exposure to exogenetic influences. Prominent among the tribes attached to traditional religion are the Nagas, Garos and Khasis as well as the Monpas, Minyongs, Nissis, Nishangs, Gallongs, and the Apatanis in the northeast and the Baibas, Korwas, Birhors and Juangs in Chotanagpur and the mid-Indian belt. Thus from one-fourth to two-thirds of the tribal population in the northeast, and some one-fifth of the tribal population in Chotanagpur are known to be spirit-worshippers. On them the impact of exogenetic religions seems to be the least pronounced. About 72 per cent of the tribal population in Arunachal Pradesh adheres to tribal religions, although the data are based on a sample survey. This proportion varies between 65 and 44 per cent in two Nagaland districts of Tuensang and Kohima, and between 24 and 55 per cent over Meghalaya, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Elsewhere the animists are much less preponderant. They account for about 5 to 20 per cent of the total tribal population in Ranchi, Singhbhum, Santal Parganas and Bankura in the mid-Indian region and Mokokchung and North Cachar Hills in the northeast. Over the remaining 28 districts in which they were enumerated their share is generally insignificant. These districts are mostly confined to the northeast and the mid-Indian belt *(Appendix E.1)*. The districts of Surat, Sangli, Aurangabad, Dharwar and the Nilgiris, however, also belong to this group.

TABLE E.1: **Frequency Distribution of Districts/Union Territories According to the Proportion of Followers of Tribal Forms of Religion to the Total Tribal Population 1961**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
50 - 80	3
20 - 50	4
10 - 20	3
5 - 10	3
Below 5	28

Hindus

As pointed out earlier the bulk of the tribal population of the country has been swayed by the Hindu influences. Today, 9 out of every 10 tribals identify themselves as Hindus. This process of Hinduization seems to have been most vigorous in the interior regions of the country where the tribes vastly intermingled with the non-tribal groups on the fringe of their traditional homelands. For example, the tribal population in the mid-Indian belt is almost exclusively Hindu (with percentages being as high as 99 or 100). This zone encompasses almost whole of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and most of Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Orissa. The fact of Hindu predominance gets further accentuated as one notices that there are 88 districts in which the entire tribal population consists of the Hindus. Of these, 25 lie in Madhya Pradesh, 23 in Rajasthan, 12 in Andhra Pradesh, 8 in Maharashtra, 13 in Karnataka, 3 in Gujarat, 2 in Orissa and one each in Assam and Tamil Nadu. An equally important fact is that barring a few districts the Hindu tribals in the mid-Indian states invariably account for 99 per cent of the total tribal population. It is evident from Table E.2 that the districts in which the proportion of the Hindu Population goes below 80 per cent

is strikingly low - only 19. The Hindus comprise 50-80 per cent of the total tribal population in Mikir and North Cachar Hills, Darjeeling, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Mahasu, Sirmaur, Kinnaur, Jalgaon, Junagadh, Ernakulam and Kottayam districts. The Hindus comprise 42 per cent of the tribes in Lahaul and Spiti, 14 per cent in Kohima and 12 per cent in Garo Hills. In the remaining districts of the northeast, their proportion goes well below 5 per cent.

TABLE E.2: **Frequency Distribution of Districts/Union Territories According to the Proportion of Hindu Tribes in the Total Tribal Population 1961**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
80 - 100	199
50 - 80	12
20 - 50	1
10 - 20	2
5 - 10	0
Below 5	4

The Hindus display a high degree of concentration (*Plate* 86). This is evident from the fact that almost one-fourth of the entire Hindu population lives in 8 districts only. These include the densely populated and predominantly tribal districts of Surat, Bastar, Surguja, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Singhbhum, Ranchi and Santal Parganas. Another 24 districts, mostly confined to Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa account for 35 per cent of the total Hindu population. With the index of concentration ranging between 1 and 4.5 per cent, these 32 districts share among themselves almost three-fifths of the tribal Hindus (Table E.3).

TABLE E.3: **Concentration Index of the Hindu Tribal Population by Districts 1961**

Index Categories	Number of Districts	Percentage share of the Hindu tribal population of the country
Above 4.00	1	4.58
3.00 - 4.00	3	9.92
2.00 - 3.00	4	9.61
1.00 - 2.00	24	34.57
0.50 - 1.00	27	18.74
Below 0.50	159	22.59

The density of the tribal population diminishes towards the periphery of these pockets of high concentration, and so does the index of concentration of the Hindu population. The index values range between 0.5 and 1.00 per cent over 27 districts which together account for about 19 per cent of the tribal Hindus. A vast majority of these districts lies in the mid-Indian belt. It is thus evident that almost 78 per cent of the tribal Hindu population of the country is concentrated in 59 districts. The rest of the population is distributed over 159 districts. However, in none of these districts they are numerically significant.

Christians

The Christians among the tribes owe their origin to the incessant work of the missionaries spread over a span of four centuries or so preceding Independence. The missionaries, however, operated more systematically and achieved a higher measure of success during a hundred and fifty years of the British rule in India. Their impact was most pronounced on the socially isolated communities which lay outside the pale of Hinduism. The missionaries did not always concentrate on purely evangelistic work, but also organised a good deal of welfare activities covering such areas as education and health care. In the process, they did not only initiate the tribals into the Christian faith, but also brought about socio-cultural changes of far reaching significance. The missionary influence was particularly pronounced on the tribal groups living in the remote areas, such as the northeast and Chotanagpur. The change was most evident in the sphere of religion. The church and the school attached to it became the symbols of a new ethos, serving as centres of diffusion of new ideas which encompassed the whole realm of tribal social life. In fact, in some areas conversion to Christianity led to a vigorous process of westernization and the spread of literacy through the medium of English language.

Geographically, the spread of Christianity was never widespread. So far as the tribal areas are concerned Christianity diffused from three main nodes–located in Chotanagpur, northeast and the south peninsular interior and a number of sub-nodes in the surrounding areas–within the hinterlands of the ports of Calcutta and Madras. It is in these tribal enclaves that the followers of the Christian faith are most numerous.

The 1961 census enumerated 1.65 million tribal Christians. Although they accounted for 5.53 per cent of the total tribal population, their share in the total Christian population of the country was very large – 15.41 per cent. Although, they were enumerated in 106 districts, the major clusters of Christian population lie in the northeast and Chotanagpur only (Appendix E.1). The Christians account for 88-91 per cent of the tribal population in Mokokchung and Mizoram. Likewise about 75 per cent of the tribal population in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is Christian in faith. Their population is as high as 61 per cent in Manipur. On the other hand, from one-fifth to one-half of the tribal population of Meghalaya, Kohima and Tuensang districts of Nagaland and Ranchi, Kottayam and Ernakulam districts is comprised by Christians. The Christian proportion is the highest in Meghalaya as well as the two above-mentioned Nagaland

districts where the Christians account for one-third to one-half of the total tribes. It goes down to 30.65 per cent in Kottayam, 27.79 per cent in Ranchi and 21.34 per cent in Ernakulam. The Christian population tends to be more dispersed over the adjoining districts of Assam and north Bengal. It accounts for 10-18 per cent of the total tribal population in Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills, Darrang and Darjeeling. The Christian share is fairly important in the two districts of Sundargarh and Raigarh adjacent to Ranchi–the respective percentages being 19.7 and 18.5. Likewise, Christians account for 5-10 per cent of the tribal population in Goalpara, Jalpaiguri, Palamau, Jhabua, Tirunelveli, Alleppey and Quilon. Their share is only marginal (1-5%) over another 16 districts confined to the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The proportion of Christians further goes down to below 1 per cent in the remaining 63 districts shared by the states of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. The geographical spread is by all means impressive.

TABLE E.4: **Frequency Distribution of Districts/Union Territories According to the Proportion of Christian Tribes in the Total Tribal Population 1961**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
Above 50	4
20 - 50	7
10 - 20	6
5 - 10	8
1 - 5	17
Below 1	63

It is evident from *Plate* 88 that the Christians display a far higher degree of concentration than the Hindus. About one-fourth of the entire population of the Christian tribals is found in only one district, *viz.*, Ranchi. The three districts of united Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Mizoram and Ranchi contain more than 47 per cent of the Christian tribals. To this may be added the other 4 districts of Raigarh, Sundargarh, Garo Hills and Mokokchung and the state of Manipur, each having 5-10 per cent of the total tribal population, their cumulative share in the aggregative Christian population being as high as 31.58 per cent. Thus some four-fifths of the entire population of the Christian tribals is found concentrated in 8 districts only. The combined share of the remaining 98 districts is less than that of Ranchi alone. However, the story does not end here. Eight out of these 98 districts, situated in Bihar, West Bengal and the northeast, together account for another 15 per cent of the country's Christian tribals. The remaining 6 per cent of the Christian population is dispersed over 90 districts of the country.

TABLE E.5: **Concentration Index of the Christian Tribal Population by Districts 1961**

Index Categories	Number of Districts	Percentage share of the total Christian tribal population of India
Above 20	1	22.14
15 - 20	0	-
10 - 15	2	24.92
5 - 10	5	31.58
1 - 5	8	14.73
0.1 - 1	16	5.46
Below 0.1	41	1.17

Thus it is evident that the influence of Christianity was not very widespread and was confined only to a few pockets. Practically, the bulk of the Christian tribal population (93.37 per cent lives in 16 districts only.

Buddhists

The Buddhist tribals seem to be remnants of a phase in the cultural history of India when Buddhism happened to be the dominant religion of the land. The revival of Brahmanism in the sixth century A.D. wiped out the Buddhist faith from the bulk of the territory. The sub-Himalayan culs-de-sac, both in the east and the northwest, however, survived this onslaught and continued to preserve the ancient faith. The Buddhist following among the tribal population broadly corresponds to the pattern of geographical distribution of this faith in the country. The share of the tribal Buddhists in the total Buddhist population of the country is, however, low, that is 3.08 per cent only.

Although at the aggregative level, the Buddhist tribals account for only 0.34 per cent of the total tribal population of the country, they are fairly preponderant at the district level, particularly in parts of Himachal Pradesh and Darjeeling. Some 58 per cent of the tribal population in Lahaul and Spiti is comprised by the Buddhists. Likewise, they account for a little over 33 per cent of the total tribal population in Darjeeling. The Buddhist proportion ranges between 10 and 20 per cent in Kinnaur and Mahasu districts and between 5 and 10 per cent in Mizoram and Tripura. Over the remaining 13 districts the Buddhist tribals comprise only a marginal fraction of the tribal population (Table E.6 also Appendix E.1). The districts are by and large situated in the sub-Himalayan tracts of Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam. However, the Buddhist tribals were also enumerated in the southern districts of West Bengal as well as in Visakhapatnam and Yeotmal districts. Their presence in the latter two districts may perhaps be attributed to the Neo-Buddhist movement initiated by Dr. Ambedkar.

TABLE E.6: **Frequency Distribution of Districts/Union Territories According to the Proportion of Buddhists in the Total Tribal Population 1961**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
Above 50	1
30 - 50	1
10 - 20	2
5 - 10	2
Below 5	13

Understandably, the Buddhist tribals reveal a strong tendency of concentration in a few pockets only (*Plate* 87). Thus, Darjeeling and Tripura alone account for about two thirds (64.69 per cent) of their total population. Another 18.63 per cent of the Buddhist tribals live in Mizoram. The cumulative share of the three districts named so far is as high as 83.02 per cent. Although the Buddhist proportion in the tribal population in Lahaul and Spiti is very high (57.88 per cent)they are much less important in numerical strength and comprise only 8.16 per cent of the total Buddhist tribal population of the country. It is thus evident that an overwhelming majority of the Buddhist tribals (91.48 per cent) is concentrated in 4 districts only. The three districts of Chamba, Kinnaur and Sibsagar contain about 6 per cent of the Buddhist tribals of the country. They are by and large insignificant in the remaining 15 districts (Table E.7).

TABLE E.7: **Concentration Index of the Buddhist Tribal Population by Districts 1961**

Index Categories	Number of Districts	Percentage share of the total Buddhist tribal population of India
Above 20	2	64.69
10 - 20	1	18.63
5 - 10	1	8.16
1 - 5	3	5.81
.01 - 1	15	2.26

Muslims

With a total population of 62,233 persons, the Muslim tribals comprise an insignificant proportion of the total tribal population of the country–0.20 per cent only. In fact, they are much less numerous than even the Buddhists. In areal extent the Muslims are distributed over 41 districts and union territories only.

Table E.8 shows the frequency distribution of districts in the various percentage categories according to the proportion of Muslims in the total tribal population. The tribal population in the Lakshadweep Islands is exclusively Muslim. Such a predominance is witnessed nowhere else in the country. On the mainland there are only 8 districts where the Muslim tribals account for 10-40 per cent of the tribal population. The Muslim component is fairly important in Sirmaur, Junagadh and Jalgaon districts–the respective percentage being 39.15, 35.19 and 21.13. The Muslim proportion ranges between 10 and 20 per cent in Jamnagar, Mandi and Mahasu and between 5 and 10 per cent in Kutch and Chamba. Over the remaining 32 districts the Muslims comprise less than 5 per cent of the total tribal population. Geographically, these districts are distributed over a vast area encompassing parts of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

TABLE E.8: **Frequency Distribution of Districts/Union Territories According to the Proportion of Muslim Tribes in the Total Tribal Population 1961**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
100	1
20 - 40	3
10 - 20	3
5 - 10	2
Below 5	32

The Muslim tribals are heavily concentrated in Lakshadweep and Jalgaon-the two areas together accounting for about three-fourths of the total for the country. These two together with Chamba take the cumulative percentage to 80.88. Another 15 per cent of the Muslims live in 7 districts including Junagadh, Kutch, Mandi, Mahasu, Sirmaur, Purnea and Aurangabad. Thus, about 95 per cent of all Muslim tribals live in 10 districts only. As against this, the cumulative share of the remaining 35 districts is as low as 4.46 per cent.

The data from different parts of India establish how the tribals have taken to the rituals, faiths and beliefs of the major religious groups like the Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists and Christians. Some of the tribals have exhibited power of resistance and have maintained their own beliefs, customs and rituals.

TABLE E.9: **Concentration Index of the Muslim Tribal Population by Districts 1961**

Index Categories	Number of Districts	Percentage share of the Muslim tribal population of India
Above 10	2	72.27
5 - 10	1	7.81
1 - 5	7	15.46
Below 1	40	4.46

The age-old contact between the tribal and non-tribal sections of population has resulted in the gradual assimilation of the tribal communities into the fold of Hinduism.

Some of the tribals have developed a sense of tribal consciousness and have resisted non-tribal interference.

LINGUISTIC IDENTITY

The three maps (*Plates* 89-91) attempt to portray the existing patterns of linguistic/dialectal affinity of the Indian tribes. The aim is to enquire into the crucial question of the nature and magnitude of the linguistic change overtaking the tribal communities of India. The geographic patterning of the linguistic/dialectal identity of the tribal population raises a number of issues which are important to our understanding of the tribal situation in India. It is proposed here to identify the areas in which the tribes are fast loosing their identity as manifested in their affiliation with the regional languages of the states in which they were enumerated as well as areas in which tribes continue to express their identity through their traditional dialect.

The 1961 census published data on the question of mother-tongues as responded by the Indian tribes. A perusal of the data revealed vast gaps between the numerical strength of the ethnic tribals and the speakers of their traditional dialects who declared these dialects as their mother-tongue. This discordance could possibly be attributed to the following reasons.

a. A section of the tribal population has shifted over to other dialects/languages with which it is not traditionally identified. For example the Bhils or the Gonds in many districts of the mid-Indian tribal belt declared Bagri, Mewari or Chhattisgarhi as their mother-tongue. This indicated a process of language shift and virtual assimilation into the dominant regional languages of the areas of their enumeration.

b. A section of the tribal population, particularly the minority groups among them, adopted other tribal dialects in the wake of their growing contact with other tribal groups, and thus lost their affinity with their own dialect.

It was, therefore, possible to derive information from the census table on mother-tongues on the following aspects of the linguistic identity of the tribes.

i. tribes speaking their own traditional dialects as percentage of the tribal population of the districts;

ii. tribes speaking regional languages as percentage to the tribal population of the districts;

iii. tribes speaking a dialect other than their own or a dialects/language other than the language of their state as percentage to the tribal population of the district.

The rationale in generating data on these derived variables may be explained as follows:

i. The proportion of the own-dialect speakers is an indicator of continuing identity of the tribes. Such a phenomenon may be observed in areas of tribal dominance where the impact of the non-tribal influence is either meagre or non-existent and the tribes continue to express their cultural identity through their dialects.

ii. A high preponderance of the regional-language[1] speakers among the tribes is indicative of the fact that the tribal communities are being subsumed into the cultural ethos of their non-tribal neighbours. Such a phenomenon may be observed in areas which have been opened up by frequent contact and where the non-tribal segment has made inroads into the traditional tribal territories. Missionary activity in the colonial period as well as planned interventions since Independence in tribal areas might have been the media of such shifts in language.

iii. The third variable presents a case of linguistic overlap. The tribal population living on the periphery of the linguistic states generally presents such a case.[2]

The data for this study were derived from the Census of India 1961 vol. 1 Part II-C (ii), *Language Tables* and Part II-C (ii) State volumes. No such data, however, were available for 1971, and hence no similar exercise was possible for the 1971 census year.

The domain of tribal languages and dialects is a vast and fascinatingly unknown territory. The Indian linguists have only a vague idea as to how this multitude of dialects can be classified into families, sub-families, branches, sub-branches, groups and sub-groups. A generally agreed scheme of classification into Austric, Sino-Tibetan, Dravidian and Indo-Aryan families would claim dialects spoken by one or the other tribal community. A majority of tribal dialects, however, belong to either Austric or Sino-Tibetan families.

Grierson's Linguistic Servey of India recorded 179 languages and 544 dialects. Of the 179 languages, 116 were enumerated as tribal languages and dialects; as many as 55 dialects were spoken by the tribes of Nagaland alone. These statistics, therefore, have to be taken with caution and the much-exaggerated linguistic diversity of the Indian tribes

does not carry much weight. In fact, a great majority of the tribal dialects are spoken by small groups only. Then there are major tribal languages/dialects like the Santhali, Gondi, Bhili, Mundari, Kurukh/Oraon, Ho and Savara whose speakers have a sizeable population and occupy vast geographical space.

TABLE E.10: **Linguistic/Dialectal Affinity of the Tribal Population by States/Union Territories 1961**

State/Union Territories	Percentage of regional language speakers	Percentage of own-dialect speakers	Percentage of speakers of other regional languages or other tribal dialects
India	46.01	51.16	2.83
Andhra Pradesh	63.18	33.76	3.06
Assam	38.34	60.36	1.30
Bihar	12.74	85.47	1.79
Gujarat	91.81	7.14	1.05
Himachal Pradesh	15.16	78.82	6.02
Kerala	80.22	1.69	18.08
Madhya Pradesh	60.40	34.69	4.91
Maharashtra	66.27	31.22	2.51
Manipur	0.00	100.00	0.00
Meghalaya	2.74	97.26	-
Mysore	57.32	25.79	16.89
Nagaland	25.96	73.57	0.47
Orissa	48.93	50.34	0.73
Rajasthan	26.88	73.02	0.96
Tamil Nadu	91.82	5.10	3.08
Tripura	7.64	90.84	1.52
West Bengal	19.75	72.97	0.96
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	100.00	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	100.00	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.04	81.79	6.17
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	-	17.02	82.08
Mizoram	-	100.00	-

State Level Patterns

A perusal of data on the linguistic composition of the tribal population revealed interesting inter-state variation. At the all India level own-dialect speakers accounted for 51.16 per cent of the tribal population; on the other hand, 46.01 per cent of the tribal population indicated affinity with one or the other regional languages. The speakers of other tribal languages/regional languages comprised 2.83 per cent of the total population of the tribes (Table E.10) Appendix E.II.

The States and Union Territories can be ranked in a descending order in terms of the proportional share of the own-dialect speakers among the tribes. Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Tripura hold a high rank. They are followed by Bihar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Rajasthan West Bengal, Assam and Orissa. One may notice a strong correspondence between tribal concentration and the proportion of own-dialect speakers. Similarly regional language-speakers among the tribes display a certain logic in their spatial patterning, the descending order ranking of the states being as follows : Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa.

The proportion of the speakers of other regional/tribal languages is exceptionally high in Kerala, Karnataka and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

OWN-DIALECT SPEAKERS

A little more than 51 per cent of the tribal population of India communicates in a tribal dialect of its own and declares it as the mother-tongue (*Plate* 89). This is by far the most important single indicator of the continuing tribal identity. Evidently, one-half of the population of the tribal communities of the country lives in areas characterised by varying degrees of isolation, enjoying a high degree of ethno-lingual cohesion internally. Their affinity to their traditional dialects is too fundamental to their identity. A few exceptions apart, this is a phenomenon of areas noted for high tribal dominance such as the states. A very high proportion of the tribes in the population of these regions continues to have a strong sense of tribal identity, and despite the Christian missionary influences major shifts in their linguistic affinity have not been noticed. However, their exposure to the English education has led to bilingualism.

Notable among the tribal communities who communicate entirely in their own dialects are the Mizos, the Arunachal tribes, Andaman Islanders and the Nicobarese. They are closely followed by the Nagas, Santals, and other groups in the mid-Indian tribal belt whose affinity with their traditional tribal dialects is very strong.

An overwhelming proportion (90-100 per cent) of the tribal population consists of the speakers of the own-tribal dialects in a number of districts in the Northeast (United Mikir and Cachar Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Tuensang district of Nagaland). The proportion of the speakers of the own-tribal dialects is equally high among the tribes living in Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur and Tonk–mostly Minas-as well as in Kota, Dungarpur and Banswara–mostly Bhils. Over 90 per cent of the tribal population in Amravati and Betul districts declare their traditional dialects as their mother-tongue. Likewise, the tribal dialects dominate the scene in a cluster of Chotanagpur districts in Bihar and West Bengal (Santal Parganas Singhbhum, West Dinajpur, Malda and Birbhum) as well as in certain parts of Himachal Pradesh (Chamba), Orissa (Ganjam), Andhra Pradesh (Warangal) and Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris).

The regions characterized by the dominance of the speakers of the own-tribal dialects are generally skirted by districts where the share of the speakers of the traditional dialects declines to 70-90 per cent range. In other words a certain proportion of the tribal population (10-30 per cent) has lost its ethno-lingual identity and has been assimilated either into another tribal dialect, a dominant regional language or other tribal, regional, speech-form. Some 26 districts fall in this category. Of these 6 lie in Bihar (Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Purnea, Saharsa, Monghyr); 5 in West Bengal (Murshidabad, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore); 3 in Madhya Pradesh (Jhabua, Khandwa, Bastar); 2 each in Assam (Goalpara, Cachar) Orissa (Baudh Khondmals, Mayurbhanj), Rajasthan (Bundi, Jhalawar) Maharashtra (Dhulia, Chandrapur); one each in Andhra (Anantapur) Himachal Pradesh (Kinnaur) and Karnataka (Coorg).

Altogether these 54 districts mostly lying in the north-east and the mid-Indian tribal belt account for more than two-thirds of the tribals who still retain their traditional dialect. They account for one-third of the tribal population of the country.

The share of the speakers of the own-tribal dialects ranges between 50 and 70 per cent in another 18 districts comprising about 6 per cent of the tribal population of the country. Of these, four districts lie in Andhra Pradesh, three in West Bengal, two each in Karnataka, Rajasthan, Orissa and Nagaland and one each in Assam, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

The share of the own-dialect speakers declines to less than 50 per cent in the remaining 96 districts. They mostly lie on the periphery of the main pockets of tribal concentration. Here the tribals are found inter-mixed with general population and a significant proportion of their population has shifted over to other speech-forms. In as many as 53 districts they have not shown any affinity with their traditional dialects. (Table E.11)

TABLE E.11: **Frequency Distribution of Districts/Union Territories According to the Proportion of Speakers of Own Tribal Dialects 1961**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
Above 90	28
70 - 90	26
50 - 70	18
40 - 50	16
30 - 40	14
20 - 30	8
10 - 20	17
0.01 - 10	41

REGIONAL LANGUAGE SPEAKERS

The proportion of the speakers of regional languages among the tribes is an indicator of change in their linguistic identity (*Plate* 90). These language shifts have to be appreciated in the spatial context (Table E.12).

TABLE E.12: **Frequency Distribution of Districts/Union Territories According to the Proportion of Speakers of Regional Languages of Own States 1961**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
Above 90	72
70 - 90	35
50 - 70	25
40 - 50	12
30 - 40	9
20 - 30	13
10 - 20	20
0.01 - 10	29

The mother-tongues data on this question are fairly baffling. In a set of 72 districts an overwhelming proportion (more than 90 per cent) of the tribal population is reported to have shifted over to the regional languages of the respective states of their enumeration. These districts form almost an unbroken chain in mid-India comprising 12 districts (Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Junagarh, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch and the Dangs) of Gujarat; 7 districts (Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer and Jalor) of Rajasthan; 19 districts (Morena, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Narasimhapur and Bilaspur) of Madhya Pradesh; 7 districts (Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Ahmádnagar, Poona and Parbhani) of Maharashtra. In the states of South India, 22 districts have equally high share of tribes speaking regional languages. These districts are: East Godavari, Nellore, Mahboobnagar, Nizamabad and Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu), Khozhikode, Trichur, Ernakulam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum (Kerala) and Belgaum of Karnataka.

Away from these clusters are Gaya in Bihar, Bolangir in Orissa, Nowgong in Assam and Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh, having the same proportion of tribals speaking regional languages.

The share of tribes speaking regional languages varies from 70 to 90 in 35 districts accounting for 3.5 million tribal population. These districts lie mainly in Madhya Pradesh

(Mandsaur, Sehor, Mandla, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Durg, Raipur) and Karnataka (Bangalore, Bellary, Mysore, Shimoga, Bijapur, North Kanara, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Bidar). The remaining 18 districts are randomly distributed in Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal.

About 13 per cent of the tribal population living in 25 districts declared regional languages as their mother-tongue. In these districts the share of regional-language speakers varies from 50-70 per cent. These districts lie in the mid-Indian belt–4 in Orissa (Sundargarh, Balasore, Cuttack and Kalahandi); 3 each in Madhya Pradesh (Dhar, Dewas, Chhindwara); Maharashtra (Bhir, Nanded, Yeotmal); and Rajasthan (Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara); and one each in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

The districts of Kamrup, Darrang, Sibsagar (Assam), Lahul and Spiti, Mahasu and Sirmaur (Himachal Pradesh) also belong to the same category.

The remaining 20 per cent of the tribal population speaking regional languages of own states was enumerated in 83 districts. In these districts the share of tribes speaking regional languages is less than 50 per cent. The proportion of regional language speakers is less than 30 per cent in 49 districts. It is between 30 and 50 per cent in 21 districts. These districts generally lie on the periphery of the tribal areas. Lastly, more than 80 per cent of tribal population living in 132 districts has shifted over to regional languages.

NON-TRIBAL, NON-REGIONAL LANGUAGE SPEAKERS

Tribes speaking dialects of other tribes or of other states are not an uncommon phenomenon. They represent population which has shifted over to the dialects of the adjacent social groups. They are generally found along the bordering regions of the states. However, the proportion of such speakers is very low about 3 per cent at the aggregative all-India level. Their share is as high as 82 per cent in Lakshadweep. It is about 18 per cent in the tribal population of Kerala and Karnataka. Their share is negligible in Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, and in Manipur it is zero (*Plate* 91).

The proportion of speakers of other tribal or other regional languages varies from 50 to 70 per cent in 4 districts (Mandi, Khargone, Greater Bombay and Chikmagalur). Then, there are 7 districts (Champaran, Sangli, Sholapur), South Kanara, Cooch-Behar, Howrah and Calcutta) where between 30 and 50 per cent of the tribals belong to this category. The proportion ranges between 20 and 30 per cent in 10 districts – four lie in Karnataka, two each in West Bengal and Kerala and one each in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

The proportion of tribes speaking non-tribal, non-regional languages varies from 5 to 20 per cent in 26 districts. The proportion is less than 5 per cent in 125 districts (Table E. 13)

CORRELATES OF LINGUISTIC AFFINITY

These generalisations at the all-India level can be further investigated with the help of evidence available on the tribal population of the mid-Indian belt.

An attempt has also been made to correlate the phenomenon of changing linguistic identity with a set of selected indicators. It is assumed that the process of assimilation of tribal groups into the dominant regional subcultures is the main mechanism through which linguistic shifts operationalise themselves. The tribal communities of the mid-Indian belt have been exposed to the exogenetic socio-cultural and economic forces during the past several centuries of interaction. There is evidence to show that their redistribution in space has led to their contact with outgroups consisting of tribal as well as non-tribal elements. The process of redistribution may be attributed to external intervention as well as to natural increase in population and the internecine warfare.

Language is the natural medium of communication in human societies. It is through the medium of speech that social groups interact among themselves and evolve a community of speech. Language originated in the social process and reflected the collective experience of human groups gathered in the course of the evolutionary process. Each generation inherits the language given to it historically and makes additions to it in the course of social experimentation. The historical process of development of a language is closely linked to the laws of development of society, and is determined by the social economic, political and cultural history of the people. In short, language as a means of social intercourse between people, is common to all members of the society, and constitutes itself as a single cohesive speech-form serving the members of society equally irrespective of their class status. However, segregation at various levels of social hierarchy may lead to differentiation within the same speech-form with each class developing its own nuances in the spoken language.

Language is not only a means of communication, it also represents the cultural ethos of the people. Perhaps in a multilingual country like India all languages tend to inherit and transfer a common cultural tradition in their respective forms. Their commonality of the cultural tradition is a major

binding force. However, Indian languages are at different stages of development. Some of them are highly developed, possessing a fairly long literary tradition. There are others which do not even have a script of their own. These differences by and large reflect a continuation of the disparities in the level of social and economic development engendered by the peculiarities of recent Indian history. Naturally, as a consequence of this disparate development, certain ethnolingual groups are at a disadvantage in getting their social and cultural experience properly recorded and cross-fertilized. Most of their past remains a vaguely known oral tradition. The tribal languages of India are the best examples of this latter type.

TABLE E.13: **Frequency Distribution of Districts/Union Territories According to the Proportion of Speakers of Other Tribal/Regional Languages 1961**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts/ Union Territories
Above 70	4
50 - 70	4
30 - 50	8
20 - 30	10
10 - 20	14
5.50 - 10.0	12
2.50 - 5.50	15
0.01 - 2.50	110

The mid-Indian tribal belt extending from Thana, Valsad and Surat districts on the west coast encompasses the whole Vindhyan region of central India upto the Rajmahal hills in the north, the Duars of North Bengal in the northeast and the Mahanadi and Krishna deltas in the east and the southeast. Altogether the region is inhabited by 32.34 million tribes (Census of India, 1971) who account for about 85 per cent of the total tribal population of the country. These tribes display a very high order of diversity in their linguistic/dialectal composition and level of social development.

Linguists recognise some 42 main dialects spoken by the tribes in the mid-Indian belt. Of these 31 belong to the Austric family, 9 to the Dravidian family and 1 to the Indo-Aryan family. The 1961 census, the last census which published the data on tribal dialects on a consistent basis, shows that the Santal, Bhil, Gond, and Oraon/Kurukh with a population of 3.13, 2.44, 1.50 and 1.14 million speakers respectively are the major dialectal groups. In order of ranking they are followed by Mundari (736,000) Ho (648,000), Kui (512,000), Savara (266,000), Korku (208,000), Khond (168,000), Koya (140,000), and Bhumij (131,000). Kurmi, Agariya, Koraku, Har and Singli with less than 400 speakers are the minor groups.

The classification of the dialects, which have been returned by the tribes as mother-tongues often poses a variety of problems.[3]

A perusal of the data reveals that there are significant variations between the tribal population and the strength of speakers of almost all mother-tongues recognised as tribal dialects. These variations are due to the following reasons.

First, some of these dialects have been adopted by other tribal groups in the neighbourhood who have shifted to dialects other than their own.

Secondly, some of these dialects have been adopted by non-tribal groups and finally a number of tribal groups have shifted over to the regional languages or languages of adjacent states.[4]

The object of this exercise is to identify the spatial parameters of the language/dialect shifts taking place among the Indian tribes and to determine the role of processes which have engendered such shifts in time and space. The extent to which the tribes living in mid-India have changed their dialectal/linguistic affiliation over time is a process by which certain characteristics (such as social, cultural, economic) of an out-group (generally the non-tribes who form the vast majority) are absorbed by a particular group. This process of assimilation which can take place only through interaction may be viewed as having duration and a discernible sequence of action, and it can always be described in terms of the spatial arrangement between the interacting groups. The purpose of this exercise is to identify the linguistic affinity of the tribal population of the mid-Indian belt and to evaluate their changing identity on this count. The assumption is that if the tribals declare a regional language as their mother-tongue it seems that the process of gradual assimilation into the non-tribal cultural ethos is progressing. On the other hand, the proportion of tribes speaking their own dialects implies a process of continuity of tribal tradition. The relative variations in the composition of the two variants shows the operation of the conflicting processes of assimilation and identity.

Interaction may be conceived as a social process in which demographic, spatial, temporal and psychological factors play an important role. In demographic terms, if the numerical strength of the tribes is smaller than that of non-tribes the pattern of interaction would be different than in the situation otherwise. In spatial terms, the rate of interaction between closely situated tribes and non-tribes would be higher than among those living in discontiguous space. The temporal factors seem very important in any interactive situation as they determine the continuity of relationship between the tribes and non-tribes. For example, the pattern of the relationship of the Bhils in Dhar district is quite different

from the one obtaining between the Bhils of Jhabua district and their non-tribal neighbours. All these interactive situations generally lead to co-operation or conflict.

Study Area

The area of study–mid-Indian tribal belt–has been chosen in view of the evident concentration of tribal population and the on-going interaction between the tribes and the non-tribes. The region, delineated for this study consists of all districts of Gujarat, M.P. and Orissa, 2 districts in West Bengal, 6 districts of Bihar, 15 districts each of Rajasthan and Maharashtra, and 8 districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The region is characterized by a thick cover of monsoon forest and rugged topography and many parts are inaccessible due to lack of communication facilities. Many areas suffer from drought or inadequate soil cover and agriculture is not a viable proposition. Till recently, most of the tribes were generally found engaged in their traditional modes of economy–hunting, food-gathering and shifting cultivation. However, the situation has undergone a substantial change during the last two centuries or so in the wake of development of means of transportation, extensive exploitation of natural resources and the general transformation of the economy of the country. This prolonged interaction between the tribal and the non-tribal groups has led to an all-pervading change in the ethno-lingual, social and economic attributes of the tribal population. However, the process of assimilation has not been equally vigorous everywhere. Tribal areas endowed with mineral resources, such as Chotanagpur, seem to have witnessed a high pace of industrialization and urbanization and hence a greater degree of socio-economic transformation of the tribes.

Regional Language Speakers

The proportion of tribes speaking regional language is an important indicator of the changing linguistic identity of the tribes. A high proportion of tribes (more than 70 per cent) is found speaking regional languages in three discontiguous pockets in the mid-India region. These are comprised by

i. Morena, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Rajgarh, Vidisa, Raisen, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Indore, Shajapur (M.P.) Ajmer, Sirohi, Chittorgarh (Rajasthan) all along the borders of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

ii. Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagarh, Kutch, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Dangs (Gujarat);

iii. Durg, Bilaspur, Raipur, Balaghat, Seoni, (M.P.) Sambalpur, Puri, Dhenkanal (Orissa), Vishakha-patnam, East Godavari, Nizamabad, Karimnagar (A.P.).

An important point to note here is that more than 90 per cent tribes in 44 districts and from 70 to 90 per cent tribes in 20 districts have shifted over to regional languages.

The share of regional language speakers among the tribes varies from 40 to 70 per cent in 17 districts. Unlike the earlier situation these districts do not form any contiguous pocket and are randomly distributed. They lie mainly in the eastern part of the region. In a set of 13 districts the regional language speakers account for more than 50 per cent of the tribal population.[5]

With increasing concentration of the tribal population a corresponding decline in the share of the regional language speakers takes place. Thus, in 7 districts the proportion of regional language speakers among the tribes ranges between 30 and 40 per cent and below 20 per cent in another 23 districts. Obviously, regional language speakers are a phenomenon of the peripheral areas of the tribal belt where their absolute population as well as percentage share in the total district population decline and bring them in situations in which their contact with the non-tribal segment of population is far more frequent.

Tribes Speaking Own Dialects

In as many as 79 districts language affiliation of the tribal communities does not seem to have undergone any significant change.

It is evident that in terms of their spatial distribution own-dialect speakers among the tribes live in three enclaves:

i. Chotanagpur complex consisting of Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad, and Mayurbhanj districts.

ii. South-east comprised by a cluster of districts lying along Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra borders (Warangal, Bastar, Chandrapur, Ganjam, Baudh Khondmals).

iii. North-west cluster lying in east Rajasthan (Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Tonk, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar).

TABLE E.14: **Tribes Speaking Regional Languages/Dialects 1961**

Percentage Categories	No. of Districts
More than 90	44
70 - 90	20
50 - 70	13
40 - 50	4
30 - 40	2
20 - 30	5
Less than 20	23

Tribes Speaking Other Tribal/Regional Languages/Dialects

Changes in the linguistic/dialectal affiliation of the tribal communities have also been noticed in cases where a minority tribal group has come in contact with a major group and has been gradually assimilated into its dialect. Sometimes a section of the tribal population has returned languages other than the official language of the state in which it was enumerated. Such cases, in a way, represent the phenomenon of linguistic transition commonly observed on the periphery of the states in India. These tribal communities seem to have a greater affinity with the language of the neighbouring state. Naturally, the numerical strength of such groups is insignificant unless otherwise in exceptional cases. In a nutshell, tribes in 92 districts in mid-Indian region have returned mother-tongues of other tribes or other states. The districts are mostly concentrated in the low percentage categories. An exceptionally high proportion of the speakers of other tribal/regional languages is found in Khargone. The tribal communities of this district returned Gujarati, Bundelkhandi or Marwari as their mother tongue.

TABLE E.15: **Tribes Speaking Own-Dialects 1961**

Percentage Categories	No. of Districts
More than 90	15
70 - 90	13
50 - 70	6
40 - 50	8
30 - 40	5
20 - 30	9
Less than 20	26

TABLE E.16: **Tribes Speaking Non-Tribal Non-Regional Languages/Dialects 1961**

Percentage Categories	No. of Districts
More than 70	0
50 - 70	1
30 - 50	0
20 - 30	2
10 - 20	3
5 - 10	6
2.5 - 5	6
Less than 2.5	74

Correlation Analysis

An attempt has been made to study the pattern of statistical association between the language affiliation of the tribal groups and a set of social and economic variables. The following variables have been chosen for the correlation analysis.

X_1 % of tribes speaking regional language
X_2 % of tribes speaking own-tribal dialects
X_3 % of tribes speaking other tribal or regional languages of adjacent states
X_4 % literacy rate of urban population
X_5 % of tribal population to the total population of the district (1961)
X_6 % of urban population
X_7 % of primary tribal workers to total tribal workers
X_8 % of secondary tribal workers to total tribal workers
X_9 % of tertiary tribal workers to total tribal workers.

It is assumed that the process of language/dialect change among the tribal communities would tend to associate with the process of urbanisation, spread of literacy as well as with the shift of tribal workforce from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors of economy. The proportion of tribes speaking own-dialects, on the other hand, would be correlated with the proportion of tribal population and the primary workers.

A study of Table E.17 leads to the following tentative conclusions :

i. The percentage of tribes speaking regional languages (X_1) is negatively correlated with the proportion of tribal population in the total population. It is positively correlated with urbanization, urban literacy and the proportion of tribal workforce.
ii. The percentage of tribes speaking own-tribal dialects is negatively correlated with urbanization and non-primary workforce. It is positively correlated with the proportion of tribal population and proportion of primary workers. However, the own-dialect speakers also reveal positive correlation with urban literacy.
iii. The percentage of tribes speaking non-tribal non-regional languages is negatively correlated with the proportion of tribal population. The correlation coefficients are positive with urbanization, urban literacy and the proportion of tribal workers.

These conclusions are, however, tentative and may require further validation with the help of data generated in the field.

TABLE E.17: **Matrix of Inter-Correlations**

Regional language	Own tribal dialects	Non-tribal non-regional language	Urban literacy rate	Tribal per-centage	Urban per centage	Primary workers	Secon-dary workers	Tertiary workers
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1.00								
-0.951*	1.00							
-0.063	-0.126	1.00						
0.308**	0.348	0.015	1.00					
-0.335	0.338	-0.133	0.084	1.00				
0.163	-0.214**	0.195	0.083	-0.329	1.00			
0.200	0.230**	0.142	-0.107	0.200	-0.419	1.00		
0.222	-0.241**	0.067	0.051	-0.190	0.442	-0.849	1.00	
0.199**	-0.236	0.181	0.114	-0.245	0.391	-0.913	0.777	1.00

*Significant at 1% level of confidence.
**Significant at 5% level of confidence.

Based on the above analysis the following broad generalisations may be stated :

First, the contacts between tribes and non-tribes have got strengthened through the process of economic interaction in the tribal areas. The extensive exploitation of forest and mineral resources, for example, has led to the gradual destruction of the tribal mode of economy and their partial or complete assimilation into the new economies.

Secondly, the redistribution of both the tribal and non-tribal components of population within the traditional tribal homelands, had disturbed the primeval population composition and has set the stage for the exposure of the tribes to the dominant regional dialects/languages.

Thirdly, the planned interventions in the tribal areas, such as development of educational infrastructure and the consequent spread of literacy among the younger generation of the tribes, are weakening their affiliation to their traditional dialects and drawing them into the fold of regional languages which have been adopted as media of instruction almost invariably.

NOTES

1. The official languages of the concerned states have been recognised as the regional languages.
2. This segment of tribal population, for example, may declare Oriya as their mother-tongue although they were enumerated in Raipur (M.P.) or Singhbhum (Bihar).
3. The real problem is faced in those cases where the tribals declare twin mother-tongues such as Kisan-Bhumij or Jangali-Korwa. While Kisan, Bhumij and Korwa are separate dialects, the Kisan-Bhumij is a variant of the Bhumij (Nigam, 1971).
4. The census data on tribal languages suffers from various discrepancies; for example, according to All-India Language Tables, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were having Austric speakers, but the *Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes* for these states did not record such speakers. Doubts are often expressed in scholarly circles about the reliability of the census data on tribal mother-tongues. Whether the tribal responses are always properly recorded by the census enumerators is an open question.
5. Srikakulam, Khammam (A.P.); Palamau (Bihar); Dhar, Dewas, Chhindwara (M.P.) ; Nanded, Yeotmal (Maharashtra); Sundargarh, Balasore, Cuttack, Kalahandi (Orissa); Bhilwara, Udaipur (Rajasthan).

As they care for flowers
Growing in a Palace garden
Keep my love like that
Keep my love in your heart.

—Folk Song from the Maikal Hills

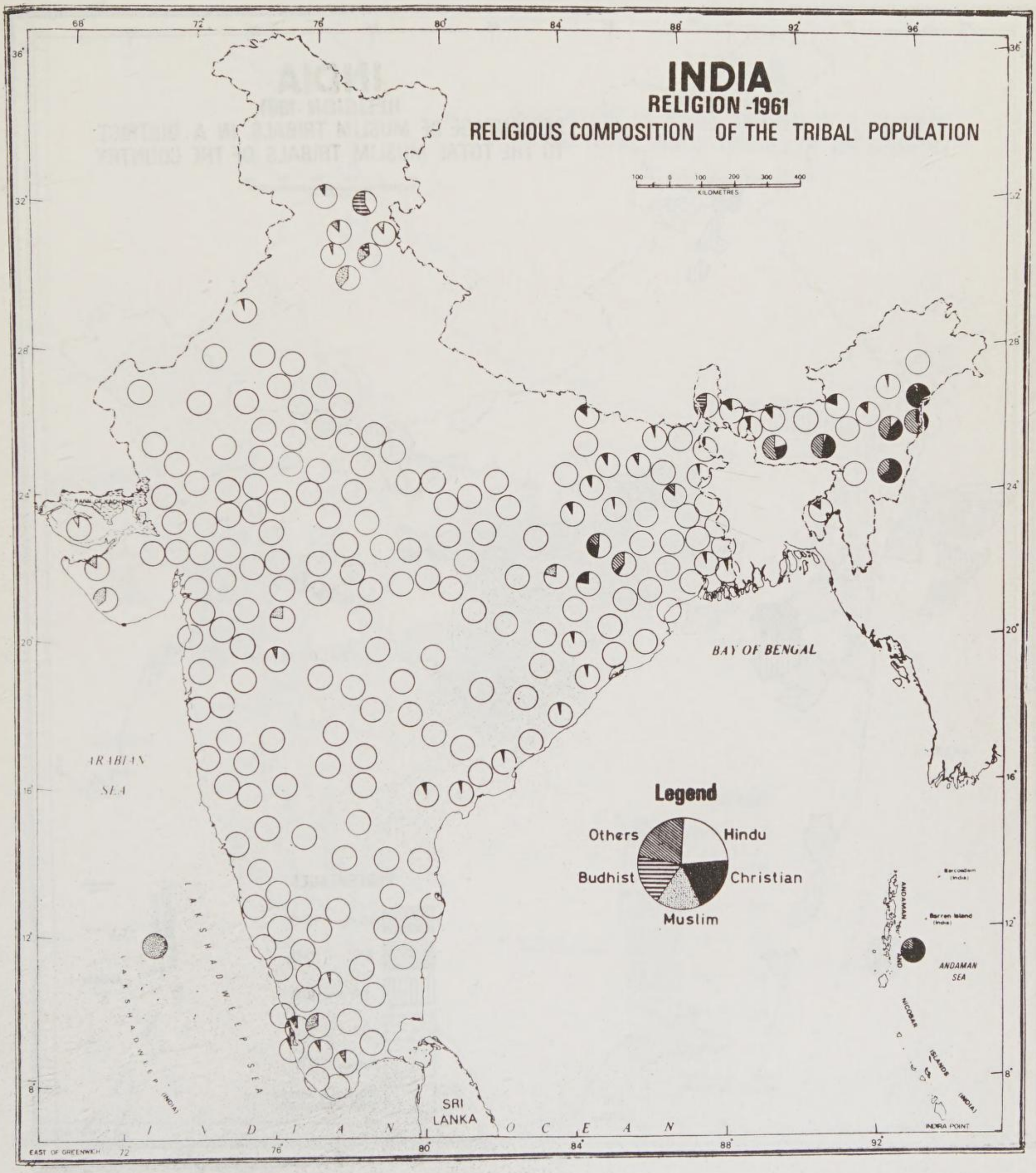

INDIA
RELIGION -1961
RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF THE TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Legend
Others
Hindu
Budhist
Christian
Muslim
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
INDIAN OCEAN
EAST OF GREENWICH
68
72
76
80
84
88
92
96
36
32
28
24
20
16
12
8

PLATE 84

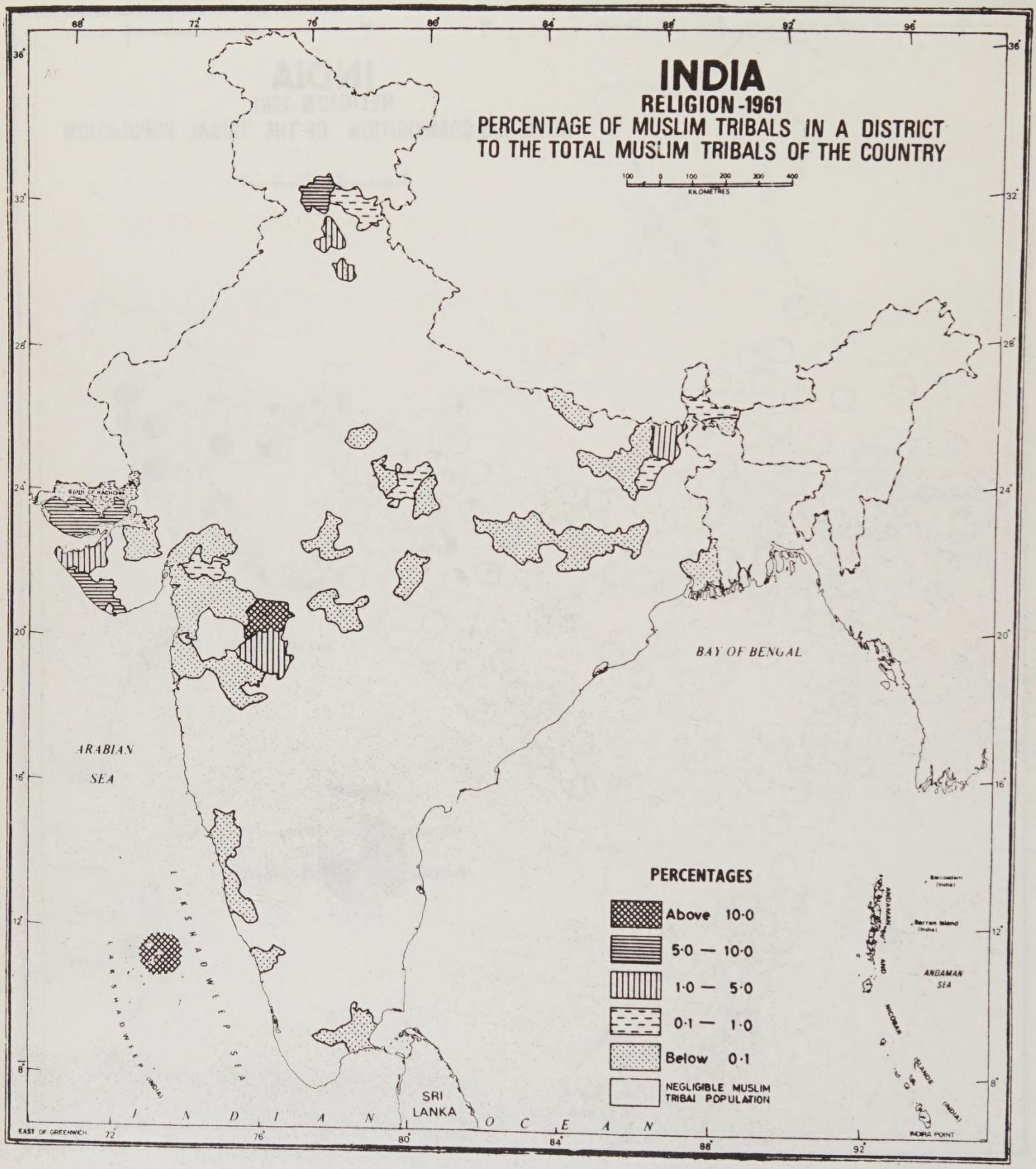

INDIA
RELIGION-1961
PERCENTAGE OF MUSLIM TRIBALS IN A DISTRICT
TO THE TOTAL MUSLIM TRIBALS OF THE COUNTRY
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF KACHCHH
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
PERCENTAGES
Above 10·0
5·0 — 10·0
1·0 — 5·0
0·1 — 1·0
Below 0·1
NEGLIGIBLE MUSLIM TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 85

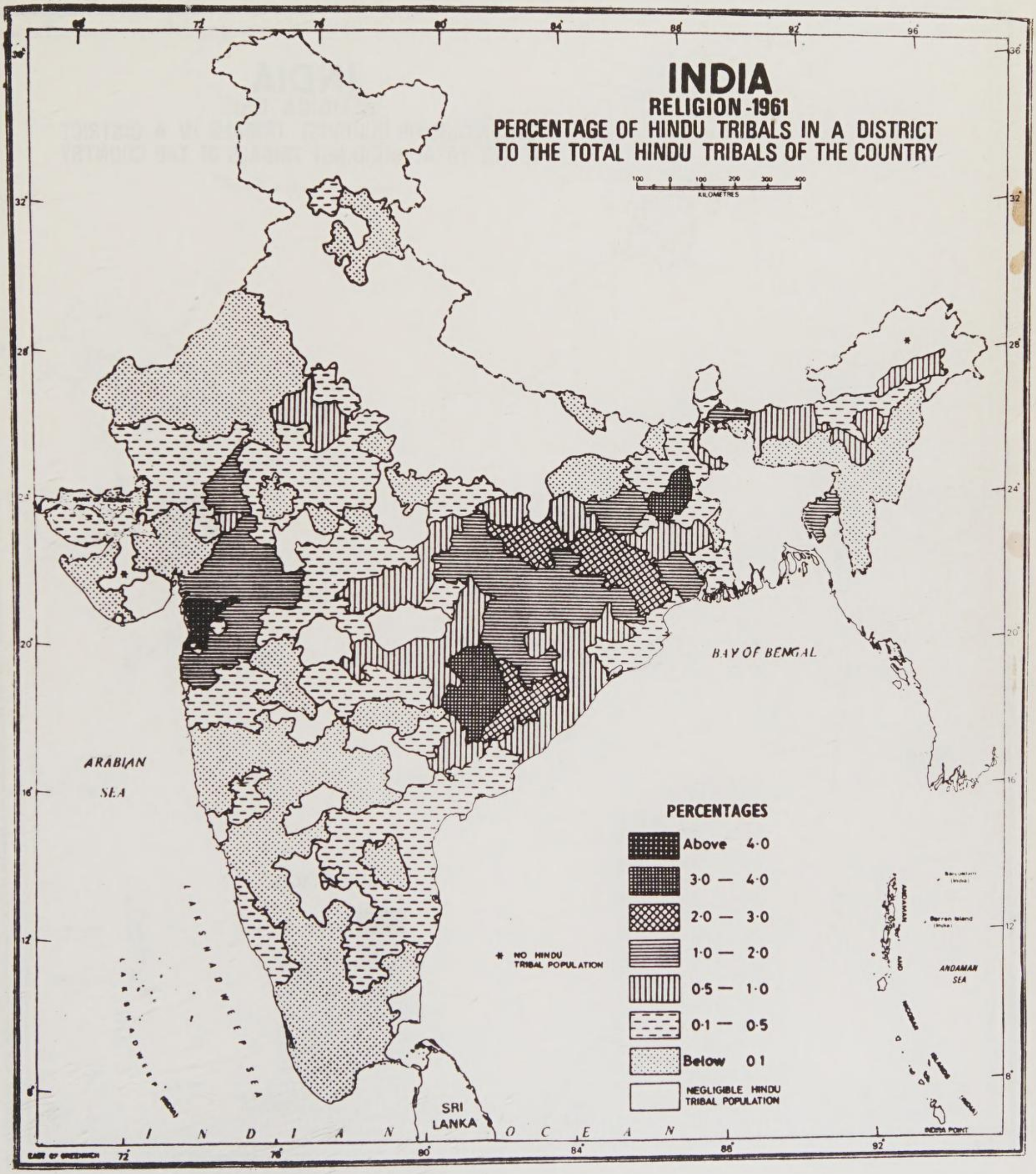

INDIA
RELIGION-1961
PERCENTAGE OF HINDU TRIBALS IN A DISTRICT
TO THE TOTAL HINDU TRIBALS OF THE COUNTRY
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
* NO HINDU TRIBAL POPULATION
PERCENTAGES
Above 4·0
3·0 — 4·0
2·0 — 3·0
1·0 — 2·0
0·5 — 1·0
0·1 — 0·5
Below 01
NEGLIGIBLE HINDU TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH
72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 86

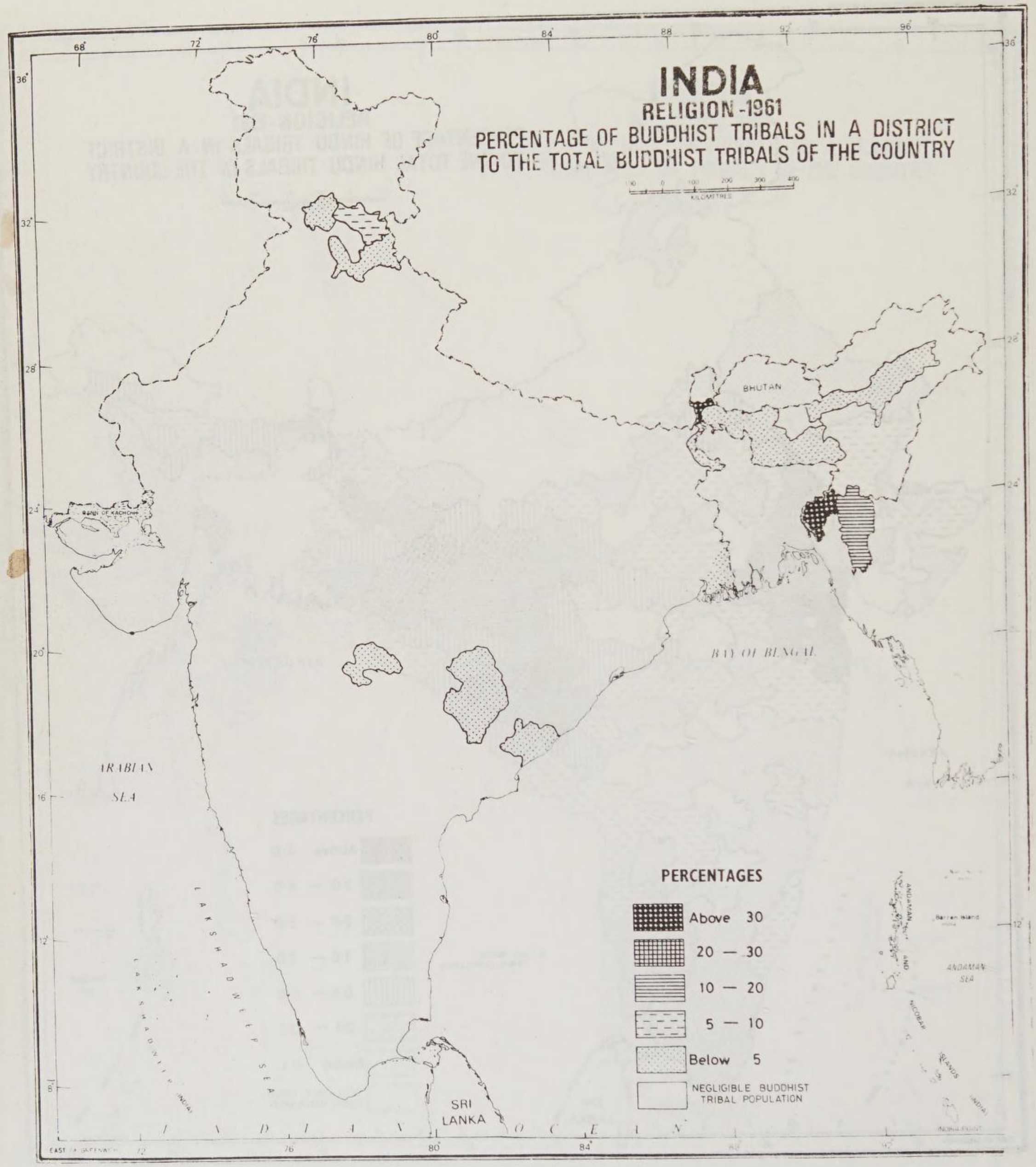

INDIA
RELIGION -1961
PERCENTAGE OF BUDDHIST TRIBALS IN A DISTRICT
TO THE TOTAL BUDDHIST TRIBALS OF THE COUNTRY
KILOMETRES
BHUTAN
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 30
20 — 30
10 — 20
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE BUDDHIST TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 87

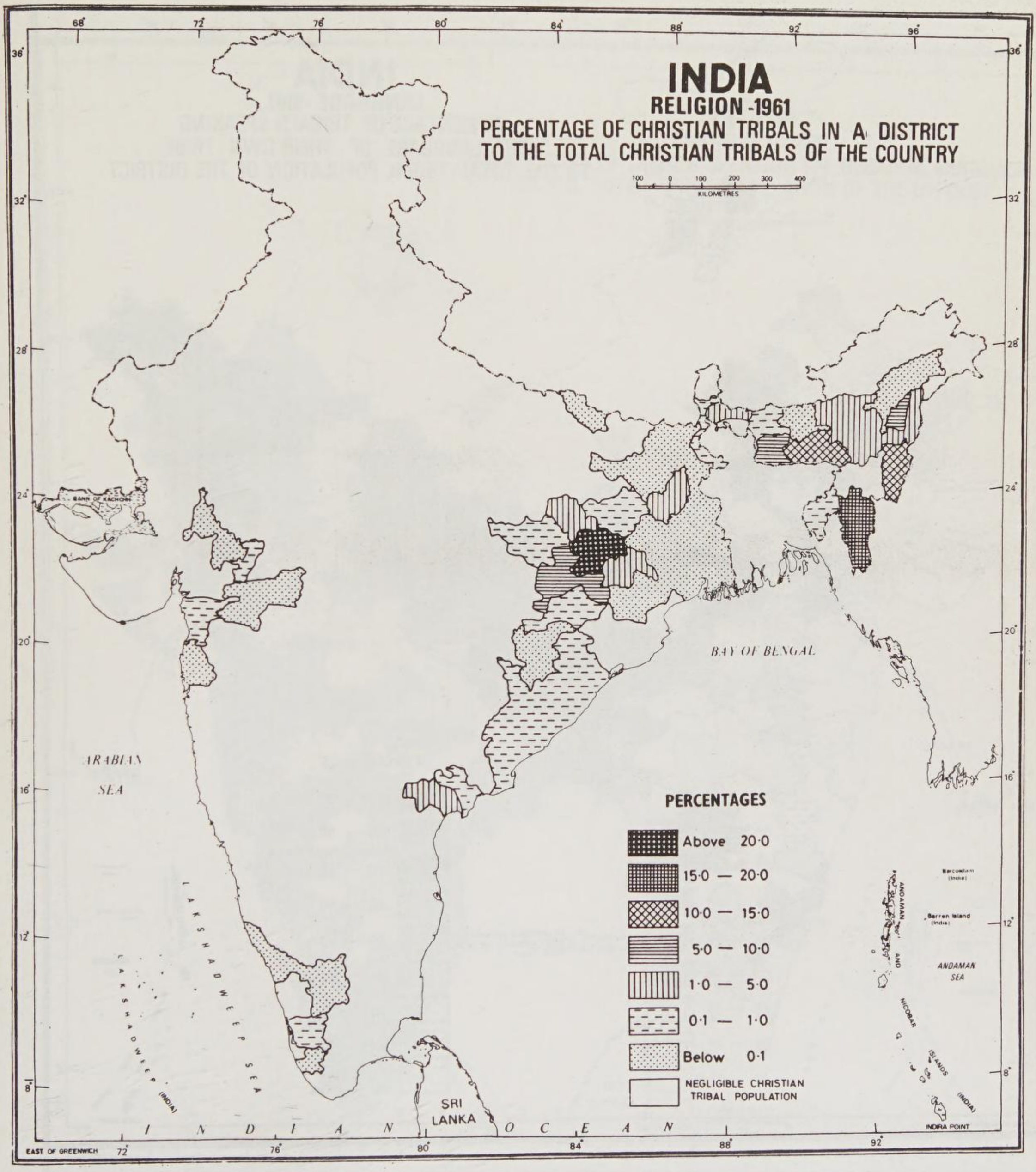

INDIA
RELIGION -1961
PERCENTAGE OF CHRISTIAN TRIBALS IN A DISTRICT TO THE TOTAL CHRISTIAN TRIBALS OF THE COUNTRY
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 20·0
15·0 — 20·0
10·0 — 15·0
5·0 — 10·0
1·0 — 5·0
0·1 — 1·0
Below 0·1
NEGLIGIBLE CHRISTIAN TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 88

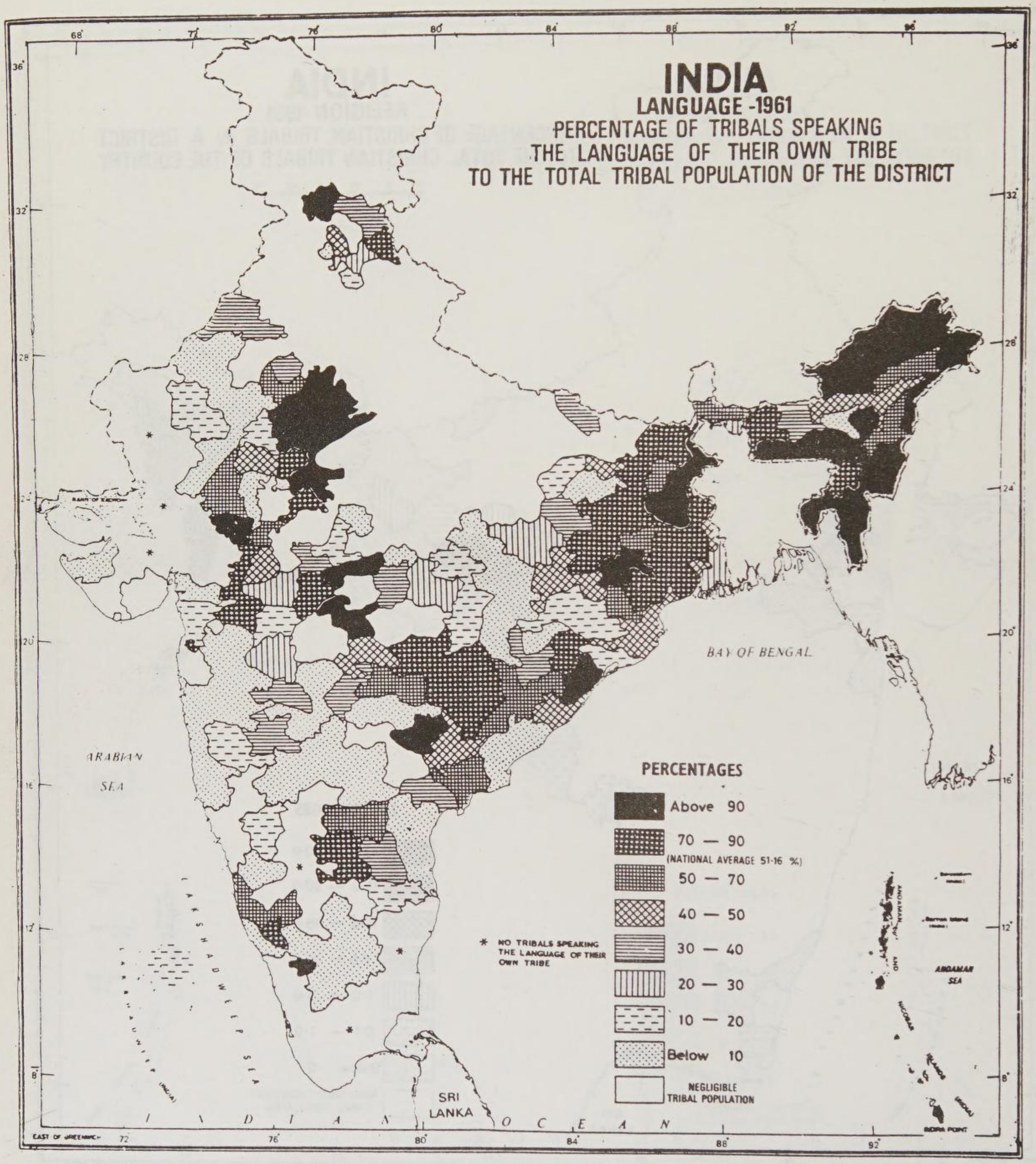

INDIA
LANGUAGE -1961
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBALS SPEAKING
THE LANGUAGE OF THEIR OWN TRIBE
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
70 — 90
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 51·16 %)
50 — 70
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBALS SPEAKING THE LANGUAGE OF THEIR OWN TRIBE
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 89

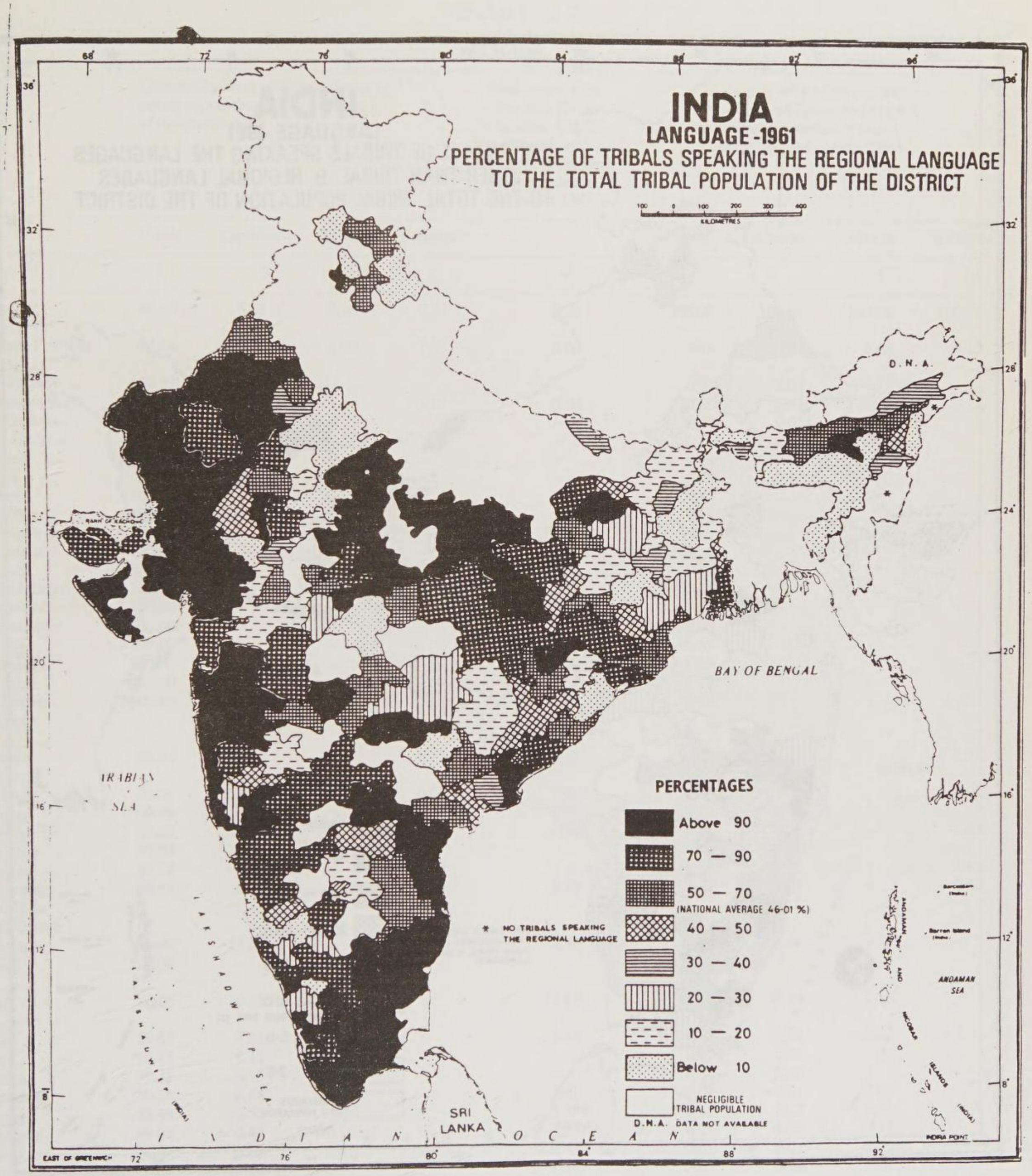

INDIA
LANGUAGE -1961
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBALS SPEAKING THE REGIONAL LANGUAGE TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 46-01 %)
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
* NO TRIBALS SPEAKING THE REGIONAL LANGUAGE
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Barren Island (India)
PORA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 90

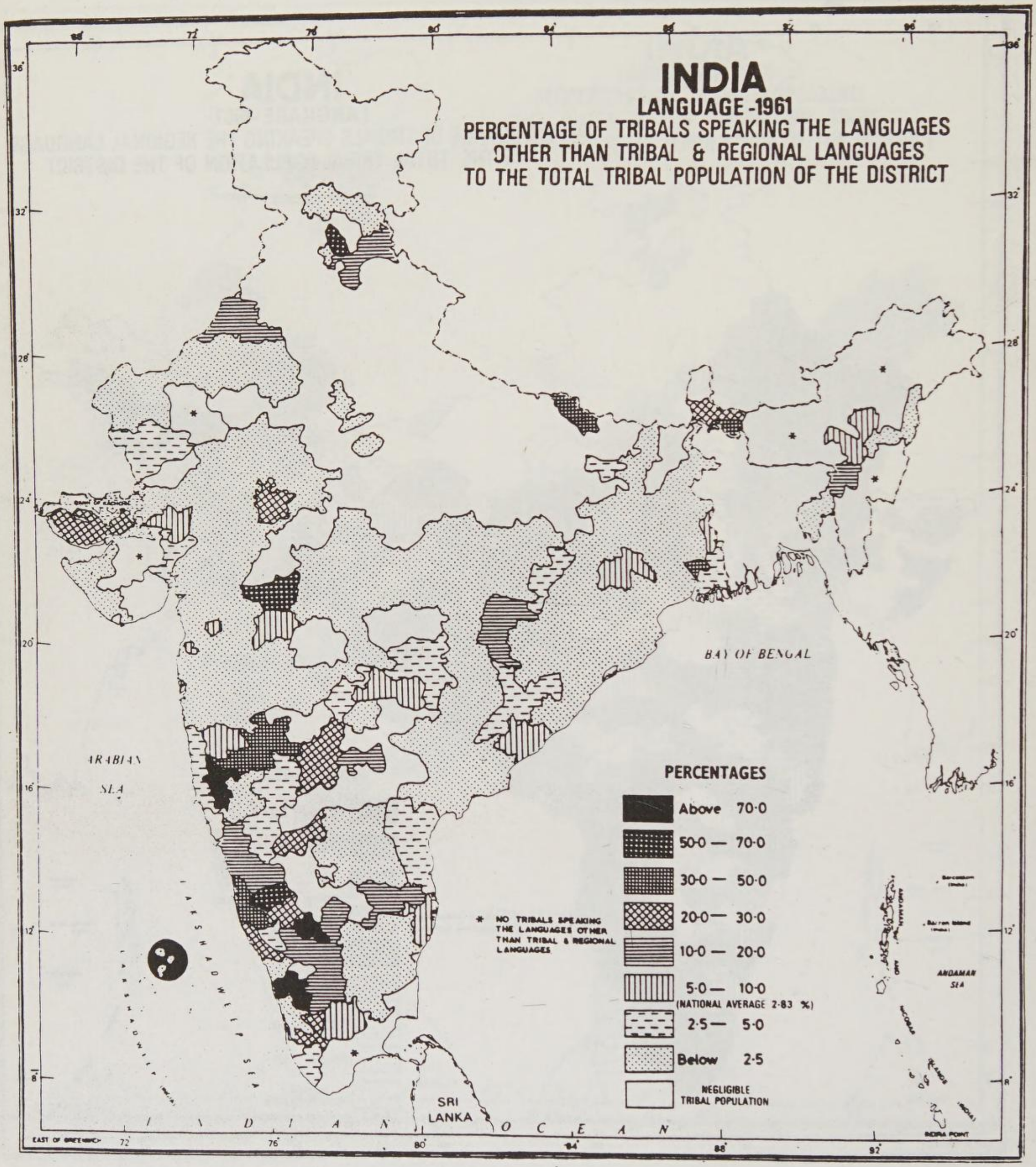

INDIA
LANGUAGE -1961
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBALS SPEAKING THE LANGUAGES OTHER THAN TRIBAL & REGIONAL LANGUAGES TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT
PERCENTAGES
Above 70·0
50·0 — 70·0
30·0 — 50·0
20·0 — 30·0
10·0 — 20·0
5·0 — 10·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 2·83 %)
2·5 — 5·0
Below 2·5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBALS SPEAKING THE LANGUAGES OTHER THAN TRIBAL & REGIONAL LANGUAGES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 91

APPENDIX E.I

RELIGION

	Community-wise tribal population as percentage to the total population of the district 1961				Tribal population other than Hindu, Christian, Muslim and Buddhist as percentage to the total tribal population of the district 1961	Community-wise tribal population in the district as percentage to the total tribal population of that community in the country 1961			
	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Buddhist		Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Buddhist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	89.40	5.53	0.20	0.34	4.53	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Andhra Pradesh	99.64	0.34	0.00	0.02	0.00	4.94	0.27	0.02	0.22
Srikakulam	99.27	0.73	-	-	-	0.72	0.09	-	-
Visakhapatnam	99.64	0.25	-	0.11	0.00	0.80	0.03	-	0.22
East Godavari	99.59	0.41	-	-	-	0.38	0.02	-	-
West Godavari	99.99	0.01	-	-	-	0.17	0.00	-	-
Krishna	99.43	0.57	-	-	-	0.14	0.01	-	-
Guntur	97.94	2.05	0.01	-	-	0.36	0.12	0.02	-
Nellore	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.49	-	-	-
Chittoor	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	-
Cuddapah	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-
Anantapur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	-	-
Kurnool	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-
Mahbubnagar	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Hyderabad	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Nizamabad	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Adilabad	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.49	-	-	-
Karimnagar	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-
Warangal	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Khammam	100.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.64	-	-	-
Nalgonda									
Assam	92.22	5.84	-	0.22	1.72	4.02	4.11	-	2.59
Goalpara	93.36	6.05	-	0.00	0.59	0.79	0.83	-	0.01
Kamrup	99.76	0.22	-	-	0.02	0.83	0.03	-	-
Darrang	82.02	17.96	-	0.02	0.00	0.43	1.52	-	0.02
Nowgong	99.93	0.07	-	-	-	0.33	0.00	-	-
Sibsagar	97.72	0.31	-	1.97	-	0.35	0.02	-	1.89
Lakhimpur	98.55	0.46	-	0.40	0.58	0.62	0.05	-	0.67
Mikir Hills									
North Cachar Hills	78.60	13.00	-	-	8.40	0.62	1.66	-	-
Cachar	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-
Bihar	72.06	10.56	0.03	-	17.35	11.35	26.85	2.15	-
Patna	90.67	7.81	0.66	-	0.86	0.01	0.01	0.02	-
Gaya	90.89	9.11	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Shahabad	99.85	0.15	-	-	-	0.08	0.00	-	-
Champaran	90.28	6.88	1.42	-	1.42	0.01	0.01	0.07	
Monghyr	92.69	2.52	0.04	-	4.75	0.16	0.07	0.03	-
Bhagalpur	99.03	0.43	0.16	-	0.38	0.24	0.02	0.17	-
Saharsa	96.49	2.67	0.41	-	0.43	0.03	0.01	0.05	-
Purnea	97.95	0.13	0.91	-	1.01	0.45	0.01	1.78	-
Santal Parganas	87.90	2.56	-	-	9.54	3.37	1.59	-	-
Palamau	91.71	8.29	-	-	-	0.78	1.15	-	-
Hazaribagh	98.52	0.95	-	-	0.53	1.00	0.15	-	-
Ranchi	52.95	27.79	0.00	-	19.26	2.61	22.14	0.03	-
Dhanbad	99.63	0.25	-	-	0.12	0.48	0.02	-	-
Singhbhum	58.59	2.85	-	-	38.56	2.13	1.67	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	99.67	0.09	0.23	0.00	0.01	10.28	0.16	10.40	0.00
Jamnagar	83.28	-	16.72	-	-	0.01	-	0.93	-
Surendranagar	99.14	-	0.86	-	-	0.01	-	0.04	-
Junagadh	64.81	-	35.19	-	-	0.02	-	3.91	-
Kutch	92.07	-	7.93	-	-	0.11	-	4.2	-
Banas Kantha	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-
Sabar Kantha	99.62	0.38	-	-	-	0.47	0.03		-
Mahesana	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.02	-		-
Ahmedabad	100.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.05	-	.00	-
Kheda	99.82	0.16	0.02	-	-	0.07	0.00	0.01	-
Panch Mahals	99.96	0.04	0.00	-	-	1.88	0.01	0.04	-
Vadodara	99.97	-	0.03	-	-	1.22	-	0.15	-
Broach	99.97	0.02	0.01	-	-	1.39	0.00	0.05	-
Surat	99.84	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.58	0.12	0.01	-
The Dangs	99.97	0.03	0.00	0.00	-	0.25	0.00	0.00	-
Himachal Pradesh	83.64	-	6.01	10.35	-	0.38	-	12.01	12.63
Chamba	90.87	-	7.13	2.00	-	0.22		7.81	1.34
Mandi	84.76	-	13.90	1.34	-	0.02		1.15	0.07
Lahaul and Spiti	42.12	-	-	57.88	-	0.02		-	8.16
Bilaspur	96.94	-	3.06	-	-	0.02		0.21	-
Mahasu	66.83	-	18.71	14.46	-	0.01	-	1.03	0.49
Sirmaur	60.85	-	39.15	-	-	0.01	-	1.81	-
Kinnaur	89.93	-	-	10.07	-	0.08	-	-	2.58
Kerala	95.25	4.75	0.00	-	-	0.76	0.61	0.01	-
Cannanore	98.95	1.05	-	-	-	0.26	0.04	-	-
Kozhikode	99.57	0.43	-	-	-	0.26	0.02	0.01	-
Palghat	99.99	0.01	-	-	-	0.08	0.00	-	-
Trichur	99.71	0.29	-	-	-	0.0	0.00	-	-
Ernakulam	78.66	21.34	-	-	-	0.0	0.13	-	-
Kottayam	69.35	30.65	-	-	-	0	0.40	-	-
Alleppey	93.84	6.16	-	-	-	0	0.00	-	-
Quilon	92.18	7.82	-	-	-	(1	0.02	-	-
Trivandrum	99.84	0.16	-	-	-	04	0.00	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	98.54	1.46	0.00	-	-	1.64	5.88	0.21	0.02
Morena	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-
Gwalior	99.97	-	0.03	-	-	0.05	-	0.01	-
Datia	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Shivpuri	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-
Guna	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	-
Tikamgarh	99.92	-	0.08	-	-	0.08	-	0.03	-
Chhatarpur	99.61	-	0.39	-	-	0.06	-	0.11	-
Panna	99.98	-	0.02	-	-	0.18	-	0.02	-
Satna	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-
Rewa	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.39	-	-	-
Shahdol	100.00	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	-
Sidhi	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.73	-	-	-
Mandsaur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Ratlam	99.97	0.03	-	-	-	0.22	-	-	-
Jhabua	93.72	6.28	-	-	-	1.62	0.17	-	-
Dhar	100.00	0.00	-	-	-	1.23	-	-	-
Dewas	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-
Khargone (W. Nimar)	99.92	0.08	-	-	-	1.50	0.02	-	-
Khandwa (E. Nimar)	99.90	0.10	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	-	-
Rajgarh	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Vidisha	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-
Sehore	99.98	-	0.02	-	-	0.11	-	0.01	-
Raisen	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	-	-
Hoshangabad	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	-
Betul	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.67	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jabalpur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	-	-
Narsimhapur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	-
Mandla	100.00	-	-	-	-	1.59	-	-	-
Chindwara	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.98	0.01	0.02	-
Seoni	99.97	0.03	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	-
Balaghat	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.34	0.01	-
Surguja	99.03	0.97	-	-	-	2.14	-	-	-
Bilaspur	100.00	-	-	-	-	1.38	-	-	-
Raigarh	81.51	18.49	-	-	-	1.46	5.34	-	-
Durg	100.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.78	0.00	0.00	-
Raipur	100.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	1.16	0.00	0.00	-
Bastar	100.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	3.16	0.00	0.00	0.02
Maharashtra	98.97	0.12	0.91	-	-	8.88	0.16	35.74	0.01
Greater Bombay	99.64	0.36	-	-	-	0.08	0.01	-	-
Thana	99.77	0.23	0.00	-	-	1.87	0.07	0.01	-
Kolaba	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	-	-
Ratnagiri	99.94	0.06	-	-	-	0.01	0.00	-	-
Nasik	100.00	-	-	-	-	1.70	-	-	-
Dhulia	99.74	0.26	0.00	-	-	1.92	0.08	0.06	-
Jalgaon	78.87	-	21.13	-	-	0.29	-	34.07	-
Ahmadnagar	99.99	0.01	-	-	-	0.41	0.00	0.01	-
Poona	99.93	0.07	-	-	-	0.34	0.00	-	-
Satara	99.96	-	0.04	-	-	0.01	-	0.00	-
Sangli	98.66	-	-	-	1.34	0.00	-	-	-
Sholapur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
Kolhapur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Aurangabad	95.83	0.18	3.96	-	0.03	0.09	0.00	1.58	-
Parbhani	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-
Bhir	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Nanded	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.01
Amravati	99.94	0.05	0.01	-	-	0.21	0.00	0.01	-
Yeotmal	99.99	-	-	0.06	-	0.58	-	-	0.01
Chandrapur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.69	-	-	-
Manipur	0.21	60.97	-	-	38.82	0.00	9.18	-	-
Meghalaya	7.10	42.12	-	0.04	50.74	0.17	16.28	-	0.27
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	3.65	48.46	-	0.00	47.89	0.05	11.02	-	0.02
Garo Hills	12.04	33.06	-	0.09	54.81	0.12	5.26	-	0.25
Mysore	99.97	0.00	0.03	-	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.08	-
Bangalore	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
Bellary	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Mysore	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-
South Kanara	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	-	-
Coorg	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-
Hassan	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Shimoga	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
Chikmagalur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
Mandya	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Belgaum	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	0.00	-
Bijapur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
North Kanara	98.72	0.09	1.19	-	-	0.01	0.00	0.08	-
Dharwar	99.95	-	0.01	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-
Gulbarga	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Bidar	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Nagaland	4.47	55.67	0.00	0.00	39.86	0.06	11.57	0.00	0.00
Kohima	14.02	42.03	0.00	-	43.95	0.05	2.40	0.00	-
Mokokchung	0.39	90.56	0.00	-	9.06	0.00	6.52	0.00	-
Tuensang	1.28	33.69	-	0.00	65.03	0.01	2.65	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Orissa	97.50	2.46	-	-	0.04	15.42	6.30	-	-
Sambalpur	98.75	1.25	-	-	-	1.62	0.33	-	-
Sundargarh	80.23	19.77	-	-	-	1.32	5.28	-	-
Keonjhar	99.89	0.11	-	-	-	1.31	0.02	-	-
Mayurbhanj	99.77	0.02	-	-	0.21	2.73	0.01	-	-
Balasore	100.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.36	0.00	-	-
Cuttuck	100.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.32	0.00	-	-
Dhenkanal	99.99	0.01	-	-	-	0.54	0.00	-	-
Baudh-Khondmals	97.68	2.32	-	-	-	0.78	0.31	-	-
Bolangir	99.90	0.10	-	-	-	0.83	0.01	-	-
Kalahandi	99.90	0.10	-	-	-	1.26	0.02	-	-
Koraput	99.82	0.18	-	-	-	3.41	0.10	-	-
Ganjam	98.04	1.96	-	-	-	0.69	0.22	-	-
Puri	99.99	0.01	-	-	-	0.25	0.00	-	-
Rajasthan	99.98	0.01	0.00	-	0.01	8.80	0.02	0.06	-
Ganganagar	97.74	-	-	-	2.26	0.01	-	-	-
Bikaner	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
Churu	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Jhunjhunu	99.96	-	0.04	-	-	0.04	-	-	-
Alwar	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	-	-
Bharatpur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Sawai Madhopur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.79	-	-	-
Jaipur	100.00	--	-	-	-	0.82	-	-	-
Sikar	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-
Ajmer	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-
Tonk	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	-	-
Jaisalmer	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
Jodhpur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-
Nagaur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Pali	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-
Barmer	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-
Jalor	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	-
Sirohi	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.28	-	-	-
Bhilwara	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-
Udaipur	100.00	-	-	-	-	1.65	-	-	-
Chittorgarh	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	-	-
Dungarpur	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.92	-	-	-
Banswara	99.99	0.01	-	-	-	1.27	-	-	-
Bundi	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	-	-
Kota	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-
Jhalawar	100.00	-	-	-	-	1.19	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	99.80	0.19	0.01	-	-	0.94	0.03	0.02	-
Madras	98.07	1.86	0.07	-	-	0.01	0.00	0.00	-
Chingleput.	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-
North Arcot	99.99	0.01	-	-	-	0.22	0.00	-	-
South Arcot	99.96	0.04	-	-	-	0.05	0.00	-	-
Salem	99.97	0.03	-	-	-	0.38	0.00	-	-
Coimbatore	98.93	1.07	-	-	-	0.07	0.02	-	-
Nilgiris	99.23	0.72	-	-	-	0.05	0.01	-	-
Madurai	99.42	0.58	-	-	-	0.02	0.00	-	-
Tiruchirapalli	99.89	0.11	-	-	-	0.03	0.00	-	-
Ramanathapuram	98.49	0.63	0.88	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.02	-
Tirunelveli	91.14	8.82	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kanyakumari	99.71	0.29	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Tripura	88.23	2.66	-	9.11	0.00	1.19	0.58	-	32.71
West Bengal	93.84	2.75	0.02	1.58	1.81	7.22	3.42	0.74	32.46
Darjeeling	55.82	10.51	0.19	33.23	0.25	0.20	0.61	0.30	31.98
Jalpaiguri	90.07	9.75	0.06	0.12	0.00	1.20	2.09	0.35	0.41
Cooch Behar	95.23	4.54	0.18	0.05	-	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01
West Dinajpur	95.90	4.08	-	0.01	0.01	0.61	0.42	-	0.01
Malda	98.61	1.39	-	-	-	0.37	0.08	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Murshidabad	99.47	0.33	-	-	0.20	0.12	0.01	-	-
Nadia	99.88	0.00	-	-	0.12	0.08	0.00	-	-
Twenty Four Parganas	99.88	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.45	0.00	0,02	0.05
Howrah	97.69	2.11	0.20	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.02	-
Calcutta	95.44	3.85	0.24	0.04	0.43	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Hooghly	99.91	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.34	0.00	0.00	-
Burdwan	99.72	0.28	-	-	0.00	0.67	0.03	0.00	-
Bir-bhum	99.48	0.49	0.00	-	0.03	0.40	0.03	0.00	-
Bankura	82.08	0.76	-	-	17.16	0.53	0.08	0.00	-
Midnapore	99.92	0.08	-	-	-	1.23	0.02	0.01	-
Purulia	97.38	0.03	0.00	-	2.59	0.96	0.01		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	74.31	1.56	0.01	24.12	-	0.63	0.36	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	99.08	0.92	0.92	-	-	0.19	0.03		
Goa, Daman & Diu									
Laccadive, Mincoy and Amindivi Islands	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	38.20	-
Mizoram	4.59	88.07	-	7.15	0.19	0.04	13.90	-	18.63

APPENDIX E.II

LANGUAGE

Data	Percentage of tribal population speaking regional languages	Percentage of tribal population speaking other than their own tribal dialect language	Percentage of tribal population speaking non-tribal, non-regional languages
1	2	3	4
India	46.01	51.16	2.83
Andhra Pradesh	63.18	33.76	3.06
Srikakulam	55.75	42.01	2.24
Visakhapatnam	86.90	6.53	6.57
East Godavari	97.02	2.94	0.04
West Godavari	37.66	61.97	0.37
Krishna	47.79	51.82	0.39
Guntur	67.60	32.20	0.20
Ongole	-	-	-
Nellore	96.83	0.12	3.05
Chittoor	69.80	17.71	12.49
Cuddapah	62.76	37.02	0.21
Anantapur	17.26	82.53	0.21
Kurnool	40.72	58.72	0.56
Mahbubnagar	98.61	1.39	-
Hyderabad	76.72	7.61	15.67
Nizamabad	92.02	7.71	0.27
Adilabad	24.37	67.76	7.87
Karimnagar	96.16	5.84	-
Warangal	0.53	98.96	0.51
Khammam	57.10	42.82	0.08
Nalgonda	-	-	-
Assam	38.34	60.36	1.30
Goalpara	16.11	83.89	-

1	2	3	4
Kamrup	62.76	37.24	-
Darrang	50.69	49.31	-
Nowgong	93.91	6.09	-
Sibsagar	50.39	49.61	-
Lakhimpur	36.87	63.13	-
Mikir Hills	3.33	90.83	5.84
North Cachar Hills	-	-	-
Cachar	2.54	77.92	19.54
Bihar	12.74	85.47	1.79
Patna	45.47	49.77	4.76
Gaya	92.24	7.76	-
Shahabad	84.52	15.48	-
Saran	-	-	
Champaran	31.19	34.42	34.39
Muzaffarpur	-	-	-
Monghyr	18.51	81.45	0.04
Bhagalpur	32.08	67.92	0.00
Saharsa	18.92	80.51	0.57
Purnea	15.34	84.66	0.00
Santal Parganas	2.82	96.66	0.52
Palamau	65.67	34.33	-
Hazaribagh	24.59	75.34	0.07
Ranchi	13.92	85.95	0.13
Dhanbad	12.50	85.76	1.74
Singhbhum	2.12	91.23	6.65
Gujarat	91.81	7.14	1.05
Jamnagar	97.89	0.65	1.46
Rajkot	-	-	-
Surendranagar	100.00	-	-
Junagadh	99.47	-	0.53
Kutch	71.14	-	28.86
Banas Kantha	98.08	-	1.92
Sabar Kantha	99.77	-	0.23
Mahesana	90.84	-	9.16
Ahmedabad	96.88	-	3.12
Kheda	99.72	-	0.28
Panch Mahals	99.95	-	0.05
Vadodara	99.81	-	0.19
Broach	92.20	7.60	0.20
Surat	85.34	13.75	0.91
Valsad	-	-	-
The Dangs	93.45	-	6.55
Himachal Pradesh	15.16	78.82	6.02
Chamba	2.26	96.88	0.86
Mandi	1.92	46.34	51.74
Lahaul & Spiti	63.76	35.20	1.04
Bilaspur	91.84	7.50	0.66
Mahasu	60.82	22.30	16.88
Sirmaur	68.69	13.61	17.70
Kinnaur	0.17	88.40	11.43
Kerala	80.22	1.69	18.08
Cannanore	73.63	5.08	21.29
Kozhikode	97.31	0.00	2.69
Malappuram	-	-	-
Palghat	26.06	0.00	73.94
Trichur	99.15	0.00	0.05
Ernakulam	99.88	0.00	0.12
Kottayam	72.37	0.00	27.63
Alleppey	100.00	0.00	0.00
Quilon	96.71	0.00	3.29
Trivandrum	96.54	0.00	3.46

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	60.40	34.69	4.91
Morena	100.00	0.00	0.00
Bhind	-	0.00	0.00
Gwalior	99.72	0.00	0.28
Datia	100.00	0.00	0.00
Shivpuri	100.00	0.00	0.00
Guna	100.00	0.00	0.00
Tikamgarh	100.00	0.00	0.00
Chhatarpur	100.00	0.00	0.00
Panna	100.00	0.00	0.00
Satna	100.00	0.00	0.00
Rewa	100.00	0.00	0.00
Shahdol	92.37	7.62	0.01
Sidhi	100.00	0.00	0.00
Mandsaur	74.34	0.00	25.66
Ratlam	36.99	62.93	0.08
Ujjain	-	-	-
Jhabua	17.82	21.85	0.32
Dhar	52.32	47.68	0.00
Indore	-	-	-
Dewas	64.10	35.87	0.02
Khargone (W. Nimar)	14.93	25.13	59.94
Khandwa (E. Nimar)	24.29	75.65	0.06
Rajgarh	100.00	0.00	0.00
Vidisha	99.04	0.95	0.01
Sehore	86.17	12.50	1.33
Raisen	99.81	0.00	0.19
Hoshangabad	94.82	5.07	0.11
Betul	8.76	91.16	0.08
Jabalpur	99.99	0.00	0.01
Narsimhapur	99.98	0.01	0.01
Mandla	82.16	17.82	0.02
Chhindwara	62.05	36.25	1.70
Seoni	72.15	27.52	0.33
Balaghat	78.48	20.69	0.83
Surguja	72.84	26.97	0.19
Bilaspur	97.03	2.78	0.19
Raigarh	47.62	49.30	3.08
Durg	87.28	12.36	0.36
Raipur	76.01	4.35	19.64
Bastar	13.82	86.01	0.17
Maharashtra	66.27	31.22	2.51
Greater Bombay	42.31	0.11	57.58
Thana	97.65	0.00	2.35
Kolaba	91.38	7.84	0.77
Ratnagiri	94.13	2.90	2.97
Nasik	99.74	0.11	57.58
Dhulia	14.62	83.84	1.55
Jalgaon	72.80	19.06	8.14
Ahmadnagar	96.17	3.22	0.60
Poona	98.17	0.60	1.23
Satara	82.50	10.67	6.83
Sangli	40.17	15.80	44.03
Sholapur	17.91	32.97	49.12
Kolhapur	27.60	0.66	71.74
Aurangabad	73.39	24.91	1.70
Parbhani	98.88	1.10	0.02
Bhir	66.42	31.64	1.94
Nanded	64.48	32.56	2.96
Osmanabad	-	-	-
Amravati	1.68	97.40	0.92
Yeotmal	51.12	48.63	0.24
Chandrapur	22.77	73.05	4.18

1	2	3	4
Manipur	0.00	100.00	0.00
Manipur North	-	-	-
Manipur West	-	-	-
Manipur South	-	-	-
Manipur Central	-	-	-
Manipur East	-	-	-
Meghalaya	2.74	97.26	-
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	0.79	9.21	0.00
Garo Hills	5.54	94.46	0.00
Mysore	57.32	25.79	16.89
Bangalore	79.75	1.77	18.48
Tumkur	-	-	-
Chitradurga	-	-	-
Kolar -	-	-	
Bellary	74.03	0.00	25.97
Mysore	80.33	3.82	15.85
South Kanara	7.78	52.87	39.35
Coorg	24.92	70.61	4.47
Hassan	9.85	68.51	21.64
Shimoga	77.80	5.93	16.27
Chikmagalur	48.27	0.00	51.73
Mandya	29.53	0.00	70.47
Belgaum	98.73	0.00	1.27
Bijapur	88.31	8.28	3.40
North Kanara	87.39	0.00	12.61
Dharwar	77.50	19.68	2.82
Gulbarga	71.30	0.07	28.63
Bidar	71.37	4.55	24.08
Raichur	-	-	-
Nagaland	25.96	73.57	0.47
Kohima	35.61	62.72	1.67
Mokokchung	45.73	54.27	0.00
Tuensang	0.91	99.05	0.04
Orissa	48.93	50.34	0.73
Sambalpur	81.47	18.50	0.03
Sundargarh	51.22	48.07	0.71
Keonjhar	42.07	57.93	0.00
Mayurbhanj	25.77	74.16	0.07
Balasore	51.03	48.91	0.06
Cuttack	54.30	45.55	0.15
Dhenkanal	86.12	13.86	0.02
Baudh Khondmals	10.59	89.37	0.04
Bolangir	95.65	4.31	0.04
Kalahandi	65.23	34.69	0.08
Koraput	44.83	52.53	2.64
Ganjam	3.86	94.84	1.30
Puri	88.13	11.83	0.04
Rajasthan	26.88	73.02	0.96
Ganganagar	53.08	32.97	13.95
Bikaner	98.55	1.26	0.19
Churu	98.75	0.00	1.25
Jhunjhunu	64.26	35.68	0.06
Alwar	0.03	99.97	0.00
Bharatpur	4.70	95.03	0.27
Sawai Madhopur	0.33	99.67	0.00
Jaipur	1.24	98.76	0.00
Sikar	32.18	67.77	0.05

1	2	3	4
Ajmer	84.32	15.44	0.25
Tonk	0.00	99.99	0.01
Jaisalmer	98.58	-	0.42
Jodhpur	88.86	11.14	-
Nagaur	98.58	1.42	-
Pali	98.67	1.31	0.02
Barmer	97.17	0.00	2.83
Jalor	100.00	0.00	0.00
Sirohi	99.39	0.56	0.05
Bhilwara	58.08	41.88	0.04
Udaipur	43.10	56.87	0.03
Chittorgarh	90.96	8.95	0.09
Dungarpur	1.86	98.05	0.09
Banswara	0.52	99.47	0.01
Bundi	12.62	87.31	0.07
Kota	2.71	97.25	0.04
Jhalawar	17.26	82.73	0.01
Tamil Nadu	91.82	5.10	3.08
Madras	88.04	0.00	11.96
Chingleput	91.23	0.00	8.77
North Arcot	98.78	0.00	1.22
South Arcot	97.72	0.00	2.28
Dharmapuri	-	0.00	-
Salem	98.64	0.02	1.34
Coimbatore	82.59	5.42	11.99
Nilgiris	9.41	90.59	-
Madurai	92.43	0.00	7.57
Tiruchirapalli	99.20	0.00	0.80
Thanjavur	-	-	0.00
Ramanathapuram	100.00	-	0.00
Tirunelveli	100.00	-	0.00
Kanyakumari	100.00	-	0.00
Tripura	7.64	90.84	1.52
West Tripura	-		-
North Tripura	-		-
South Tripura	-		-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
Chamoli	-	-	-
Pithoragarh	-	-	-
Almora	-	-	-
Naini Tal	-	-	-
Bijnor	-	-	-
Moradabad	-	-	-
Rampur	-	-	-
Shahjahanpur	-	-	-
Dehra Dun	-	-	-
Saharanpur	-	-	-
Muzaffarnagar	-	-	-
Meerut	-	-	-
Bulandshahr	-	-	-
Mathura	-	-	-
Agra	-	-	
Kanpur	-	-	-
Allahabad	-	-	-
Kheri	-	-	
Hardoi	-	-	-
Bahraich	-	-	-
Gonda	-	-	-
Gorakhpur	-	-	-
Azamgarh	-	-	-
Ghazipur	-	-	-
Mirzapur	-	-	-

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	19.75	72.97	7.28
Darjeeling	11.55	63.40	25.05
Jalpaiguri	7.46	62.80	29.74
Cooch Behar	30.27	29.03	40.70
West Dinajpur	7.38	91.73	0.89
Malda	3.25	96.00	0.75
Murshidabad	16.99	81.91	1.10
Nadia	49.86	44.20	5.94
Twenty-Four Parganas	73.52	22.32	4.16
Howrah	27.57	40.16	32.27
Calcutta	27.58	41.55	30.87
Hooghly	21.06	78.93	0.01
Burdwan	11.66	86.69	1.65
Birbhum	2.66	97.05	0.29
Bankura	14.99	85.00	0.02
Midnapore	23.13	76.52	0.35
Purulia	37.37	62.58	0.05
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	100.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	100.00	0.00
Kameng	-	-	-
Subansiri	-	-	-
Siang	-	-	
Lohit	-	-	
Tirap	-	-	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.04	81.79	6.17
Goa, Daman and Diu	-	-	
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	-	17.02	82.98
Mizoram	0.00	100.00	0.00

SECTION F

LITERACY

* Spatial Analysis 257

* Maps 275

* Data Base 311

Section F presents the spatial patterns in tribal literacy. The first series of maps shows the share of the tribal and non-tribal literates in the district population of each segment separately as well as in their rural and urban components as in 1971. In order to explore the nature of change in tribal literacy during the preceding census decade, 1961 literacy rates of the rural and urban segments of population have been depicted along with the decadal change in percentage points during 1961-71. An identical series of maps shows literacy rates of the tribal males and the females. A closer study of these maps may reveal glaring contrasts in literacy between the tribal and the non-tribal segments as well as between the male and female components of tribal population.

The concept of literacy as used in the Indian census literature does not convey any qualified sense of meaning. The census view of literacy tends to cover the whole range of individuals from highly educated to those who can just recognise the alphabet and write their names. The census recognises an individual as literate 'if he can both read and write with an understanding in any language'.[1] Such a nebulous definition leaves much scope for inclusion of groups at disparate levels of knowledge of reading and writing within the category of 'literates'.

Definition apart, literacy is universally recognised as a powerful instrument of social change. In fact, it is the necessary first step towards the attainment of education and of higher goals in an individual's life.[2] The process of learning exercises a profound effect on the lives of men and women in the contemporary world.

The contemporary trends in the spread of literacy and of higher education in India should be seen in the context of historical development. While indigenous tradition of imparting education is very old, the Indian society was exposed to the modern educational system during the colonial rule only. The colonial development on the port nodes, coupled with the Christian influences in the coastal and the tribal areas of the country, contributed significantly towards the emergence of disparities in educational development. Education acquired an essentially urban character. On the other hand, vast regions within the hinterland of port centres remained unaffected by the spread of modern education.

There were, however, historically determined constraints on the universal spread of literacy and of education in Indian society even before independence. The spread of literacy stemmed from the primary edifice of social stratification enshrined in caste. The social system of caste gave birth to the philosophy of segregation and was so deterministic that it forced an individual 'to subordinate his individuality to it'.[3] The institutionalised framework of social inequality in conjunction with variations in income distribution engendered vast disparities not only in access to the institutions of formal learning but also in the levels of educational attainments of the different segments of the Indian people. As noted by Cippola, while 'the art of writing spread around the world across geographical and cultural borders and adopted itself to a variety of languages, it hardly filtered down through social stratification'.[4]

India at independence carried on her shoulders a colossal burden of the heritage of inequalities in all facets of social development, education being no exception. However, a good deal of progress has been made in this field since independence. Efforts have been made to induce the lagging sections of population to formal education on a special basis. However, the problem of educability of scheduled tribes is a complex one. The nature of the problem is so different that it cannot be compared with the general population or even with the scheduled caste segment. Perhaps it may be hypothesised that education is not only an instrument of social change, its very acceptability is caused by the state of the society. By and large the spread of education among the tribal communities depends, among other things, on their capacity to receive it, their stage of social evolution, ecological setting, mode of economy and their exposure to a language other than their own dialect. The process of economic development and the pattern of interaction with the non-tribal groups in the neighbourhood of the areas of tribal concentration lead to the socio-cultural transformation of the tribes[5] In this connection the role of the tribal elites cannot be ignored as their attitudes tend to operate as a constraint on the universal distribution of gains of educational development in the tribal society.

The Indian tribes also described as 'pre-literates',[6] have been exposed to literacy only recently. By and large, the response to programmes of literacy and of formal education has varied significantly between tribes and from region to region. These responses depend on their socio-cultural, economic and demographic characteristics and on the magnitude and direction of the forces of modernisation, such as

urbanisation and industrialisation.[7] The influence of Christianity in some tribal areas has also played a significant role.[8] The initiatives taken by the government and other quasi-government or voluntary organisations with the objective of educating tribes through programmes of special education and literacy drives have also contributed significantly towards the modernisation of tribal communities. However, these forces have not operated with equal vigour in all the tribal areas of the country, thus giving rise to significant variations in the regional pattern of literacy in the past few decades.[9]

The level of literacy is undoubtedly one of the most important indicators of social and cultural development among the tribal communities. The various dimensions of socio-cultural change in tribal society can be understood in the light of the levels of literacy and education. It is with this premise that it is proposed to depict on maps the tribal literacy in their overall population as well as within the rural and urban components. The male-female disparity in the levels of literacy can be appreciated by comparing the two series of maps. An attempt has also been made to identify the gaps that exist in the levels of literacy of the tribal and the non-tribal segments of population by presenting non-tribal literacy as in 1971. Finally, the decadal change in the literacy rates has been depicted on maps for all the components of tribal population male, female, rural and urban. The levels of literacy of the tribal population as in 1961 have been depicted on a parallel series of maps.

The data on literacy, particularly for tribes, suffers from a major limitation. The computation of percentage of literates out of the total population, rather than out of the population in the age-group of above 4 years presents a distorted picture as it under-estimates the proportion of literate population.

Method

(1) The percentage of literates to the total population was computed and grouped under nine categories. The class-intervals for all the maps have been kept uniform to facilitate comparison.

(2) The change in literacy for 1961-71 has been derived by subtracting the literacy rates of 1961 from those of 1971. The values showing the percentage differences in points have been grouped under positive and negative categories separately.

Overall Literacy

The 1971 census enumerated some 4.3 million literates among the tribal population of India. The tribal literacy rate (11.30 per cent) was, however, strikingly low in comparison to that of the general population (30.78%). The tribal literates accounted for 2.66 per cent of the total literate population of the country. The tribal literacy was significantly high in the urban areas, although the tribal percentage in urban areas in itself is insignificant. (Appendix F.I).

State Level Patterns

The states of the Indian Union reveal among themselves a striking disparity in tribal literacy (Table F.1). Mizoram has the maximum percentage (53.49) of literates, followed by Lakshadweep (41.37%). A number of states including Assam (20.67%), Manipur (28.71%), Meghalaya (26.45%) and Nagaland (24.01%) in the northeast and Kerala (25.72%) in the south show relatively higher levels of literacy. The relatively higher rate of literacy in these states as well as in Mizoram can perhaps be attributed to the influence of Christian missionaries.[10]

TABLE F.1: **Tribal and Non-Tribal Literacy Rates 1971 - State Level Patterns**

States/Union Territories	Tribal Literacy Rate	Non-Tribal Literacy Rate
India	11.30	30.79
Andhra Pradesh	5.34	25.33
Assam	20.67	29.07
Bihar	11.64	20.74
Gujarat	14.12	39.32
Himachal Pradesh	15.89	32.64
Kerala	25.72	60.86
Madhya Pradesh	7.62	25.80
Maharashtra	11.74	40.89
Manipur	28.71	34.82
Meghalaya	26.45	41.99
Mysore	14.85	31.33
Nagaland	24.01	53.78
Orissa	9.46	31.21
Rajasthan	6.47	20.81
Tamil Nadu	9.02	39.69
Tripura	15.03	37.47
Uttar Pradesh	14.59	21.72
West Bengal	8.92	35.63
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.35	48.40
Arunachal Pradesh	5.20	34.24
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.90	55.22
Goa, Daman and Diu	12.73	45.04
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	41.37	73.52
Mizoram	53.49	58.70

Slightly above the national average (11.30%) are the states of Bihar (11.64%), Gujarat (14.12%) Maharashtra (11.74%), in the mid-Indian belt and the western coastal region; Himachal Pradesh (15.89%) in the sub-Himalayan north, Tripura (15.03%) in the northeast and Karnataka

(14.85%), Goa, Daman and Diu (12.73%) and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (17.35%). Moderately higher level of literacy among the tribes of the western coastal belt may be related to the history of the coastal regions. [11] These regions have a long history of external contact. So far as the north is concerned, military recruitments from the hilly tribal districts of Himachal Pradesh might have been instrumental in enhancing the literacy levels of the tribes.[12]

On the contrary, the eastern coastal states have a lower level of tribal literacy than the national average. The eastern littoral states of west Bengal (8.92%), Orissa (9.46%), Andhra Pradesh (5.34%) and Tamil Nadu (9.02%) illustrate this point. The very low level of tribal literacy in Andhra Pradesh may be related to what Sopher describes as 'the ghastly depression in the surface of (general) literacy of the former state of Hyderabad', which is still faintly visible in 1971.[13] The literacy rate among the tribes of Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Madhya Pradesh in the mid-Indian belt ranges between 6 and 9 per cent only. The lowest level of literacy is observed in Arunachal Pradesh (5.20%).

District Level Patterns

The highest levels of literacy are observed in Mizoram, Calcutta, Madras, Ernakulam, Trivandrum (Kerala) and the Lakshadweep. About one-half of the total tribal population was returned as literate by the 1971 census (*Plate* 92)

The literacy rates are generally high in Cachar (Assam), Manipur South, Central and East, and Mokokchung (Nagaland) in the northeast; Bombay (Maharashtra) and Rajkot (Gujarat) in western India; Pithoragarh and Almora (Uttar Pradesh) in the sub-Himalayan North; and Trichur, Kottayam and Quilon in the South. The tribal literacy rate in these districts ranges between 30 and 40 per cent.

The literacy rates generally remain between 20 and 30 per cent over the districts of the Northeast. Three districts of Himachal Pradesh also fall in the same category. A little less than two-thirds of the tribal population is literate in three districts in Mysore; two each in Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

Then, there are thirty-three districts with tribal literacy ranging between 15 and 20 per cent, which lie above the national average for the tribes. From 5 to 10 per cent of the tribal population is literate in 75 districts (Table F.2).

Then, there are thirty-three districts with tribal literacy ranging between 15 and 20 per cent, which lie above the national average for the tribes. From 5 to 10 per cent of the tribal population is literate in 75 districts (Table F.2).

TABLE F.2: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Literates in the Overall Tribal and Non-Tribal Populations, 1971**

Percentage categories	Frequency of Districts	
	Tribal	Non-tribal
Above 60	0	11
50 - 60	1	14
40 - 50	5	27
30 - 40	14	78
20 - 30	33	91
15 - 20	33	40
10 - 15	59	11
5 - 10	75	0
0.01 - 5	52	0

Percentage Change During 1961-71

At the national level the tribal literacy registered a change of 2.86 percentage points during the decade 1961-71. As noted earlier the proportion of literates among the tribal population rose from 8.44 per cent in 1971 to 11.30 per cent in 1971. It is evident from *Plate* 94 that the literacy rates were below 10 per cent over a large number of districts in 1961.

Over the decade a total of 215 districts recorded a net gain as against 24 which registered a net loss in the proportion of literates. The change was, however, marginal in as many as 93 districts (below 2.5 percentage points).

TABLE F.3: **Percentage Change in Overall Tribal Literacy, 1961-71**

Percentage Category	Frequency of Districts
+Values	
0.01 to 2.50	93
2.50 to 5.00	50
5.00 to 10.00	51
10.00 to 20.00	21
-Values	
0.01 - 5.00	21
Above - 5.00	3

Districts which have registered a gain in literacy ranging between 2.5 to 5.0 percentage points make two main clusters - one over eastern Rajasthan and the other on the eastern periphery of the mid-Indian belt encompassing parts of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. Significant tribal districts included in this category of change are Ranchi and Singhbhum. The districts of Mikir Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills in the Northeast, Chamba in Himachal Pradesh and the union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli also fall in the same category.

The gains were higher (5-10 per cent) in Rajgarh, Raigarh and Durg (Madhya Pradesh); Sundargarh (Orissa); Patna, Gaya (Bihar); Howrah, West Dinajpur (West

Bengal); Garo Hills (Meghalaya); Kohima, Tuensang (Nagaland); Tripura and Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Mahasu and Sirmaur (Himachal Pradesh).

The districts of Mokokchung, North Cachar Hills, and Mizoram in the North-east and Mandi and Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh registered a gain of more than 10 percentage points. Calcutta, Saran (Bihar), Greater Bombay, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur (Maharashtra), Alleppey, Trichur and Trivandrum (Kerala), North Cachar Hills, Mokokchung, Mizoram, Bilaspur, Mandi, Daman and Lakshadweep also fall in the same category of positive change.

In all, 24 districts have registered a negative change over the decade. However, it is pertinent to note that barring two cases, there has been no decrease in the absolute population of literates in any of these districts. In the remaining 22 districts the absolute number of literate tribal population has actually gone up.

Notable among districts which have registered a negative change are Cooch Behar (West Bengal); Saharsa, Purnea (Bihar); Surendranagar, Vadodara, Bharuch (Gujarat); Jodhpur (Rajasthan); Cuttack (Orissa); Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh); Mandya, North Kanara, Chitradurga, Raichur (Mysore); Champaran, Muzaffarpur (Bihar); and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu).

Non-Tribal Segment

A higher rate of literacy characterises the non-tribal population in all the states and union territories. Maximum percentage of literates is found in the state of Kerala (60.86 per cent). The literacy rate is fairly high in Manipur (34.82 per cent), Meghalaya (41.99 per cent), Nagaland (53.78 per cent), Tripura (37.47 per cent), Mizoram (58.70 per cent) and Arunachal Pradesh (34.24 per cent) in the north-east; Himachal Pradesh (32.64 per cent) in the sub-Himalayan north; Gujarat (39.32 per cent), Maharashtra 40.89 per cent), West Bengal (35.63 per cent), Orissa (31.21 per cent) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (53.22 per cent) in the mid-Indian belt; Karnataka (31.33 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (39.69 per cent) in the south; and the union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu (45.04 per cent), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (48.40 per cent) and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. The literacy rate in these states is higher than the national average for the non-tribal component. The literacy rate is strikingly low in Assam (29.09 per cent), Bihar (20.74 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (25.80 per cent) Rajasthan, (20.81 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (25.33 per cent) - lower than the national average.

It is evident from the above discussion that tribal and non-tribal literacy rates remain considerably high in the north-eastern, sub-Himalayan and western littoral states. Further, it is interesting to note that the disparity between tribal and non-tribal literacy rates remains comparatively low in those states where Christianity has made an impact. For example, in the states of the northeast the gap in the literacy rates of the two segments of population is not significantly high. However, certain exceptions are quite striking. Another interesting feature is that tribal literacy remains higher than the national average in those states where the non-tribal literacy rate is also higher than the national average.

RURAL LITERACY

Tribal Rural Component

One can hardly see a significant difference in the literacy rates of the tribes living in the rural areas from the ones observed at the aggregate level (Table F. 4). In fact, the rural segment of the tribes reflects the reality more emphatically. Mizoram has the maximum percentage of literates (51.16 per cent), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands, with 41.37 per cent, closely following. The north-eastern states of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland as well as Kerala, in the south, have a high rate of literacy.

Rural tribal literacy remains slightly above the national average of 10.68 per cent in the states of Tripura (14.34 per cent) in the northeast; Himachal Pradesh (15.76 per cent) in the sub-Himalayan north; Bihar (10.73 per cent), Gujarat (13.46 per cent) and Maharashtra (11.11 per cent) in the mid-Indian belt; and Karnataka (12.49 per cent) and Goa, Daman and Diu (11.52 per cent) in the south. However, the literacy rate is low among the rural tribes of Arunachal Pradesh (4.92 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (4.78 per cent), the latter showing the lowest literacy rate among all the states of India.

Non-tribal Rural Component

Unlike the rural component of the tribal population non-tribal rural literacy undergoes a sharp decline from the aggregate level. However, this decline is marginal in the case of Kerala which has the maximum proportion of literates among the non-tribal population in the rural areas. So is the case with Mizoram (55.24 per cent), and some other states which have exceptionally high rates of literacy among the non-tribes. Rajasthan, with a literacy rate of 15.14 per cent, has the lowest position in a descending order array. Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan all lie below the national average of 24.92 per cent.

TABLE F.4: **Tribal and Non-Tribal Literacy Rates in the Rural Segment, 1971: State Level Patterns**

States/Union Territories	Rural Segment	
	Tribal	Non-tribal
India	10.68	24.92
Andhra Pradesh	4.78	19.86
Assam	20.31	25.90
Bihar	10.73	17.82
Gujarat	13.46	31.65
Himachal Pradesh	15.76	30.45
Kerala	24.71	59.78
Madhya Pradesh	7.39	19.73
Maharashtra	11.11	32.36
Manipur	27.32	31.13
Meghalaya	23.40	23.39
Mysore	12.49	25.24
Nagaland	22.28	47.16
Orissa	9.20	28.26
Rajasthan	6.17	15.14
Tamil Nadu	8.50	32.37
Tripura	14.34	33.13
Uttar Pradesh	-	-
West Bengal	8.60	27.10
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.85	43.53
Arunachal Pradesh	4.92	30.94
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.90	55.22
Goa, Daman and Diu	11.52	40.26
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	41.37	73.52
Mizoram	51.16	55.24

It is interesting to observe that in all the states the non-tribal literacy remains considerably higher than the tribal literacy, thereby implying an obvious disparity in the literacy rates of the two components of population. However, this does not hold good in the case of either Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, or Mizoram. The gap is much less in the case of these states; the situation is reversed in the case of Meghalaya.

District Level Patterns

It has been observed in the preceding section that the spatial patterning of tribal literacy varies significantly among the Indian states. Obviously, the states are not homogeneous spatial units, and it may be of some interest to explore the geographic patterning of the tribal literacy in rural areas at the district level (*Plate* 96).

The 1971 census indicated that more than 50 per cent of tribal population in the rural areas of Mizoram consisted of literates. The districts of Ernakulam and Trivandrum (Kerala) as well as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, with a little less than one-half of their tribal population enumerated as literates, followed closely. By way of a comparison, one may notice that there are as many as 19 districts where non-tribal literacy is more than 50 per cent as against one district (Mizoram) where the tribal literacy lies at a level higher than the 50 per cent mark.

The rural literacy ranges between 30 and 40 per cent over Cachar (Assam), Mokokchung, (Nagaland), Manipur South and East districts in the northeast, Pithoragarh and Almora (Uttar Pradesh) in the sub-Himalayan north, and Trichur, Kottayam and Quilon (Kerala) in the south.

The literacy rate ranges between 20 and 30 per cent in another twenty-two districts; 11 of these districts lie in the Northeast–5 in Assam, 3 in Manipur, 2 in Meghalaya and 1 in Nagaland.

The rural tribes of the mid-Indian belt are generally characterized by a low level of literacy. This is evident from the fact that the majority of the tribal population, particularly in the western region, has a literacy rate of less than 5 per cent. There are as many as 47 districts in the literacy range of 10-20 per cent. However, the region is generally backward in terms of the development of literacy. This fact is evident from *Plate* 97 with the mid-Indian region characterized by a consistently low level of literacy. The districts of Tripura, Kamrup, Darrang, Mikir Hills and Tuensang may also be categorised along with these 47 districts of the mid-Indian belt–all lying in the 10-20 per cent range. Among the union territories Daman and the Andaman and Nicobar islands also follow the same pattern (Table F.5).

TABLE F.5: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Literates in the Total Tribal Population in Rural Areas, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts
50-60	1
40-50	3
30-40	9
20-30	22
15-20	24
10-15	60
5-10	74
0.01-5	71

It is interesting to compare these patterns with the general population. Evidently, the rural segment of the non-tribal population has a relatively higher level of literacy in general–the national average literacy rate for the non-tribal segment being as high as 24.92 per cent. As revealed by *Plate* 97, none of the districts falls in the category of less than 5 per cent literacy. Barring the 3 Rajasthan districts of Jalor, Barmer and Jaisalmer, the literacy rate of the general population remains above the 10 per cent level. In fact, there are major clusters of districts in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, coastal Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat, as well as in coastal

Orissa, West Bengal and the Northeast where the literacy remains well above the national average (*Plate* 97; Table F.6).

The rural literacy for 1961, as depicted on *Plate* 98, reveals that there were quite a number of districts having a literacy rate of less than 5 per cent – as many as 90. The literacy rate was above 15 per cent in 22 districts only.

TABLE F.6: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Literates in the Total Non-tribal Population in Rural Areas, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Number of Districts
Above 60	8
50 - 60	11
40 - 50	13
30 - 40	47
20 - 30	88
15 - 20	59
10 - 15	33
5 - 10	3

The rural tribes of Alleppey and Mizoram had the highest level of literacy 44.44 and 42.19 per cent respectively. The tribal population in the rural areas of Goalpara, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar, Manipur, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Mokokchung, Trichur, Quilon, Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands had attained the literacy level of above 20 per cent.

Percentage Change During 1961-71

Plate 99 depicts the pattern of decadal change in rural literacy during 1961-71 (Table F. 7). Evidently, tribal literacy has shown significant increase (10-20 per cent points) in eleven districts. The districts included in this category are North Cachar Hills (Assam) and Mokokchung (Nagaland) in the northeast; Mahasu (Himachal Pradesh in the Sub-Himalayan north; Gaya, Saran (Bihar) and Sangli (Maharashtra) in the mid-Indian belt; and Trichur, Trivandrum Alleppey (Kerala), Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu) in the south and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

The change in literacy has been of the order of 5 to 10 points per cent in 42 districts. It is interesting to note that such a change has been mostly reported from the districts in the southern states. However, the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands, Mizoram, Kohima, Tuensang (Nagaland), the two districts of Meghalaya, Mandi, Lahaul-Spiti, Bilaspur, Sirmaur and Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh) in the sub-Himalayan north also follow the same trend in decadal change. Maharashtra, with 9 districts reporting such a level of increase in rural tribal literacy, shows a somewhat better picture, among the states lying in The mid-Indian belt. Other districts included in this category are Krishna (Andhra Pradesh), Sabar Kantha (Gujarat), Raigarh, Durg (Madhya Pradesh), West Dinajpur, Howrah and Midnapore (West Bengal). The decadal change has been of the order of less than 5 percentage points in the remaining districts.

TABLE F.7: **Percentage Change in the Rural Tribal Literacy 1961-71**

Percentage Groups	Number of Districts
+Values	
.01 to 2.50	91
2.50 to 5.00	57
5.00 to 10.00	42
10.00 to 20.00	11
20.00 & Above	Nil
-Values	
.01 to 2.50	18
2.50 to 5.00	6
5.00 & above	3

In all, 27 districts have reported a negative change. Champaran, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) and Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) among these districts have registered a decline of more than 5.00 points. Most of these districts lie in the mid-Indian tribal belt. Five Assam districts have also registered a negative change.

URBAN LITERACY

Tribal Component

In broad correspondence with the general pattern of literacy in the country, tribal literacy in urban areas remains relatively high in almost all the states. On an average, 28.84 per cent of the urban tribals are literate in the country. However, since the urban percentage in the tribal population is low, even this higher proportion of literates among the urban tribes makes little difference in the overall pattern of tribal literacy.

As for general literacy so also in the case of urban component, Mizoram with a literacy rate of 72.00 per cent, holds a leading position. The other states and union territories in the north-eastern region may be ranked in the following order: Tripura (71.12 per cent), Nagaland (63.20 per cent), Assam (61.09 per cent), Meghalaya (60.40 per cent) and Manipur (50.30 per cent). However, Arunachal Pradesh with a literacy rate of 33.85 per cent ranks the lowest. It is also interesting to note that in all these states, excepting Mizoram and Meghalaya, tribes are proportionately more literate than their non-tribal counterparts (Table F. 8).

Likewise, the states of Kerala (49.71 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (49.01 per cent) have relatively higher

proportion of tribal literates. They are followed by Arunachal Pradesh (33.85 per cent), Bihar (32.34 per cent) and Karnataka (30.03 per cent). The urban tribes of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have a medium to low level of literacy. The really lagging states are Rajasthan (19.67 per cent), Orissa (18.17 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (15.74 per cent), Tamil Nadu (17.94 per cent) and the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu (16.56 per cent).

Non-Tribal Component

On an average, more than one-half of the non-tribal population living in urban areas is literate - the literacy rate being 52.72 per cent. Mizoram tops the list with a literacy rate of 79.27 per cent. But the non-tribals in Mizoram are a category in themselves. They consist of groups which have gone there for administrative jobs. The pattern is almost identical in Meghalaya (69.26 per cent) and Tripura (83.77 per cent). The urban literacy is equally high in Kerala (66.36 per cent), Andaman and Nicobar islands (61.53 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (60.57 per cent).

Other states and union territories which lie above the national average include Nagaland (59.33 per cent), Assam (58.26 per cent), Maharashtra (58.34 per cent), West Bengal (56.10 per cent), Gujarat (55.86 per cent), Tamil Nadu (56.41 per cent) and Goa, Daman and Diu (56.65 per cent).

TABLE F.8: **Tribal and Non-Tribal Literacy Rates in the Urban Segment: State Level Patterns 1971**

States/Union Territories	Tribal	Non-tribal
India	28.84	52.72
Andhra Pradesh	15.74	47.40
Assam	61.09	58.26
Bihar	32.34	45.40
Gujarat	24.24	53.86
Himachal Pradesh	49.01	60.57
Kerala	49.71	66.36
Madhya Pradesh	21.12	50.16
Maharashtra	25.61	55.34
Manipur	58.30	52.64
Meghalaya	60.40	69.26
Mysore	30.03	51.51
Nagaland	63.20	59.33
Orissa	18.17	51.61
Rajasthan	19.67	43.83
Tamil Nadu	17.94	56.41
Tripura	71.12	63.77
Uttar Pradesh	-	-
West Bengal	22.53	56.10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	61.53
Arunachal Pradesh	38.85	54.38
Dadra and Nagar Haveli-	-	
Goa, Daman and Diu	16.56	56.65
Laccadiv, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	-	-
Mizoram	72.00	79.27

The non-tribal population in the urban areas of Manipur, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka is characterized by a generally low level of literacy (Table F.8).

District Level Patterns

More than 60 per cent of urban tribes in Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills, (Assam), Garo Hills (Meghalaya), Mokokchung (Nagaland), West Tripura, South Tripura and Mizoram are literate (*Plate* 100). To this cluster of districts may be added the districts of Patna (Bihar), Ernakulam (Kerala) and Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh). However, the size of tribal population in these districts is too small to recognise them of having any special significance. Among the districts of the mid-Indian belt, which is characterized by a generally low level of literacy, a few districts stand out remarkably. These include Darjeeling, Calcutta (West Bengal), Monghyr, Ranchi (Bihar), Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh), and Amravati (Maharashtra). It is evident from Table F.9 that the tribal literacy goes above 40 per cent in 40 districts only.

The districts of Kameng, Siang (Arunachal Pradesh), Warangal (Andhra Pradesh), Bhagalpur, Santhal Parganas (Bihar), Ratlam, Mandla, Seoni (Madhya Pradesh), Rajkot (Gujarat), Mayurbhanj, Baudh Khondmals, Ganjam, Puri (Orissa), Alwar, Ajmer, Tonk and Bundi (Rajasthan) qualify to remain above the national average.

The mid-Indian districts are generally characterized by a low level of literacy among the urban tribes. In fact, most of these districts fall in the below 30 per cent category.

The literacy pattern of the non-tribal population is depicted on *Plate* 101. Tables F. 9 and F. 10 provide a comparative frame-work of the distribution of districts in the various categories of literacy among the tribal and non-triba' segments.

TABLE F.9: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Literates in the Total Tribal Population in Urban Areas 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
Above 60	13
50-60	15
40-50	12
30-40	37
20-30	60
15-20	30
10-15	30
5-10	19
0.01 - 5	5

TABLE F.10: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Literates in the Total Non-Tribal Population in Urban areas 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
Above 60	27
50-60	94
40-50	27
30-40	23
20-30	1

Urban Literacy 1961

The tribal population was confined to the urban areas of 172 districts in 1961. However, due to an addition to the list of Scheduled Tribes in 1971 the number of districts rose to 221. Broadly speaking, *Plate* 102 displays a familiar pattern. The literacy level was generally high in the north-eastern districts. Among these, Kamrup, Lakhimpur (Assam), Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur, Mokokchung (Nagaland) and the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya) deserve special mention. The literacy rates were also high in Mikir and North Cachar Hills, Cachar (Assam), Kohima (Nagaland), Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Ranchi (Bihar), Koraput (Orissa), Darjeeling, Calcutta, Purulia (West Bengal), Trivandrum (Kerala) and Madras (Tamil Nadu).

The urban literacy varied between) 30 and 40 per cent in Goalpara, Darrang, Sibsagar and Garo Hills. On the other hand, the literacy rate was mostly low in the mid-Indian districts - below 20 per cent (*Plate* 102).

Percentage Change During 1961-71

The main features of *Plate* 103 (Table F. 11) may be described here briefly. The decadal change in urban literacy was quite significant in nine districts - more than 30 per cent points. These districts include Sibsagar (Assam), Garo Hills (Meghalaya), Sangli, Parbhani (Maharashtra), Ernakulam, Kottayam (Kerala), Mysore (Karnataka) and Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu). These districts are, however, randomly distributed and do not reveal any geographic pattern as such. There were 11 districts which reported a percentage change of 20-30 points. The change was of the order of 15-20 points in 17 districts; 10-15 points in 23 districts and below 10 points in 111 districts. A major cluster of districts with a lower magnitude of percentage change is very significant. Equally significant is the fact that the tribal population in urban areas suffered a negative change in as many as 36 districts. The decline in the proportion of literates among the tribes was remarkable in Koraput, Baudh Khondmals (Orissa), Nilgiris and Salem (Tamil Nadu). All these districts have a sizeable tribal population. There is no evidence to suggest that the urban tribes have greater accessibility to institutions of learning which may bring about significant changes in their status after they migrate to urban areas. What is more important is the period of their stay in the town and the nature of their economic engagement. In fact, most of the tribes which are being drawn into the urban economic functions are absorbed as unskilled labourers in the construction projects or as wage-earners in the tertiary sector. These opportunities does not seem to produce any significant qualitative change in the prospects of their educability.

TABLE F.11: **Percentage Change in Urban Tribal Literacy 1961-71**

Percentage Groups	Number of Districts
+ Values	
.01 to 5.00	53
5.00 to 10.00	58
10.00 to 15.00	23
15.00 to 20.00	17
20.00 to 30.00	11
30.00 & Above	9
- Values	
.01 to 5.00	13
5.00 to 10.00	13
10.00 to 15.00	2
15.00 & Below	8

Male Literacy

In the process of spread of literacy, it is the male population which benefits most. The developments over the decades since independence have drawn the tribal males towards education which they are adopting as a tool of great value, in the procurement of jobs and improvement of job requirements as well as a means of achieving higher goals in life. The literacy rate of the tribal males stood at 17.63 per cent in 1971 (Appendix F.II).

In fact, the total tribal literacy rate is pulled down by the poor literacy rates for the tribal females (4.85 per cent). There is obviously a wide gap between the male and female literacy rates.

A little over 2 million tribal males were enumerated as literate by the 1961 census. Their number rose to 3.3 million in 1971. On the other hand, the number of illiterate tribal males swelled from 13.1 to 15.7 millions over the decade 1961-71.

There are large regional disparities in the literacy levels as one moves from the North-east to the South. The following regional patterns may be identified (*Plate* 104).

Mizoram is the most advanced area from the view-point of tribal male literacy. It alone accounts for 2.76 per cent of

the total tribal male literates in the country–the male literacy rate being as high as 60.24 per cent. Thus for every three literate males there are only two illiterate males in Mizoram. The other areas of substantial advance in tribal male literacy are Lakshadweep, Rajkot, Pithoragarh, Almora, Patna and Calcutta. It may be noted that the absolute population of tribes in these districts is very small. More than one-half of the tribal males are literate in these districts. However, the share of the male literates in these districts to the total tribal male literates is rather very meagre (0.42 per cent). Male literacy ranges between 40 and 50 per cent in a set of 13 districts. Included among these districts are Mokokchung, Manipur South, Central and East in the North-east and Chamoli and Lahul-Spiti in the Sub-Himalayan North. Greater Bombay, Madras, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trivandrum districts also fall in the same category.

The male literacy ranges between 30 and 40 per cent in another thirty districts. Nine of these districts are in the North-east forming a contiguous cluster over the larger part of Assam, Kohima in Nagaland, Manipur North and the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Mahasu and Kinnaur districts of Himachal Pradesh also belong to the same category.

There are 59 districts in the 20-30 per cent category. Then there are 112 districts which are characterized by low literacy rates. The ratio of literate to illiterate population in these districts ranges between 1 : 4 to 1 : 19.

These patterns can be compared with the non-tribal male literacy as depicted on *Plate* 105.

Percentage Change During 1961-71

Significant changes have taken place in the level of male literacy during the 1961-71 decade. The male literacy rates have improved from 13.69 per cent in 1961 to 17.63 per cent in 1971 registering an increase of 3.94 per cent points.

A study of *Plate* 107 showing change in the male literacy leads to the following broad generalisations (Table F.12). Ten districts have recorded an increase of 20 points or more. Notable among these districts are North Cachar Hills and Manipur districts in the North-east, Greater Bombay, Sangli (Maharashtra), Saran (Bihar), Calcutta (West Bengal), Rajkot (Gujarat), Bikaner (Rajasthan) and Kolar (Karnataka). The gains have been very high (15 to 20 percentage points) in Lakshadweep. On the other hand, there are 35 districts in the category of 10-15 percentage points. Notable among this category are the districts of Nagaland and Tripura.

In another 57 districts, the advance in the male literacy level has been slightly above the national average. Mizoram, Mikir Hills, Garo Hills, West Dinajpur and Malda are included in this category.

TABLE F.12: **Percentage Change in Overall Tribal Male Literacy 1961-71**

Percentage Group	Frequency of Districts
+ Values	
0.01 to 5.00	101
5.00 to 10.00	57
10.00 to 15.00	35
15.00 to 20.00	3
Above 20.00	10
- Values	
01.00 to 5.00	27
5.00 to 10.00	2
Above 10.00	2

The decadal change has been close to national average in as many as 101 districts. These districts form a cluster in mid-India stretching from western Rajasthan and Gujarat to Bihar, West Bengal and the adjoining parts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

So far as male literacy is concerned the negative change has been less pronounced than in the case of overall literacy.

Rural Male Component

At the 1971 census, there were 16.92 per cent literates among the tribal male population in rural areas at the all India aggregative level. This may be compared with the non-tribal literacy rates of 35.26 per cent. Thus, given the generally backward conditions prevailing in the rural areas, tribes are much more badly placed as their depressingly low level of literacy indicates.

STATE LEVEL PATTERNS

As is evident from Table F. 13 there are substantial variations in the literacy levels of rural males among the states and union territories. Like other components of literacy, Mizoram with a literacy rate of 58.25 per cent ranks first, closely followed by the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands (54.06%). The proportion of literates exceeds 40 per cent in no other state. The rural male literacy is also high in Manipur (37.18%) and Kerala (30.91%). These facts, however, conform to the general patterns noticed in the preceding discussion.

In a nutshell, states and union territories which rank above the national average can be arranged in the following descending order: Assam (29.28%) Nagaland (28.29%) Meghalaya (27.12%) Himachal Pradesh (26.09%) Tripura

(22.86%) Uttar Pradesh (21.35%) Gujarat (21.04%) Mysore (19.44%) Maharashtra (18.26%) Bihar (17.41%) and Goa, Daman and Diu (18.86%).

The really lagging states in this respect include Arunachal Pradesh (8.32%), Orissa (16.07%,) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (15.30%), West Bengal (14.20%), Madhya Pradesh (12.72%), Rajasthan (11.56%), Andhra Pradesh (7.73%) and Tamil Nadu (12.76%). As in the case of overall rural population so also in respect of rural male literacy Andhra Pradesh holds the lowest position (Table F.13).

TABLE F.13: **Male Literacy in Rural and Urban Areas, 1971**

States/	Total		Rural		Urban	
Union Territories	Tribal	Non-tribal	Tribal	Non-tribal	Tribal	Non-tribal
India	17.63	41.02	16.92	35.26	37.09	61.55
Andhra Pradesh	8.47	34.00	7.73	28.33	21.84	57.66
Assam	29.78	37.48	29.38	34.34	68.75	64.14
Bihar	18.45	31.78	17.41	28.67	40.98	55.98
Gujarat	21.83	49.97	21.04	42.86	33.57	64.91
Himachal Pradesh	26.25	43.90	26.09	41.87	60.06	66.78
Kerala	32.01	67.07	30.91	66.09	58.19	72.03
Madhya Pradesh	13.05	37.49	12.72	31.36	31.02	61.08
Maharashtra	19.06	52.99	18.26	45.45	36.09	67.12
Manipur	38.64	49.32	37.18	46.02	68.33	65.49
Meghalaya	30.11	48.60	27.12	30.88	64.93	52.17
Mysore	21.71	41.78	19.44	35.56	39.62	60.48
Nagaland	30.17	60.49	28.29	55.82	70.83	64.18
Orissa	16.38	44.79	16.07	42.62	26.58	62.66
Rajasthan	12.03	31.02	11.56	24.76	31.06	55.91
Tamil Nadu	13.34	52.07	12.76	46.50	23.38	66.82
Tripura	23.60	46.90	22.86	42.73	80.91	72.11
Uttar Pradesh	22.51	31.25	21.35	28.04	35.13	52.11
West Bengal	14.49	44.46	14.20	37.52	26.08	62.19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.14	58.86	24.14	51.61	-	66.93
Arunachal Pradesh	8.72	42.78	8.31	39.50	46.82	61.76
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.30	66.14	15.30	66.14	-	-
Goa, Daman & Diu	20.33	54.61	18.86	50.70	24.82	64.71
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	54.06	80.60	54.06	80.60	-	-
Mizoram	60.24	62.91	58.25	58.65	75.85	92.54

Non-Tribal Males

The national average for the non-tribal males is much higher than for the tribes, even though the state-wise variations are equally significant (Table F. 12). Around 81 per cent of the non-tribal males were returned as literates in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands (80.60%). On the mainland this high level of male literacy is matched by Dadra and Nagar Haveli (66.14%) and Kerala (66.09%) only. Mizoram (58.65%) and Nagaland (55.82%). Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu (50.70%) may also be classified in the high percentage category. It is interesting to note that the non-tribal males in Mizoram have a lower rate of literacy than their tribal counterparts. The non-tribal share in the rural population of Mizoram is, however, very small.

Other states in the North-east characterized by -a relatively higher rate of male literacy include Manipur (46.02%) and Tripura 42.73%). The literacy rates are also high in Himachal Pradesh (41.81%), Maharashtra (45.45%), Tamil Nadu (46.50%), Arunachal Pradesh (39.50%), West Bengal (37.52%) and Mysore (35.56%). In all these states/union territories male literacy remains above the national average.

The male literacy is below the national average in Assam (34.34%), Meghalaya (30.88%), Uttar Pradesh (28.04%), Madhya Pradesh (31.36%), Bihar (28.67%), Andhra Pradesh (28.33%) and Rajasthan (24.76%).

DISTRICT LEVEL PATTERNS

Male literacy among the rural population of Mizoram remains the highest (58.25%). The male literacy level is equally high in the districts of Almora (52.28%) and Pithoragarh (50.80%) as well as in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (54.06%). South and East districts of Manipur, Mokokchung (Nagaland), Lahul-Spiti (Himachal

Pradesh), falling in the 40-50 per cent range closely follow.

Some 30 to 40 per cent males are literate in a set of 20 districts, notable, among them being Goalpara, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar, (Assam), North and Central districts of Manipur and Kohima (Nagaland), Mahasu, Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Chamoli (Uttar Pradesh) and Durg (Madhya Pradesh).

The male literacy rates vary between 20 and 30 per cent in 50 districts. This category of districts includes Manipur West, Garo Hills and the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya), North Tripura, Mandi, Bilaspur, Sirmaur (Himachal Pradesh), Naini Tal, Hardoi (Uttar Pradesh), Bilaspur, Raigarh, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Howrah (West Bengal), Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

There are forty-seven districts where the male literacy is slightly higher than the national average of 16.92 per cent (Tables F.14 and F.15).

The remaining 129 districts fall in the range of less than 15 per cent. Significant among the districts having a male literacy rate of less than 10 per cent are the Arunachal Pradesh districts of Subansiri and Tirap as well as the significantly tribal districts of Udaipur (Rajasthan), Dhar, Khargone, Betul, Bastar, (Madhya Pradesh), Hazaribagh, (Bihar), Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh).

TABLE F.14: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Literates in the Male Population Among the Tribes in Rural Areas, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
50 - 60	4
40 - 50	9
30 - 40	20
20 - 30	53
15 - 20	47
10 - 15	46
5 - 10	62
.01- 5	21

TABLE F.15: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Literates in the Male Population Among the Non-Tribes in Rural Areas, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
Above 60	18
50 - 60	18
40 - 50	52
30 - 40	84
20 - 30	80
15 - 20	10
10 - 15	1

Male Literacy 1961

The 1961 literacy patterns are depicted on *Plate* 110. On the whole, 13.23 per cent of the rural tribal males were enumerated as literate in 1961. Understandably, the highest literacy rate of 51.55 per cent was reported from Mizoram. Male literacy rates were above 30 per cent in a number of districts, namely Goalpara, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar (Assam), Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Kottayam, Ernakulam (Kerala), and the union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. The tribal males in 24 districts were classified in the 20-30 per cent category. However, a significant feature of *Plate* 110 is the group of districts falling below the national average of 13.26 per cent. This number is as large as 139. They include 49 districts of the mid-Indian tribal belt - where the tribal male literacy fails to cross the 5 per cent mark.

The 1961-71 decade witnessed significant developments in the spread of literacy in the tribal areas of the country. The impact of the literacy programmes was, however, far from uniform, and there were striking differences in the spatial patterning of the percentage change in male literacy between 1961 and 1971. The literacy change was very significant in the North Cachar Hills district - more than 20 percentage points. Jalgaon, Sangli (Maharashtra), Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu) and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands registered a change of 15 to 20 points. The change was also quite significant - 10 to 15 points - in Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland (Table F.16; *Plate* 111).

TABLE F.16: **Percentage Change in Rural Male Literacy 1961-71**

Percentage Groups	Frequency of Districts
+ Values	
.01 to 3.50	91
3.50 to 5.00	29
5.00 to 10.00	68
10.00 to 15.00	23
15.00 to 20.00	4
20.00 & above	6
-Values	
.01 to 3.50	11
3.50 to 5.00	4
5.00 & Above	Nil

Urban Male Component

There are significant disparities in the literacy rates of the tribal males living in rural and urban areas. This is evident from the fact that the literacy rate of the rural males is as low as 10.68 per cent as against 37.09 per cent for the urban males. Within the urban areas, however, the gap is even more ghastly between the tribal and non-tribal males - the

respective literacy rates being 37.09 and 61.55 per cent (*Plate* 112; Table F. 13).

STATE LEVEL PATTERNS

Table F. 13 reveals that there is a high degree of variation in the literacy attainments of the tribal males in the different states and the union territories. The non-tribal male literacy, on the other hand, is marked by a relatively high degree of consistency. The tribal male literacy varies between 21.84 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 80.91 per cent in Tripura. If one excludes Mizoram, the non-tribal literacy varies from 52.11 per cent in Uttar Pradesh to 72.11 per cent in Tripura. The urban males have a high level of literacy in Mizoram - tribal (75.85%) and the non-tribal 92.54%).

The literacy levels are generally low in mid-Indian states where male literacy rarely exceeds 40. The southern states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka also fall in the same category. Another striking feature of Table F. 13 is that literacy rates are consistently high in the urban areas of the Northeastern states. Barring Arunachal Pradesh, literacy remains above 60 per cent in all these states.

Non-tribal males in the peripheral states of Kerala, Tripura and Mizoram have the highest level of literacy - above 70 per cent. The literate males account for 60 to 70 per cent of all males in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The lowest levels of literacy (below 60 per cent) are seen in Meghalaya, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

It is evident from Table F. 13 that the disparity in the levels of literacy between the tribal and non-tribal males in the urban areas is remarkably high in all the states of the mid-Indian region. The gap is less significant in the North-east as well as in Himachal Pradesh.

It is interesting to note that the tribal males have a higher literacy level than their non-tribal counterparts in all the states in the North-east, excluding Mizoram.

DISTRICT LEVEL PATTERNS

The male literacy reaches a very high level - above 60 per cent - in 26 districts (Table F. 17). Notable among these districts are Manipur South and Central districts, the two districts of Meghalaya, Kohima, Mokokchung (Nagaland), Tripura West and South in the Northeast; Patna, Monghyr (Bihar); Amravati (Maharashtra), Baudh Khondmals (Orissa) in the mid-Indian region; Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Almora (Uttar Pradesh) in the Sub-Himalayan North; and Cannanore and Ernakulam (Kerala) in the South. The highest literacy rate was reported from Ernakulam (89%).

TABLE F.17: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Urban Tribal Male Literacy, 1971.**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
Above 60	26
50 - 60	22
40 - 50	35
30 - 40	49
20 - 30	46
15 - 20	22
10 - 15	16
5 - 10	5
0.01- 5	1
Nil	51

From 50 to 60 per cent males are literate in Chamba (Himachal Pradesh), Ranchi (Bihar), Rajkot (Gujarat), Seoni, Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh), Poona, Sangli, Parbhani, Nanded, Yeotmal (Maharashtra), Puri (Orissa), Alwar, Tonk, Bundi (Rajasthan) and Calcutta (West Bengal), Kozhikode (Kerala), Bangalore, Kolar (Karnataka), Dharmapuri and Salem (Tamil Nadu).

Male literacy rates range between 40 and 50 per cent in 35 districts. Significant tribal districts included in this category are Mandla, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh), Mayurbhanj, Ganjam (Orissa) and Kameng (Arunachal Pradesh). Notable among the districts where the male literacy lies in close proximity to the national average are Sabar Kantha, Surat, Vadodara, Valsad (Gujarat), Jhabua, Raisen, Betul, Durg, Raipur, Chhindwara, Surguja, Bastar (Madhya Pradesh), Sawai Madhopur, Dungarpur, Banswara (Rajasthan), Darjeeling (West Bengal), Nasik, Dhulia, Chandrapur (Maharashtra), Sundargarh and Bolangir (Orissa).

The literacy rates go down to below 30 per cent in the remaining 80 districts.

Plate 113 depicts the patterns of literacy among the non-tribal males in urban areas.

MALE LITERACY 1961

The literacy patterns of urban tribal males for 1961 have been depicted on *Plate* 114. The average literacy was generally low - the national average being 30.42 per cent. However, there were striking inter-regional differences in the literacy attainments of the urban males. More than 60 per cent of the urban male population was returned as literate in Kamrup, Lakhimpur (Assam), all districts of Manipur and Tripura and Mokokchung (Nagaland). The proportion of literates exceeded 70 per cent in Mizoram,

Tripura, Kamrup, Lakhimpur (Assam), all districts of Manipur and Tripura and Mokokchung (Nagaland). From one-half to three-fifths of male population was returned as literate in Mikir and North Cachar Hills (Assam), United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya), Kohima (Nagaland), Koraput (Orissa) and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu).

On the other end of the scale is a bunch of 14 districts, distributed all over the country, in which more than 90 per cent of the male population was comprised by illiterates only.

Percentage Change During 1961-71

It is evident from Table F. 18 that the decadal change in urban male literacy was remarkably high in a bunch of 80 districts which reported a change from 10 to above 40 percentage points. It may, however, be noted that phenomenal changes were reported only from districts which had a small population of literates in the base year of 1961. A little addition to this population implied a large percentage change over the decade. Districts figuring in the category of above 40 percentage points include Poona, Satara, Sangli, Parbhani (Maharashtra), Kottayam (Kerala) and Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu). The percentage change ranged between 30 and 40 points in another 6 districts.

TABLE F.18: **Percentage Change in Urban Male Literacy 1961-71**

Percentage Groups	Frequency of Districts
+ Values	
.01 to 5.00	35
5.00 to 10.00	43
10.00 to 20.00	51
20.00 to 30.00	17
30.00 to 40.00	6
40.00 & Above	6
- Values	
.01 to 5.00	19
5.00 to 10.00	7
10.00 & Above	19

Reference may be made here to a set of 45 districts in which a negative change was registered over the decade. Notable among these are Koraput, Boudh Khondmals (Orissa), Bankura (West Bengal), Bastar (Madhya Pradesh), Sabar Kantha (Gujarat, Nilgiris and Salem (Tamil Nadu).

FEMALE LITERACY

The 1971 census enumerated 914,212 literate females as against 3.3 million males among the Indian tribes. It is therefore, obvious that the male-female literacy rates, which stood at 17.63 and 4.85 per cent respectively, indicated the ghastly gap between the two sexes (Appendix F. III).

An attempt has been made here to present the main features of *Plate* 116 which depicts the female literacy as reported in 1971. A descending order table of the female literacy rates shows that the outer limits are 46.88 per cent (Mizoram) and zero (Datia). The latter district of Madhya Pradesh had the distinction of having not even a single literate person in a population of 2,437 women.

The number of districts in the upper quartile is very small. Highest level of female literacy is reported from Mizoram (46.88 per cent) followed by Madras and Ernakulam. Together these three districts account for more than 8 per cent of the total tribal female literates of the country. Literacy rates range between 30 and 40 per cent in Kottayam and Trivandrum. A striking feature of female literacy is that high levels are generally reported from districts in which the tribes have a small population. The districts mentioned above as well as Lakshadweep are, however, exceptions to this generalisation.

TABLE F.19: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Female Literacy, 1971.**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
Above 60	0
50 - 60	0
40 - 50	3
30 - 40	2
20 - 30	15
15 - 20	15
10 - 15	18
5 - 10	49
0.01- 5.00	169

The most important feature of the female literacy is that it is generally low in large parts of the country. Thus, there are 82 districts in which the literate females account for 5 to 20 per cent of the total female population. The predominantly tribal districts of the Northeast as well as of the mid-Indian region are included in this category. A set of 169 districts, with a literacy rate ranging between 0.01 to 5 per cent may also be bracketed together with the 82 districts mentioned above to complete this account of the female literacy at the district level (Table F.19). The general position is highly depressing.

The literacy rates of the non-tribal females are depicted on *Plate* 117.

Plate 118 depicts the patterns of tribal female literacy for 1961.

Percentage Change During 1961-71

Table F.20 presents an overall view of the percentage change in female literacy during 1961-71. Evidently, the decadal change has not been remarkable by any means. As

many as 101 districts reported a change of less than 1.50 percentage points. In fact, the national average of the decadal change is in itself very small - 1.72 percentage points.

A perusal of the decadal change at the level of the district reveals interesting inter-regional disparity. The literacy change has been quite impressive in Madras (21.95 percentage points) followed by Mizoram, Greater Bombay, Sangli, Hydèrabad and Bangalore. Such a disparate category of districts does not reveal any role of a process or a set of forces which might be identified as contributing to an advance in literacy.

In all, 210 districts reported a positive change as against 24 districts in which a negative change was registered (*Plate* 119).

TABLE F.20: **Percentage Change in Tribal Female Literacy 1961-71**

Percentage Groups	Frequency of Districts
+ Values	
0.01 to 1.50	110
1.50 to 2.00	12
2.00 to 5.00	50
5.00 to 10.00	27
10.00 to 20.00	10
Above 20.00	1
- Values	
0.01 to 1.50	16
1.50 to 2.00	2
2.00 to 5.00	3
Above 5.00	3

Rural Female Component

At the 1971 census, there were only 4.36 per cent literates among the tribal female population at the all India aggregative level. It may be noted that the difference between the rural female literacy and the overall female literacy is only marginal since an over-whelming proportion of the tribal female population lives in the rural areas only.

STATE LEVEL PATTERNS

Barring Mizoram, which records an exceptionally high level of female literacy, the literacy level for the rural females rarely exceeds 20 per cent in the states and union territories. Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Assam in the Northeast and Kerala in the South have a high literacy level – ranging between 10 and 20 per cent. It is interesting to note that the literacy rates for the rural tribal females are extremely low in Tripura (5.42%) and Arunachal Pradesh (1.56%).

Besides, the literates among the rural tribal females are exceedingly small in number - in most of the states in the mid-Indian region and in Uttar Pradesh the literate females account for less than 5 per cent of the rural female population in these regions.

The tribal female literacy may be compared with the non-tribal female literacy. It is evident from Table F. 21 that the impact of literacy on the non-tribal female segment has been quite significant and that the tribal females have to go a long way to catch up with the general population.

It may also be observed that the impact of literacy continues to be marginal on non-tribal females in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The progress of literacy continues to be painfully slow within the core region of North India.

TABLE F.21: **Rural Female Literacy, 1971 By States/Union Territories**

States/Union Territories	Literacy Rate	
	Tribal	Non-tribal
India	4.36	13.98
Andhra Pradesh	1.76	11.35
Assam	10.90	16.59
Bihar	4.13	6.62
Gujarat	5.68	19.79
Himachal Pradesh	5.45	18.74
Kerala	18.47	53.61
Madhya Pradesh	2.05	7.40
Maharashtra	3.79	19.08
Manipur	17.59	15.68
Meghalaya	19.65	13.82
Karnataka	6.32	14.62
Nagaland	16.12	24.14
Orissa	2.38	15.21
Rajasthan	0.41	4.64
Tamil Nadu	4.02	19.13
Tripura	5.42	22.89
Uttar Pradesh	4.33	7.00
West Bengal	2.77	16.02
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.17	30.38
Arunachal Pradesh	1.56	12.79
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.59	43.76
Goa, Daman and Diu	4.32	31.31
Lakshadweep	28.94	60.67
Mizoram	44.24	36.49

It is only in the Northeast, particularly in Meghalaya and Mizoram, that the tribal females have an edge over their non-tribal counterparts.

DISTRICT LEVEL PATTERNS

A perusal of Table F. 22 and *Plate* 120 leads to the identification of the following broad patterns.

Like all other components of literacy, Mizoram with a

rural literacy of 44.24 per cent easily holds the first rank. The union territory is closely followed by Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trivandrum districts. The rural female literacy in the three Kerala districts ranges from 35 to 40 per cent.

A few exceptions apart, most of the districts in the Northeast fall in the literacy category of 20 to 30 per cent. Outside the Northeast, the only notable cases of moderately high literacy are reported from Himachal Pradesh and a number of districts in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. As is evident from Table F. 22, the largest number of districts is clustered in the percentage categories where the female literacy is either depressingly low or negligible.

Plate 121 depicts the literacy levels of the rural non-tribal females.

TABLE F.22: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Rural Tribal Female Literates, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
Above 60	0
50 - 60	0
40 - 50	2
30 - 40	2
20 - 30	8
15 - 20	9
10 - 15	17
5 - 10	44
0.01- 5	172

Rural Female Literacy, 1961

Plate 122 presents the position of literacy among the rural females as it obtained in 1961. Evidently the geographic patterning of female literacy has not undergone any significant change since 1961. Kerala and Mizoram were holding a leading position even in 1961 as they did in 1971. The literacy rates were generally moderately high in the North-eastern districts. Outside the Northeast, Cooch Behar (West Bengal), Ranchi (Bihar) and Surat (Gujarat) present exceptional cases in which the female literacy ranged between 5 and 10 per cent.

Percentage Change during 1961-71

The earlier observation that so far as the rural females are concerned, literacy drives have hardly been able to make any perceptible impact is borne out by Table F.23 and *Plate* 123. there are only 9 districts in which the change has been between 10 and 30 percentage points. Included in this category of change are Mizoram, Mahasu and Bilaspur districts of Himachal Pradesh, Sangli in Maharashtra and Lakshadweep, besides a number of districts in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Then, there is a set of 67 districts in which the literacy rates have registered a gain by 1.5 to 5.00 percentage points. On the other hand, bulk of the districts, do not report any progress over the decade. In fact, there are as many as 30 districts which have registered a negative change over the decade 1961-71.

TABLE F.23: **Percentage Change in Rural Female Literacy, 1961-71**

Percentage Groups	Frequency of Districts
+ Values	
.01 to 1.50	101
1.50 to 2.00	15
2.00 to 3.00	21
3.00 to 5.00	31
5.00 to 10.00	22
10.00 to 20.00	7
20.00 to 30.00	2
- Values	
.01 to 1.50	25
1.50 to 2.00	2
2.00 to 3.00	1
3.00 Above	2

Urban Female Component

The literacy levels are generally high among the females in the urban areas. According to 1971 census, the national average for tribal female literacy in urban areas was about 20 per cent. However, the national average conceals the higher levels of literacy which are generally observed in the states and union territories of the Northeast, and in Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. Perhaps, the higher proportion of literates among the tribal females in urban areas shows an impact of the ongoing process of modernisation. Although, the proportion of tribes in the urban population is generally low, their literacy rates are relatively high both in the male and female components. Evidently, the tribes are being gradually assimilated into the urban ethos and are transforming socially and culturally.

Table F.24 presents an overall view of the female literacy in the tribal and the non-tribal segments. The inter-state variations range between 68.16 per cent in Mizoram and 4.30 per cent in Rajasthan. Literacy rates remain consistently high in the Northeast as well as in Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. Females in the urban areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka have attained moderately high levels of literacy - 19 to 23 per cent. The states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu display a depressingly low level of literacy among the females.

DISTRICT LEVEL PATTERNS

A study of Table F. 25 and *Plate* 124 leads to the identification of the familiar spatial patterns in so far as the

literacy levels of the urban tribal females are concerned. From two-fifths to three-fourths of the female population is literate in the urban areas of Ernakulam (Kerala), Garo Hills, (Meghalaya), Mokokchung (Nagaland), South Tripura and Mizoram. Barring Arunachal Pradesh, the other districts in the Northeast display very high female literacy rates - 50 to 60 per cent. From 20 to 50 per cent of the female population in the predominantly tribal districts of the mid-Indian region, such as Surat, Valsad (Gujarat), Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) and Santal Parganas (Bihar) are literate. A striking feature of *Plate* 124 is that in a big chunk of space female literacy rates are very low.

TABLE F.24: **Urban Female Literacy, 1971 By States/Union Territories**

States/Union Territories	Literacy Rate	
	Tribal	Non-tribal
India	19.64	42.41
Andhra Pradesh	9.16	36.59
Assam	50.09	50.36
Bihar	22.83	32.25
Gujarat	13.78	45.74
Himachal Pradesh	38.10	52.28
Kerala	41.28	60.68
Madhya Pradesh	10.11	37.57
Maharashtra	13.91	47.61
Manipur	47.47	39.62
Meghalaya	56.21	63.39
Karnataka	19.26	41.68
Nagaland	54.63	43.05
Orissa	9.39	38.36
Rajasthan	4.30	30.05
Tamil Nadu	12.28	45.46
Tripura	59.70	54.87
Uttar Pradesh	21.24	33.34
West Bengal	17.74	48.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	51.86
Arunachal Pradesh	19.22	35.77
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
Goa, Daman and Diu	7.22	47.54
Lakshadweep	-	-
Mizoram	68.16	44.91

The female literacy of the non-tribal segment is depicted on *Plate* 125.

TABLE F.25: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Urban Female Literates, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
Above 60	0
50 - 60	0
40 - 50	14
30 - 40	7
20 - 30	27
15 - 20	27
10 - 15	36
5 - 10	48
0.01- 5.00	49

Urban Female Literacy, 1961

It may be observed from *Plate* 126 that the broad patterns of female literacy in 1961 were not much different than what they were in 1971. Urban females of Mokokchung and Mizoram were characterised by the highest level of literacy - above 60 per cent. The female literacy remained above 50 per cent in Kamrup (Assam), Tripura and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu). The proportion of literates among the urban females of Ranchi (Bihar), Koraput (Orissa), Darjeeling (West Bengal), Cannanoore, Kozhikode, Trichur, Ernakulam, Trivandrum (Kerala), Madras and Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu) was moderately high – 20 to 30 per cent. Notable among the districts lying above the national average are Patna (Bihar), Ajmer (Rajasthan) and Calcutta (West Bengal). The female literacy, however, remained at a very low level in a very large number of districts.

TABLE F.26: **Percentage Change in Urban Female Literacy 1961-71**

Percentage Groups	Frequency of Districts
+ Values	
.01 to 5.00	87
5.00 to 10.00	34
10.00 to 20.00	26
20.00 to 30.00	15
30.00 to 40.00	4
40.00 to 50.00	2
- Values	
.01 to 5.00	15
5.00 to 10.00	5
10.00 & Above	8

Percentage Change During 1961-71

Table F.26 presents an overall view of the change registered during the 1961-71 decade in the literacy rates of the urban component of the tribal females. It is evident that the tribal females have registered notable change in their literacy levels during the decade 1961-71. The decadal change was of the order of 20 to 50 percentage points in more than 20 districts. However, most of these districts are located in the Northeast, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. The change has been negligible over as many as 87 districts. There has been an actual decline in the female literacy rates in 28 districts. It is interesting to note that Koraput, Baudh Khondmals (Orissa) and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) are included in this category. The negative change reflects significantly the impact of migration or differential rates of natural increase within the tribal regions. However, this question cannot be answered satisfactorily with the help of census data alone.

NOTES

1. Census of India, 1971, Series 1, Part II-A (i) *General Population Tables* (Delhi, 1975), p. 20.
2. Gunnar Myrdal, *Asian Drama*, Vol. III (London, 1968), p. 1968
3. A.R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism* (Bombay, 1966), p. 138.
4. Carlo M. Cippola, *Literacy and Development in the West* (London, 1969), pp. 7-8.
5. James S. Ross, *Groundwork of Educational Psychology* (London, 1935), p. 255.
6. J. Goody, *Literacy in Traditional Societies* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1971) p. 1.
7. A. B. Bose, "Problems of Educational Development of Scheduled Tribes," *Man in India*, Vol. (1), 1970, p. 27.
8. T. N. Madan. "Education of Tribal India", *The Eastern Anthropologist*, Vol. V(4), 1951, p. 179.
9. L.M. Shrikant, "Education Commission and Backward Classes", *Vanyajati*, Vol. XIV (3) 1966, p. 98.
10. G. Krishan and M. Shyam, "Progress of Female Literacy in India, 1961-71", *Pacific View-point*, Vol. XIV, 1973, p. 205.
11. David E. Sopher, "Sex Disparity in Indian Literacy" in David Sopher (ed.) *An Exploration of India* (Longman, London, 1980), p. 137.
12. *Ibid.*, p. 135.
13. It is interesting to note that Sopher could discover the "ghastly depression" in the princely state of Hyderabad only. *Ibid.*, p. 138.

In the month of Sawan
The rain pours down
In the month of Bhadon
All the rivers are deep
Today begins Kuar
When the Panda ties the skin on his drum
Today begins Kartik
When the Panda lights his lamp
Today begins Aghan and Pus
When frost covers the ground
Today begins Magh and Phagun
When coloured water flies about
Today begins Chait
When the Panda sows his linseed
Whose music fills the air
Whose drum beats ghan ghan
O the deep music of the kalsa
The deep music of the drum

—Folk Song from the Maikal Hills

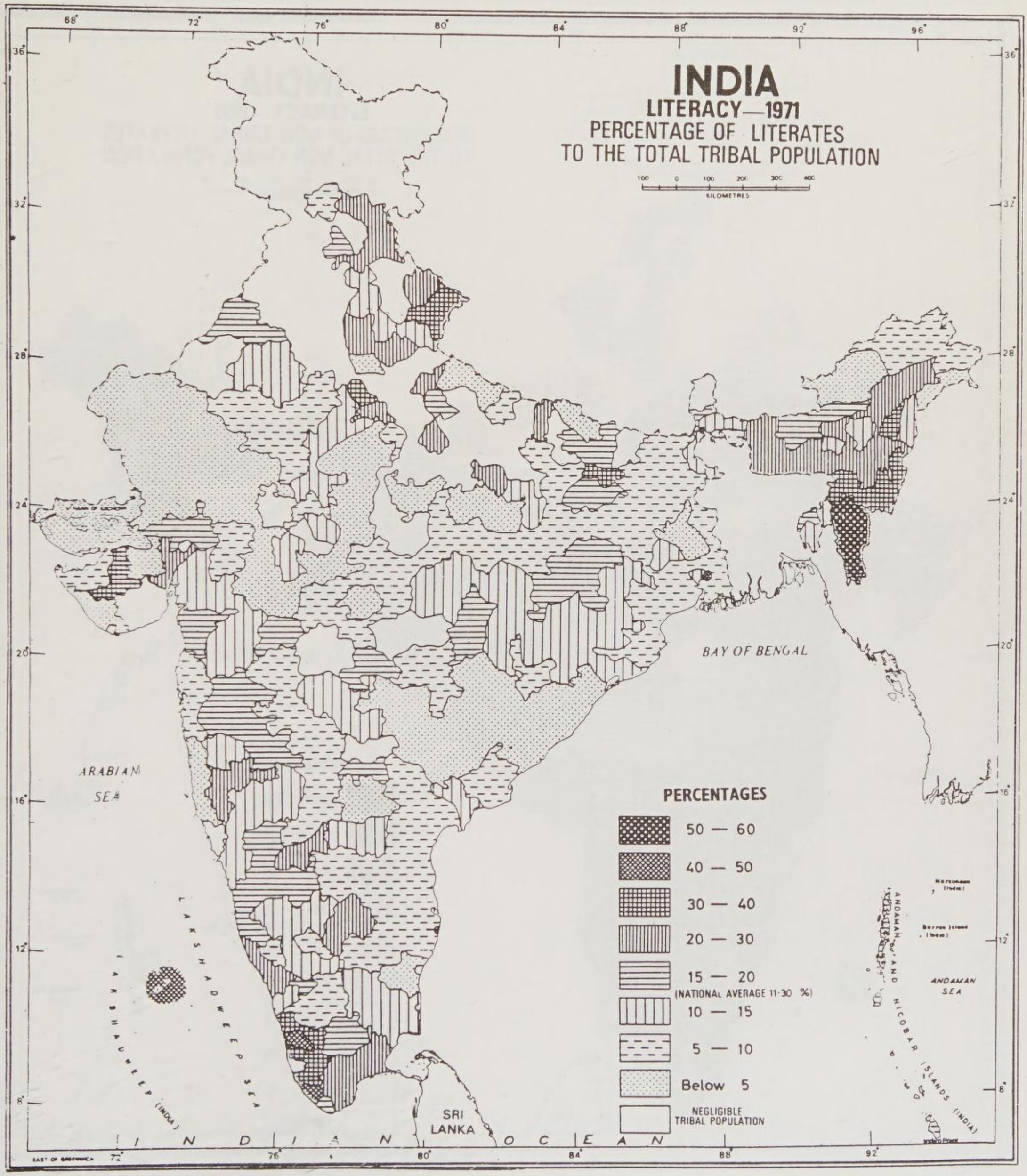

INDIA
LITERACY—1971
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 11·30 %)
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN
SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI
LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN
SEA
INDIAN OCEAN

PLATE 92

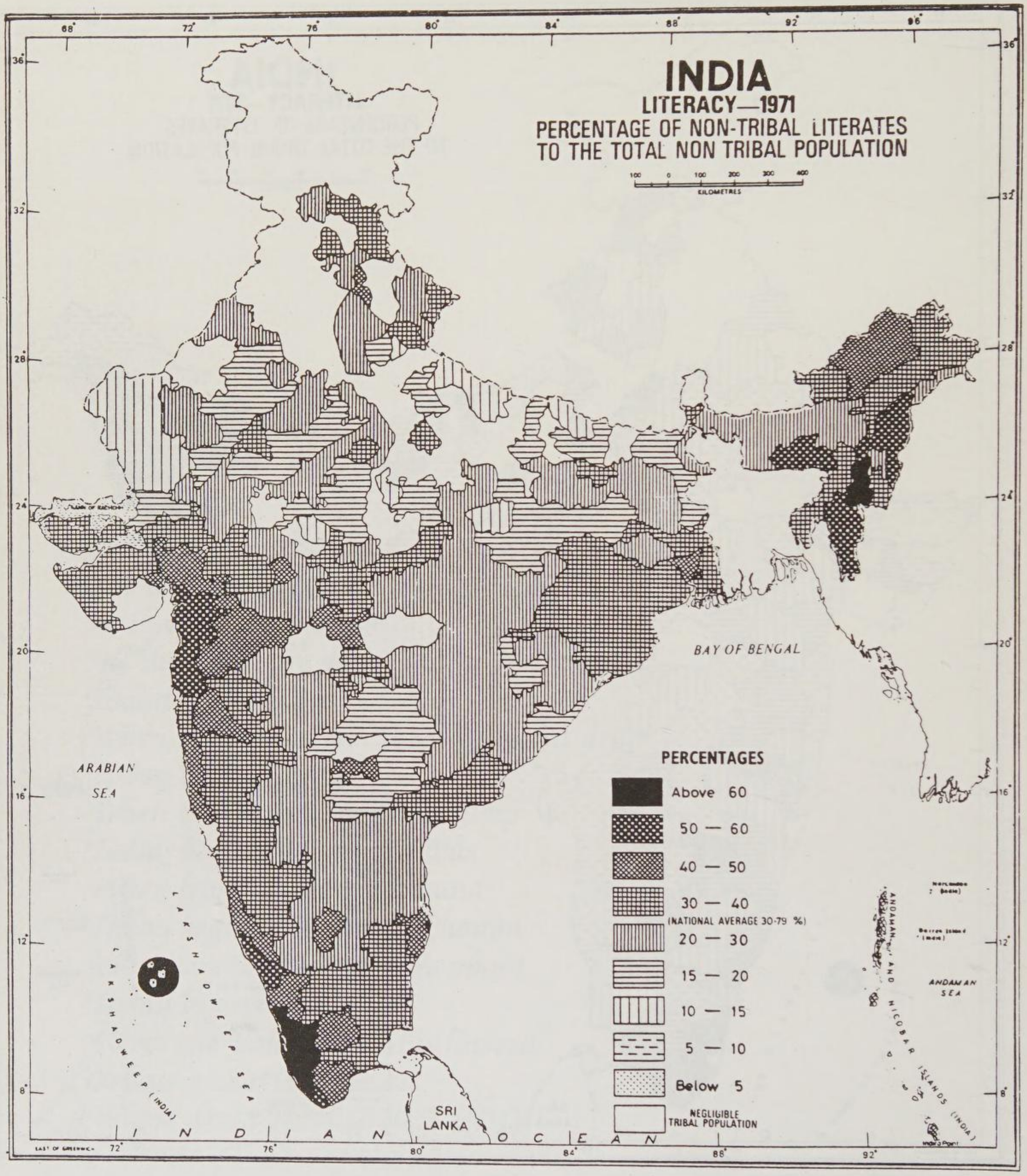

INDIA
LITERACY—1971
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL LITERATES
TO THE TOTAL NON TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 30·79 %)
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIAN OCEAN
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 93

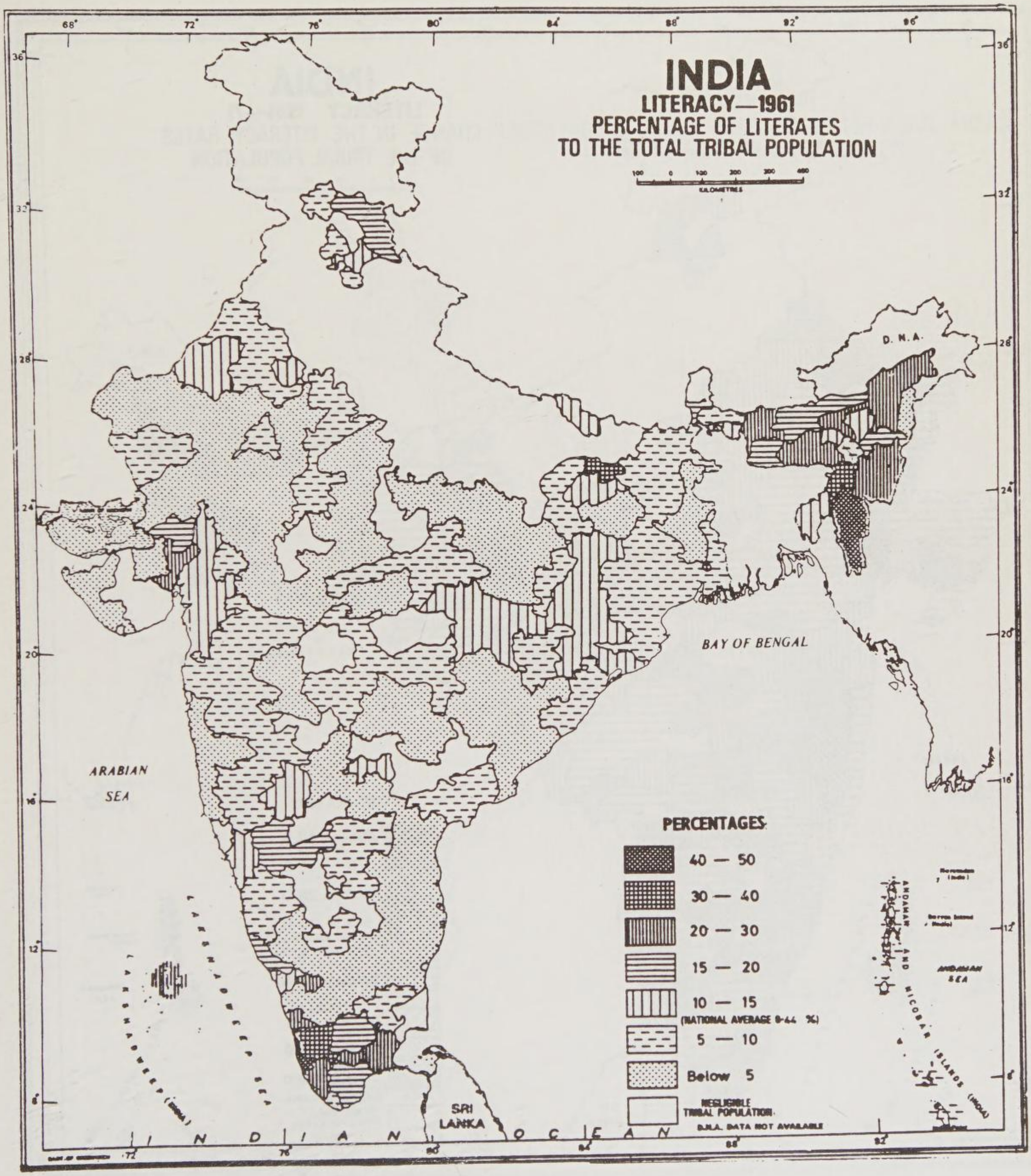

INDIA
LITERACY—1961
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES
TO THE TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN
SEA
SRI
LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
PERCENTAGES
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 9·44 %)
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION.
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 94

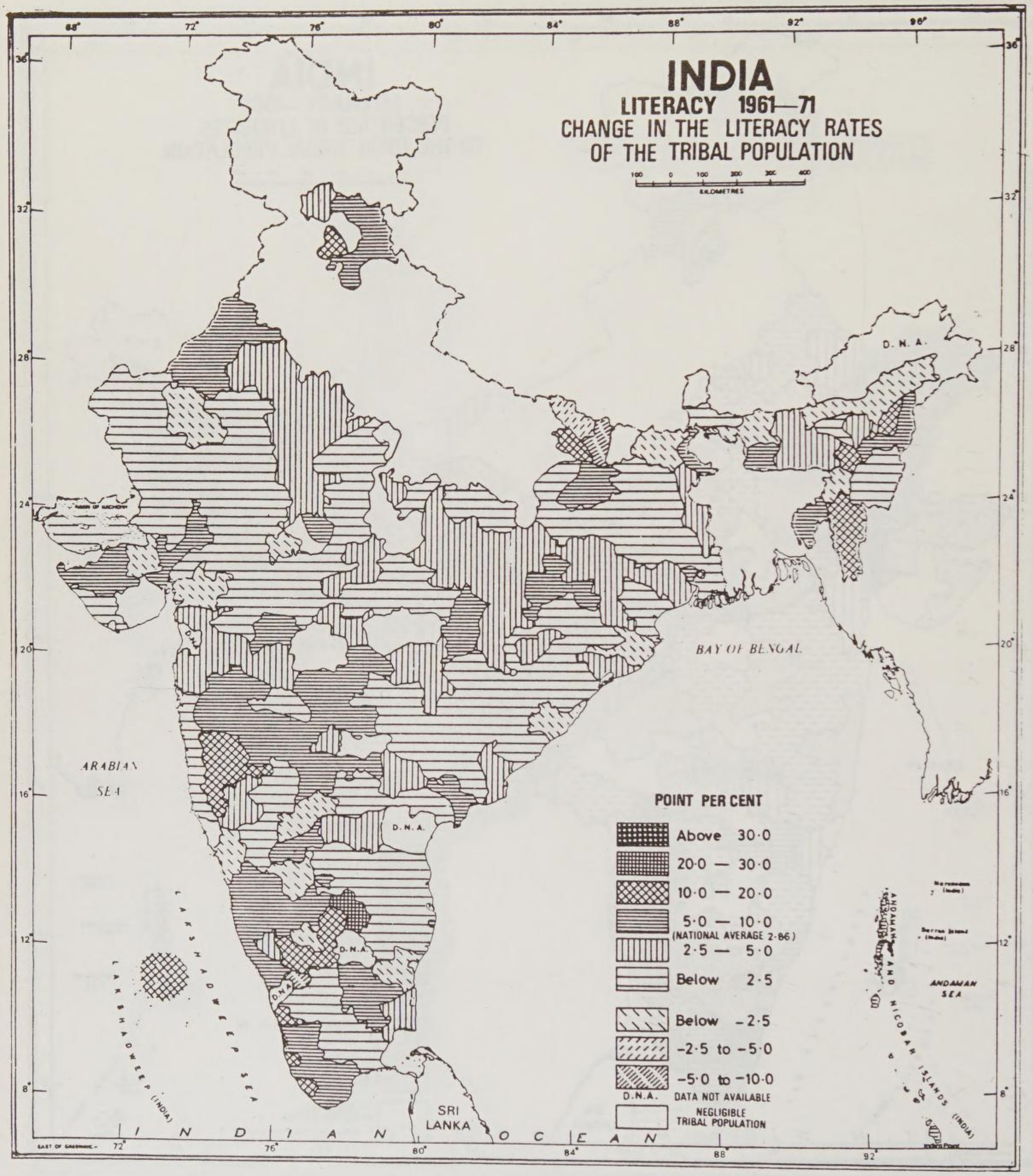

INDIA
LITERACY 1961—71
CHANGE IN THE LITERACY RATES
OF THE TRIBAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
POINT PER CENT
Above 30·0
20·0 — 30·0
10·0 — 20·0
5·0 — 10·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 2·86)
2·5 — 5·0
Below 2·5
Below −2·5
−2·5 to −5·0
−5·0 to −10·0
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN

PLATE 95

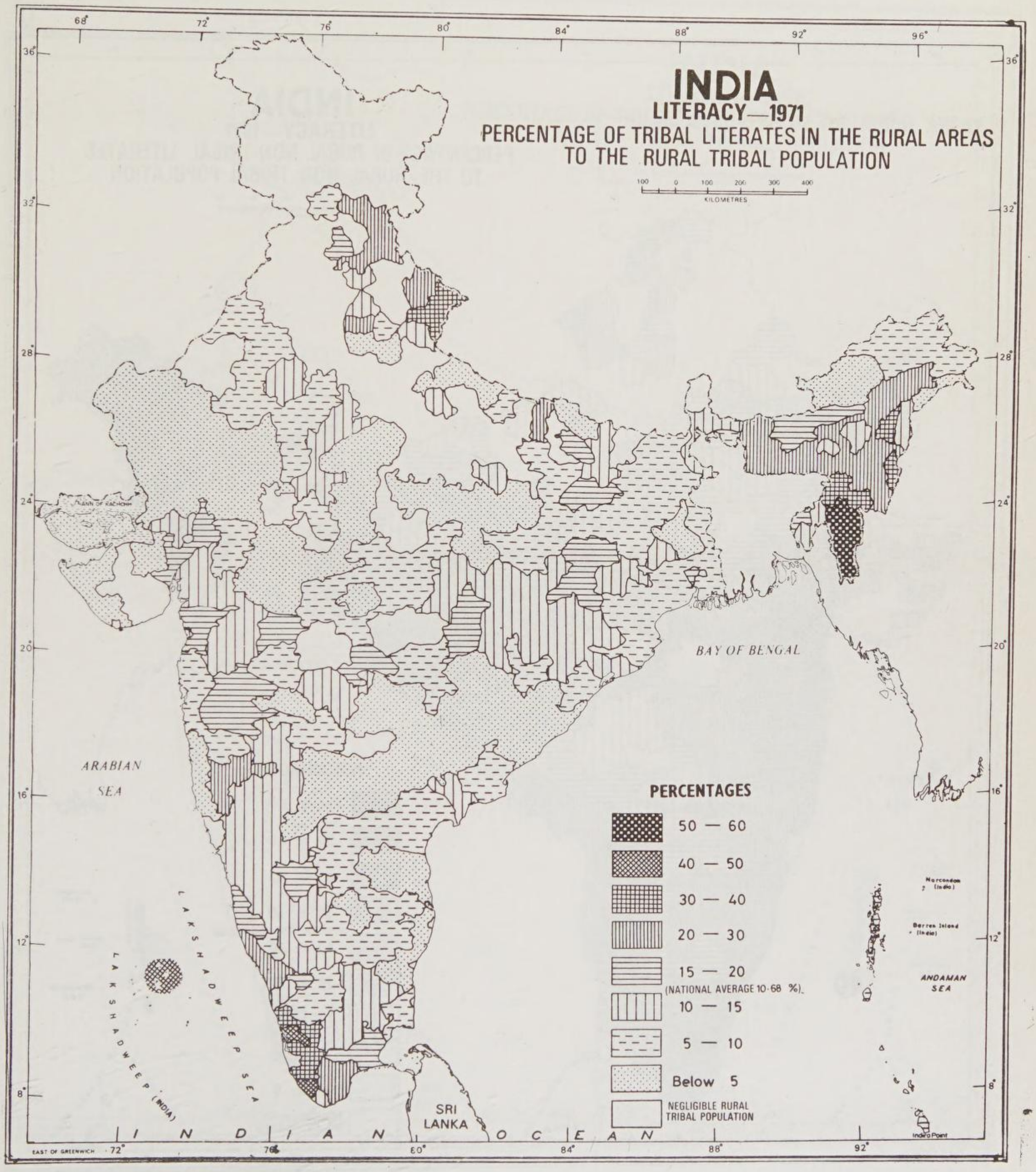

INDIA
LITERACY—1971
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL LITERATES IN THE RURAL AREAS TO THE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
RANN OF KACHCHH
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
Indira Point
I N D I A N O C E A N
EAST OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGES
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 10·68 %)
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 96

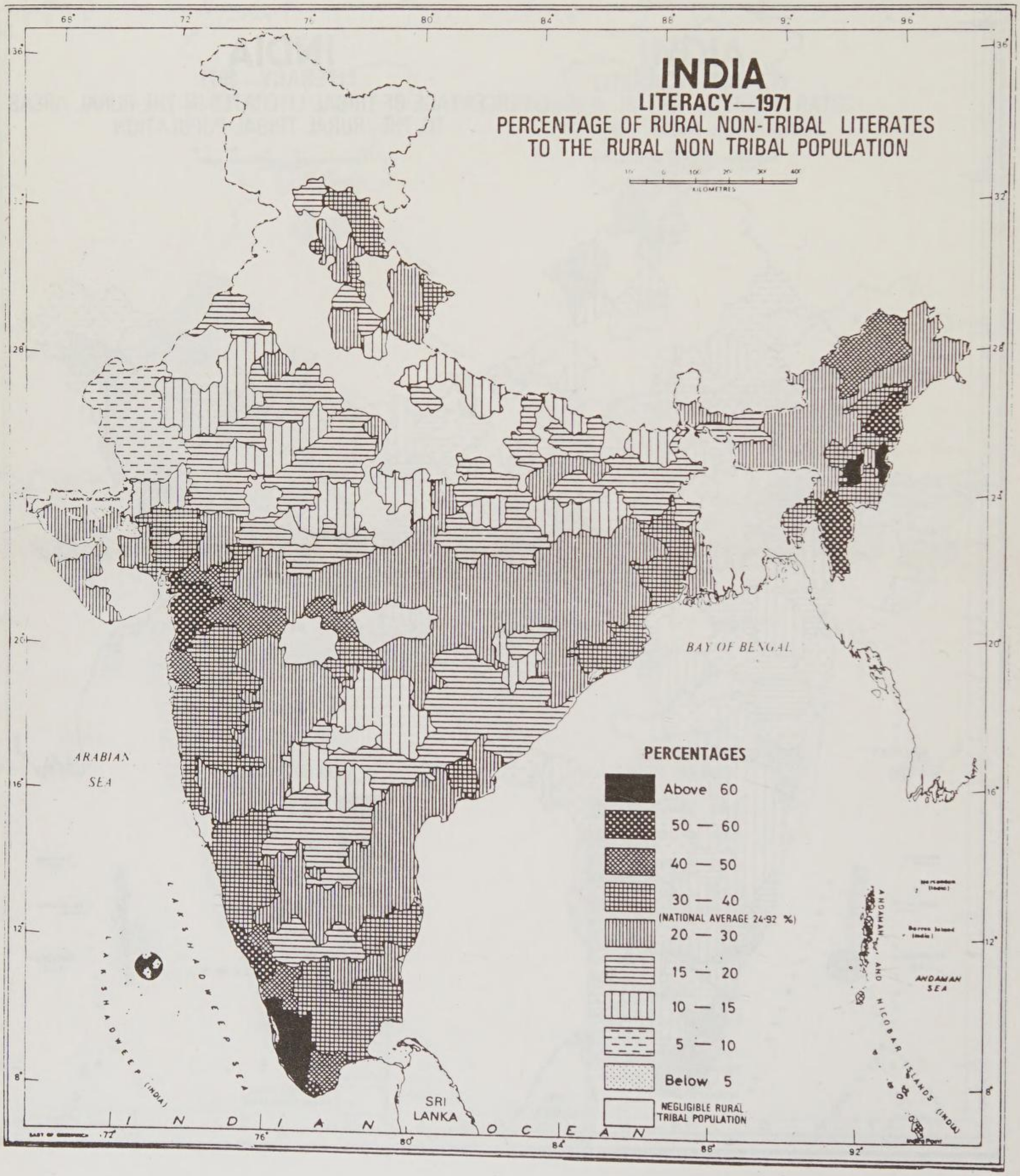

INDIA
LITERACY—1971
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL NON-TRIBAL LITERATES
TO THE RURAL NON TRIBAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 24·92 %)
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIAN OCEAN

PLATE 97

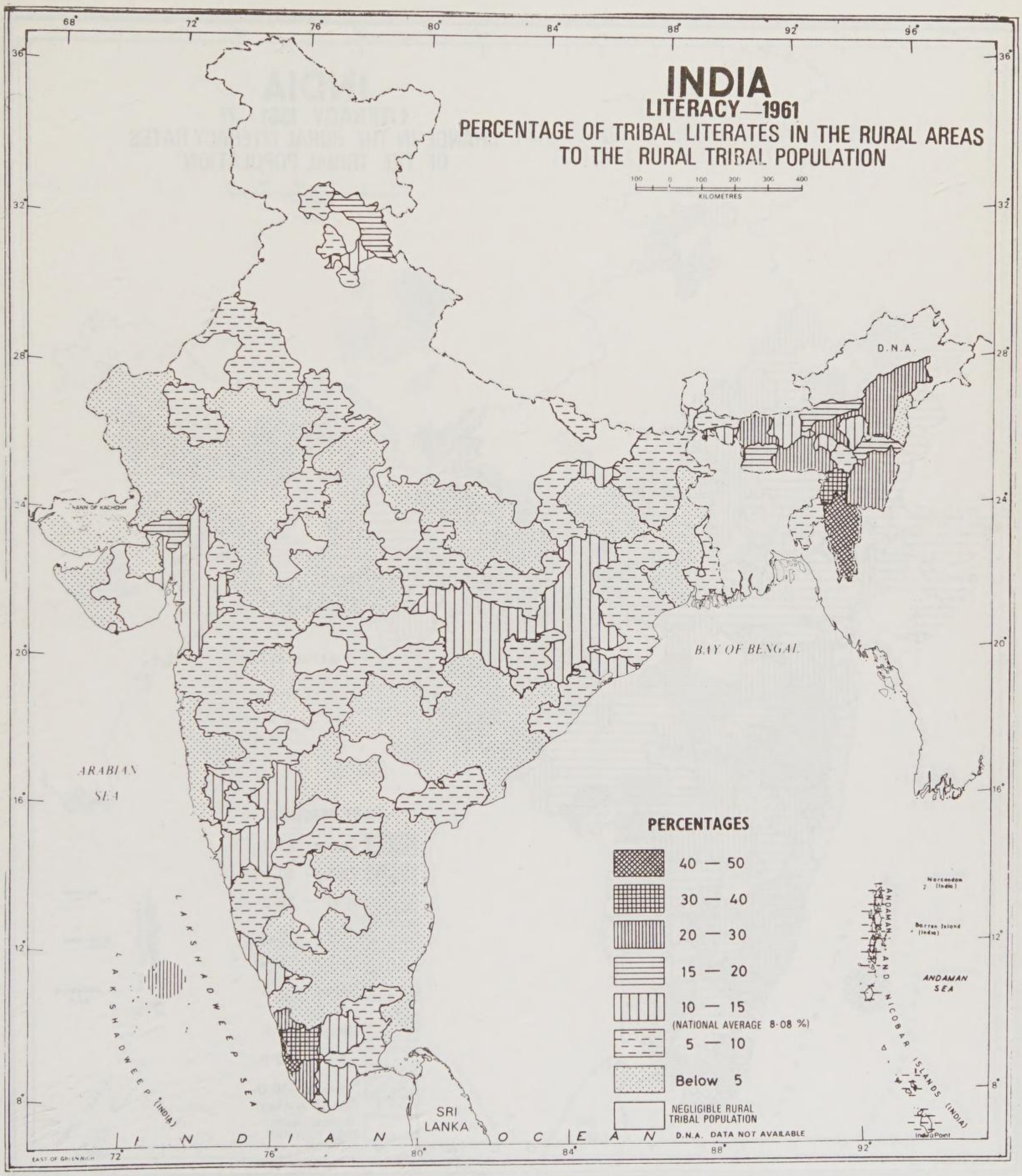

INDIA
LITERACY—1961
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL LITERATES IN THE RURAL AREAS TO THE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
D.N.A.
GULF OF KACHCHH
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
Indira Point
EAST OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGES
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 8·08 %)
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 98

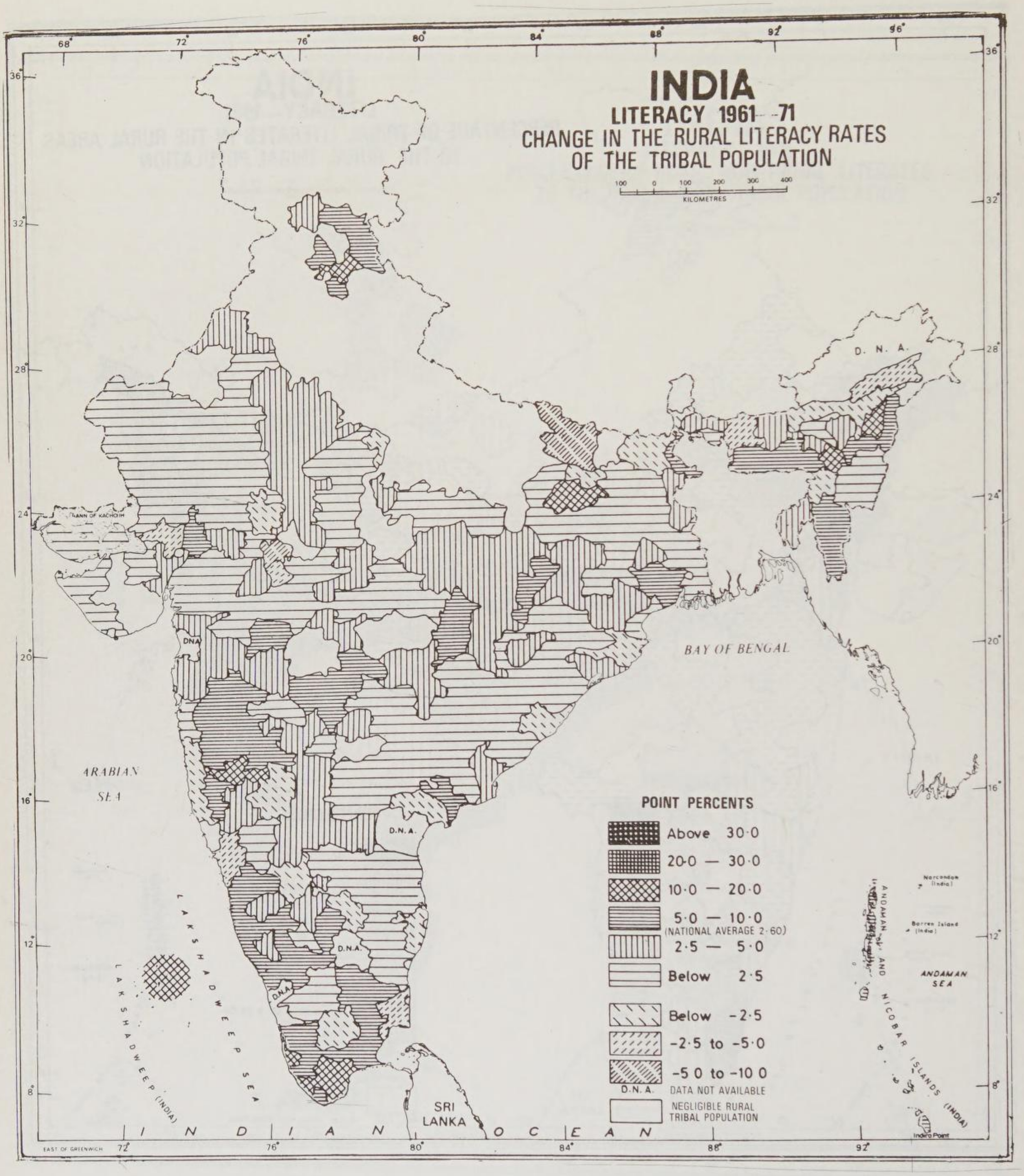

INDIA
LITERACY 1961--71
CHANGE IN THE RURAL LITERACY RATES
OF THE TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
RANN OF KACHCHH
DNA
D.N.A.
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
Indira Point
EAST OF GREENWICH
POINT PERCENTS
Above 30·0
20·0 — 30·0
10·0 — 20·0
5·0 — 10·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 2·60)
2·5 — 5·0
Below 2·5
Below -2·5
-2·5 to -5·0
-5 0 to -10 0
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 99

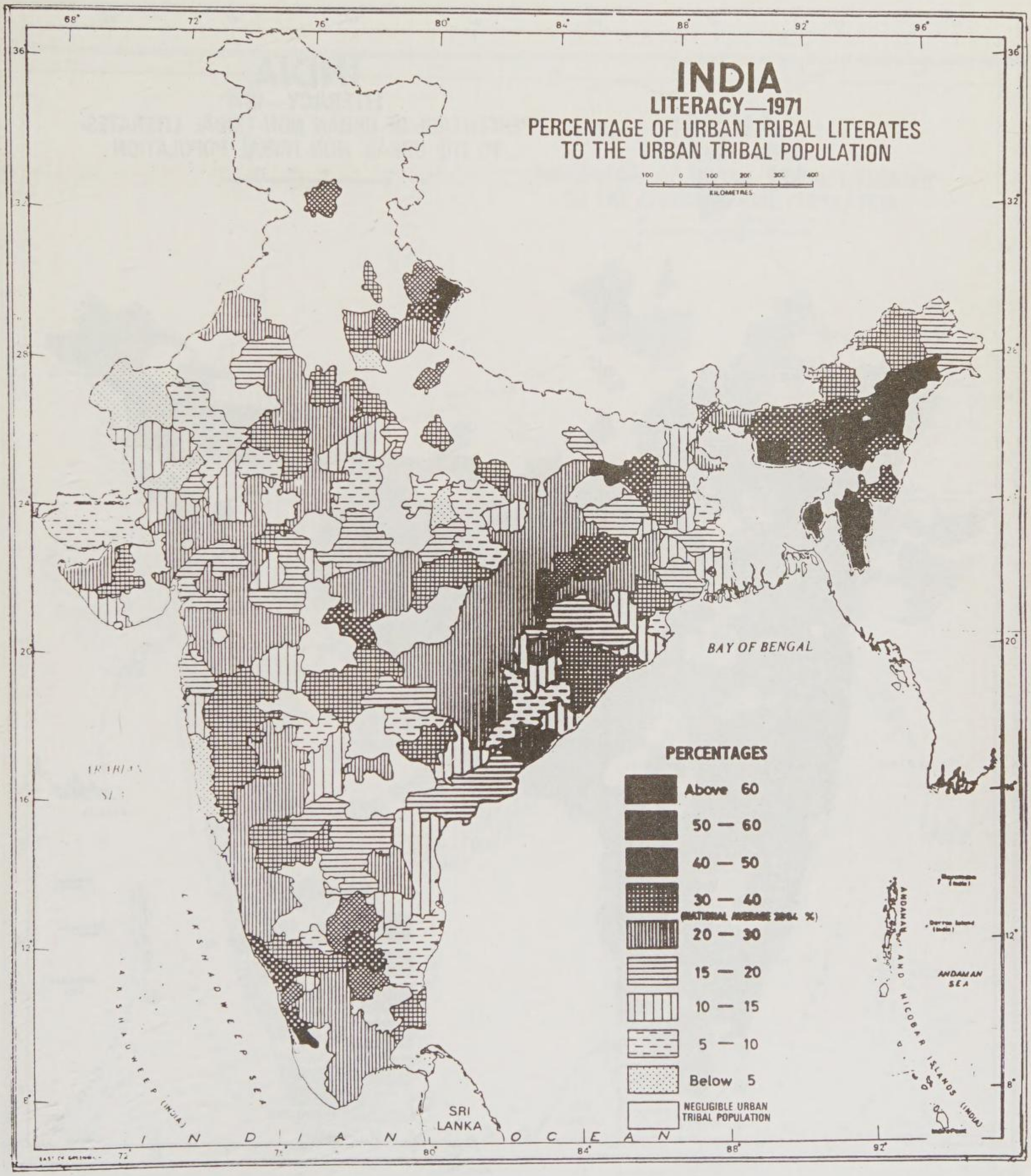

INDIA
LITERACY—1971
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL LITERATES
TO THE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 39.04 %)
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 100

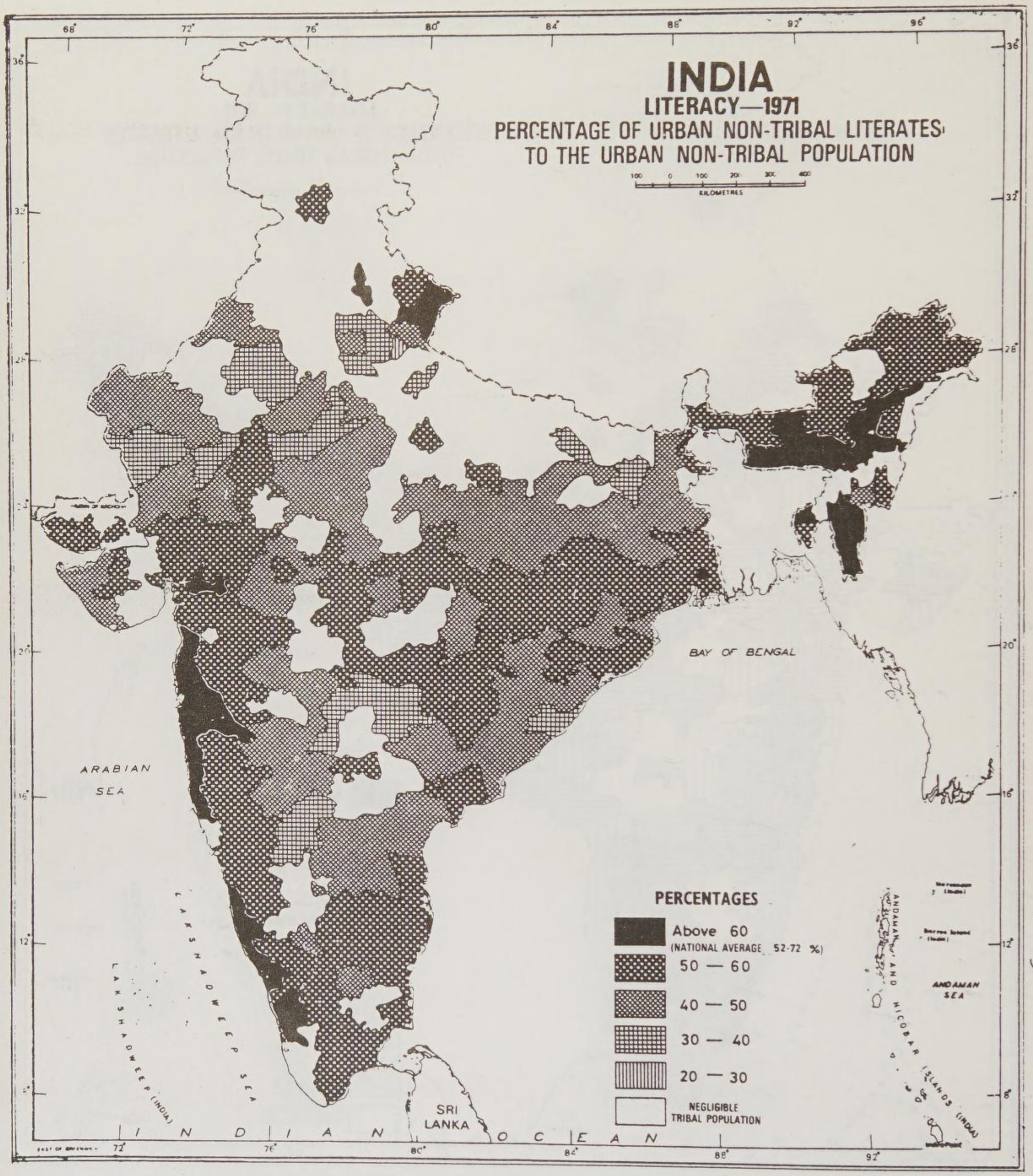

INDIA
LITERACY—1971
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN NON-TRIBAL LITERATES TO THE URBAN NON-TRIBAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 52·72 %)
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN

PLATE 101

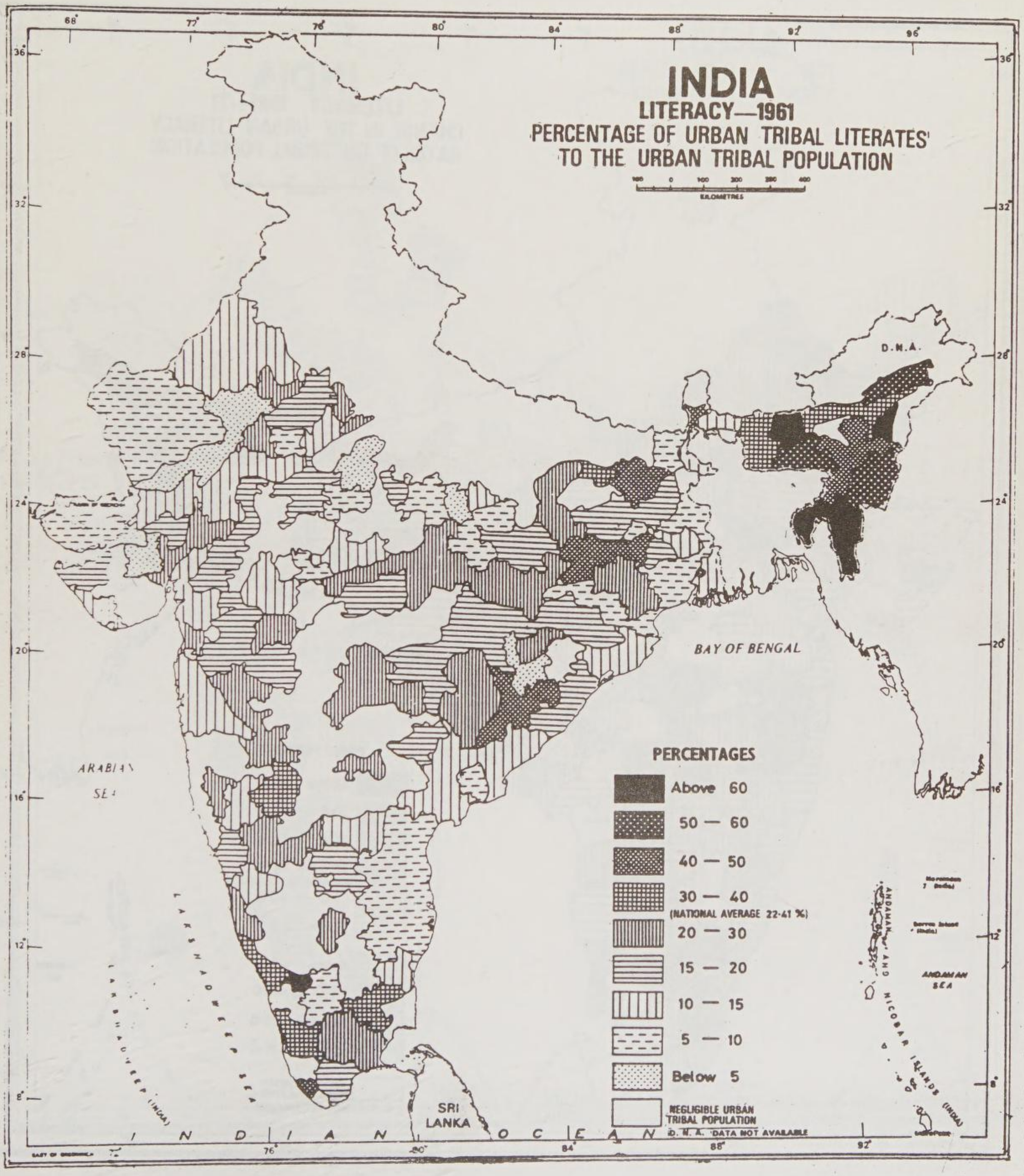

INDIA
LITERACY—1961
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL LITERATES TO THE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
D.N.A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 22·41 %)
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 102

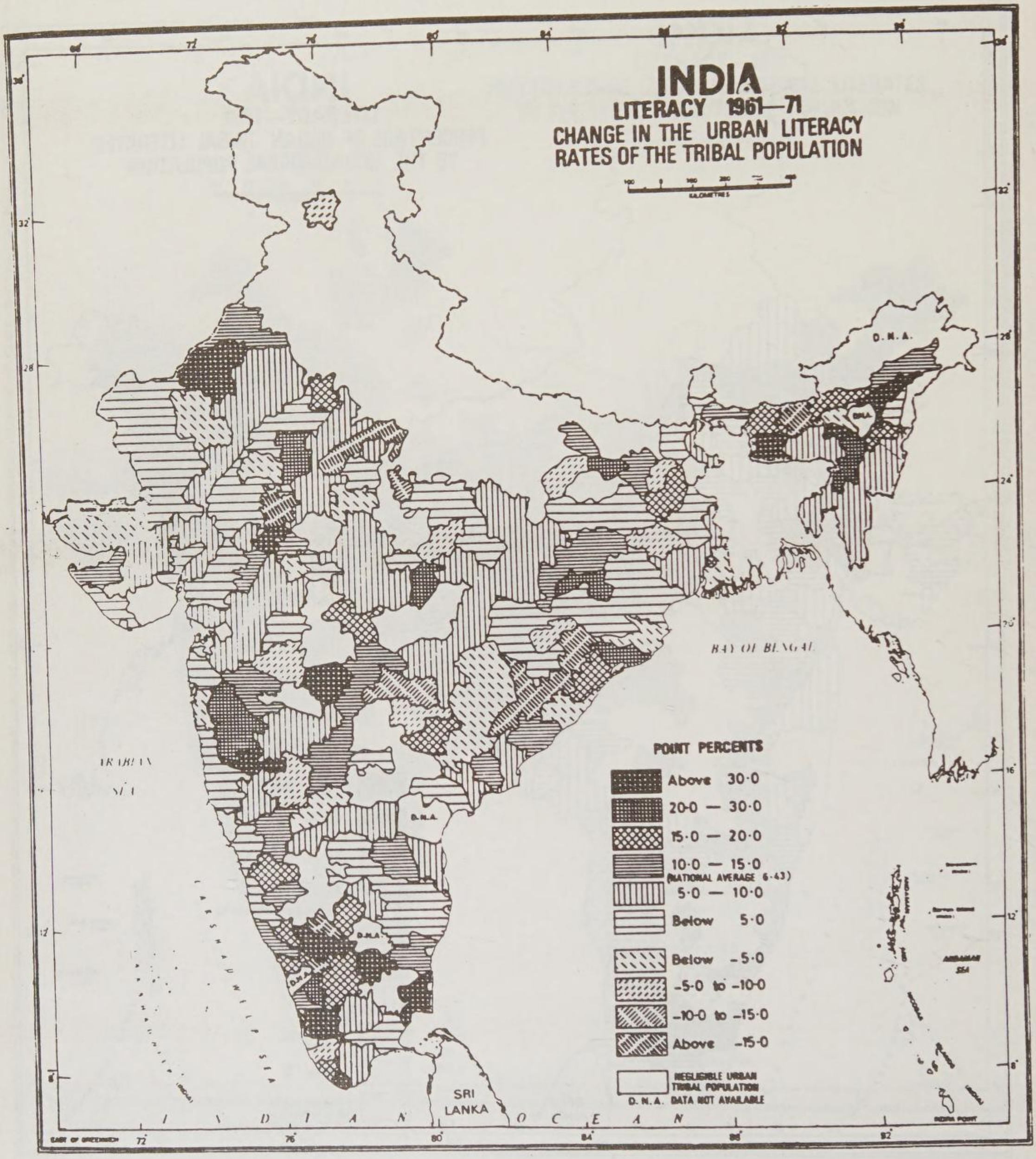

INDIA
LITERACY 1961—71
CHANGE IN THE URBAN LITERACY
RATES OF THE TRIBAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
D.N.A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
POINT PERCENTS
Above 30·0
20·0 — 30·0
15·0 — 20·0
10·0 — 15·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 6·43)
5·0 — 10·0
Below 5·0
Below -5·0
-5·0 to -10·0
-10·0 to -15·0
Above -15·0
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
EAST OF GREENWICH
INDIRA POINT

PLATE 103

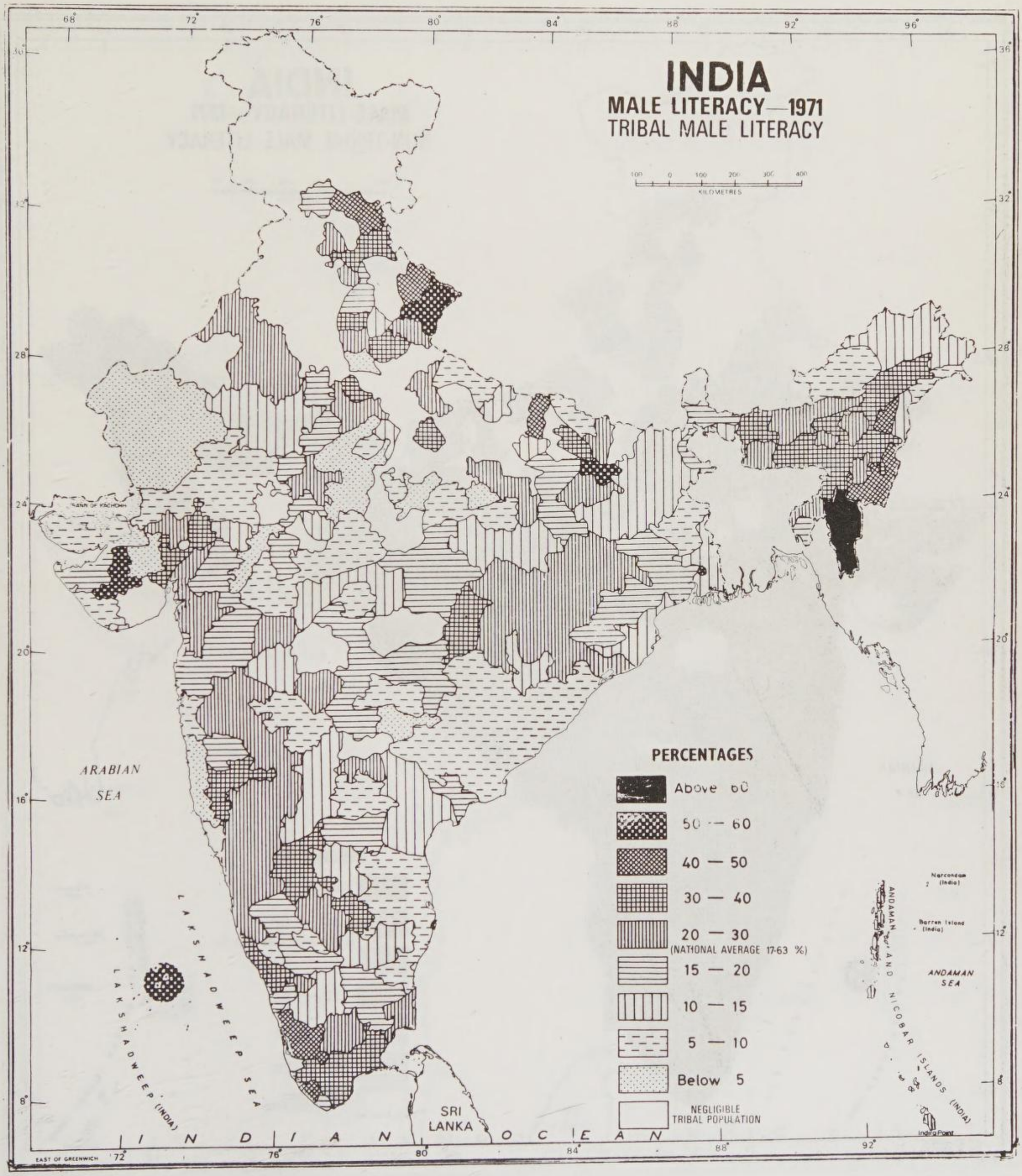

INDIA
MALE LITERACY—1971
TRIBAL MALE LITERACY
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 17·63 %)
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
Indira Point
INDIAN OCEAN
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 104

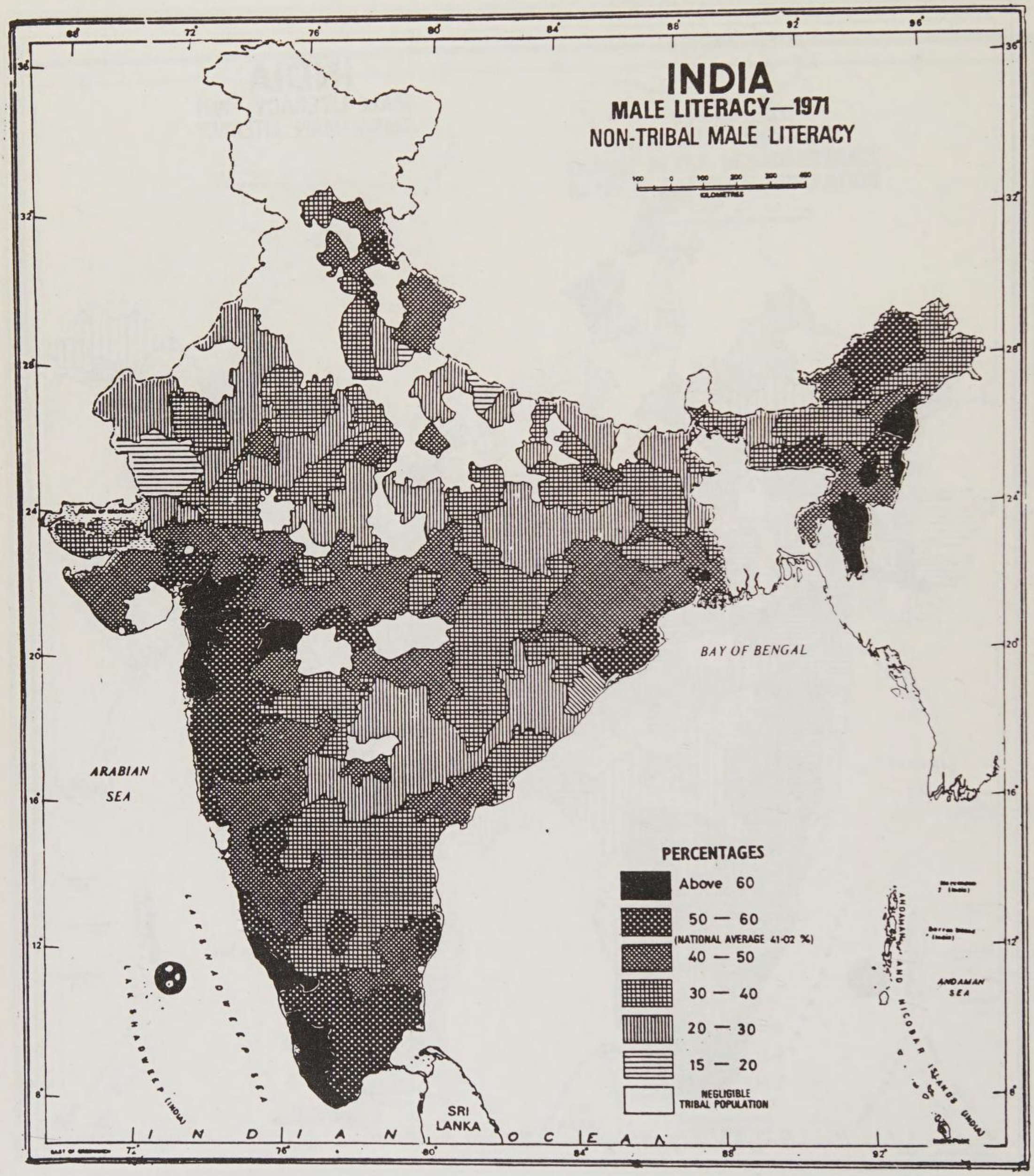

INDIA
MALE LITERACY—1971
NON-TRIBAL MALE LITERACY
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIAN OCEAN
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 41·02 %)
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 105

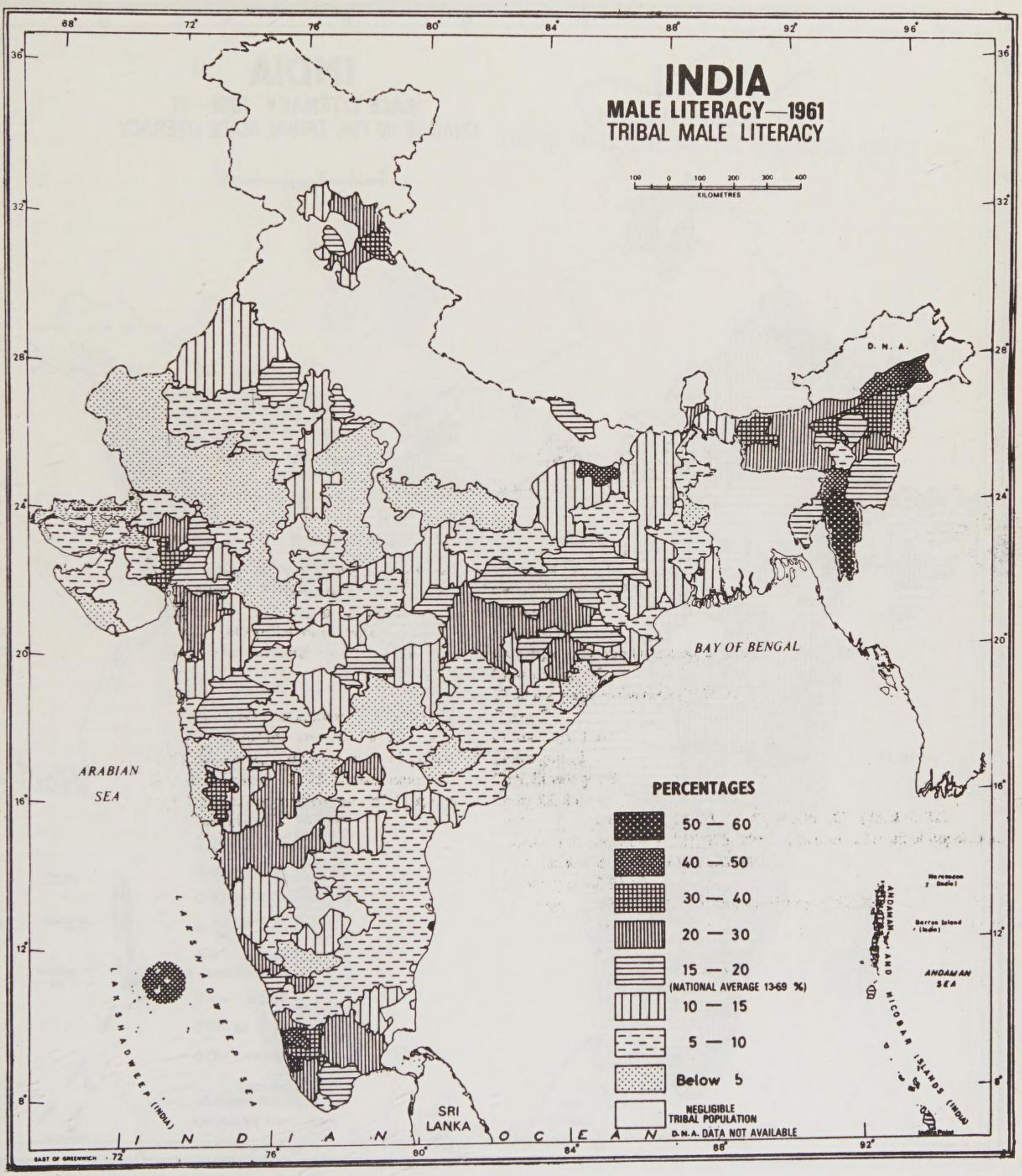

INDIA
MALE LITERACY—1961
TRIBAL MALE LITERACY
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
PERCENTAGES
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 13·69 %)
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 106

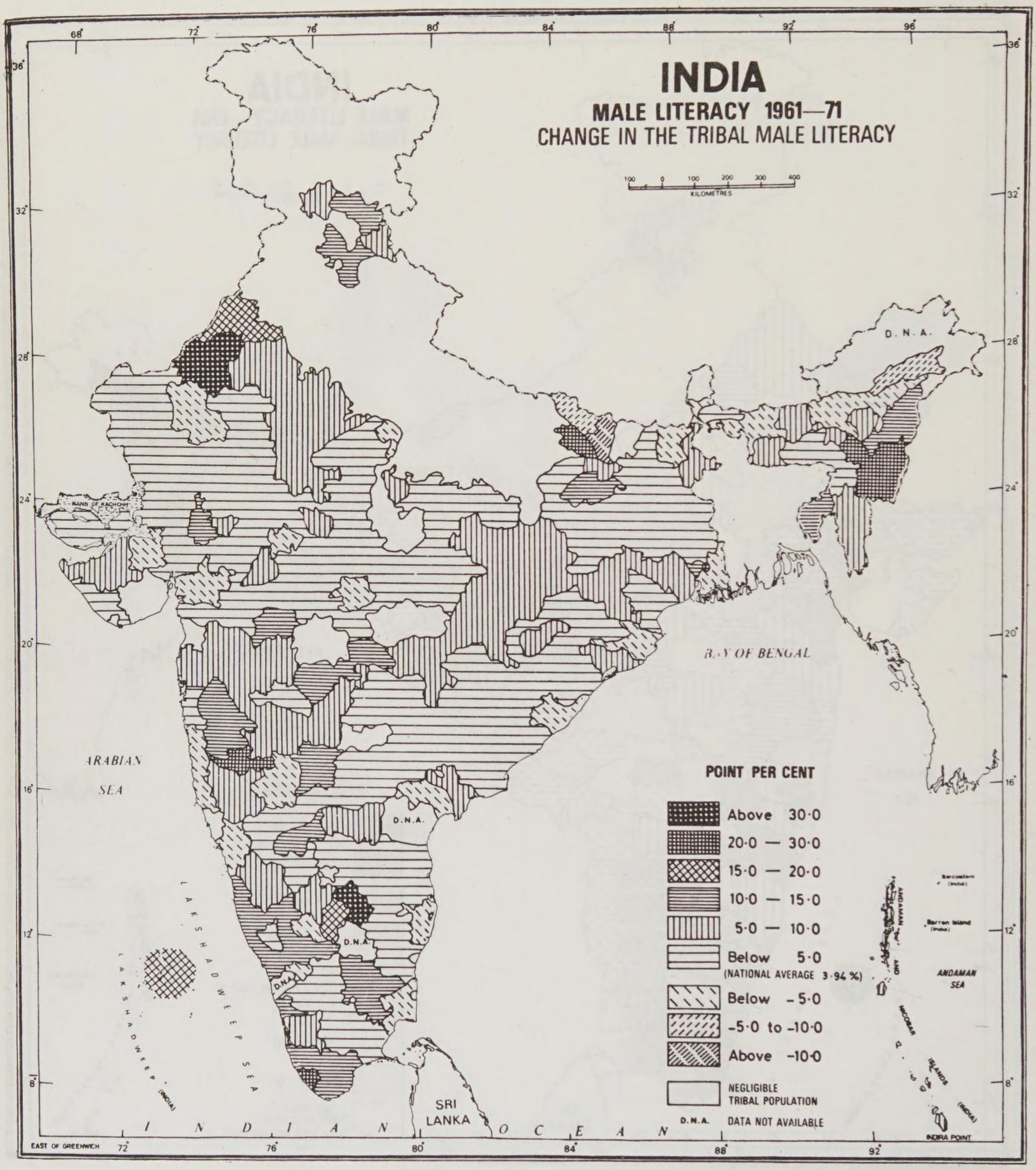

INDIA
MALE LITERACY 1961—71
CHANGE IN THE TRIBAL MALE LITERACY
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
RANN OF KACHCHH
D.N.A.
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
POINT PER CENT
Above 30·0
20·0 — 30·0
15·0 — 20·0
10·0 — 15·0
5·0 — 10·0
Below 5·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 3·94 %)
Below -5·0
-5·0 to -10·0
Above -10·0
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 107

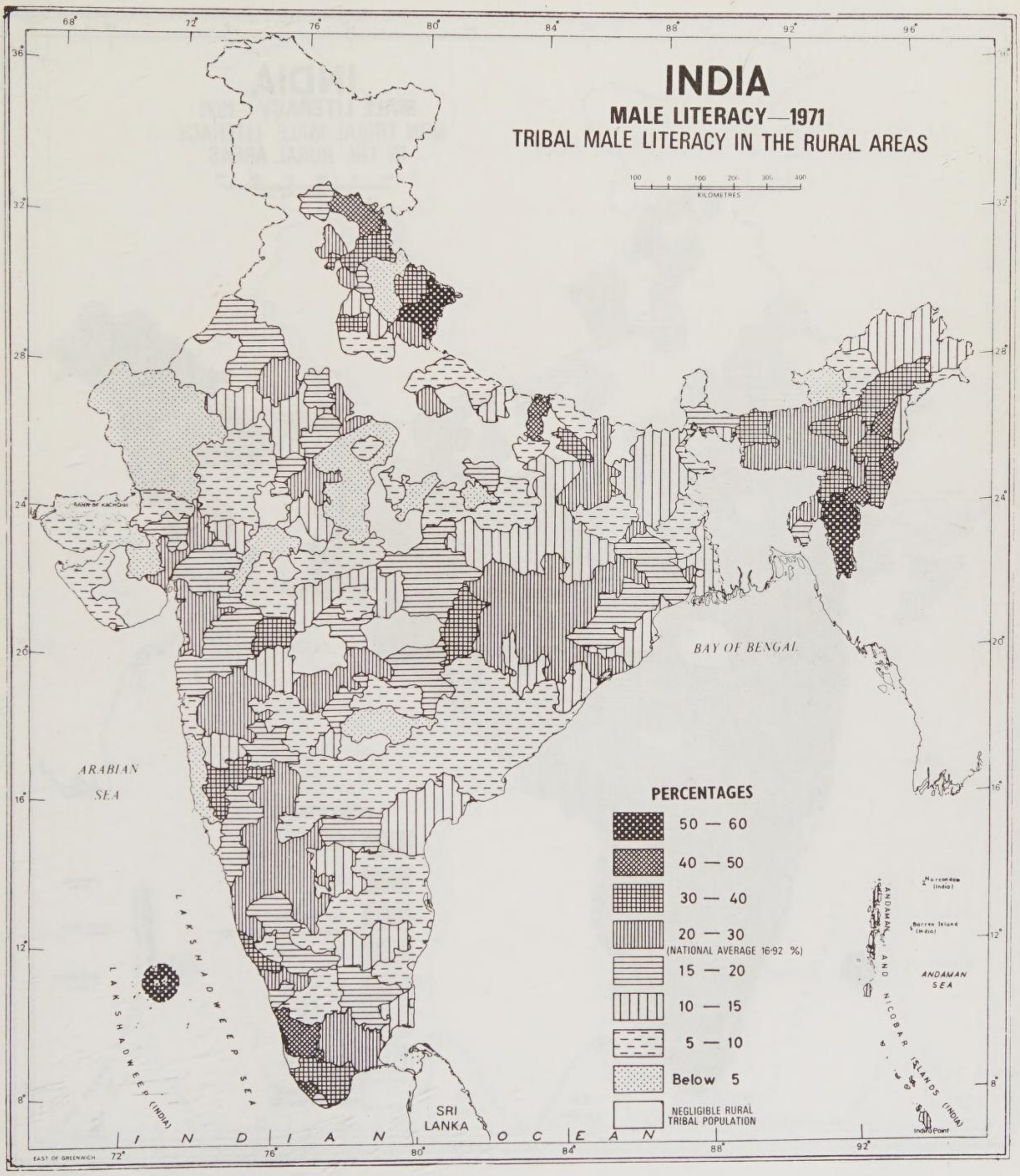

INDIA
MALE LITERACY—1971
TRIBAL MALE LITERACY IN THE RURAL AREAS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 16·92 %)
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
ANDAMAN SEA
India Point
I N D I A N O C E A N
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 108

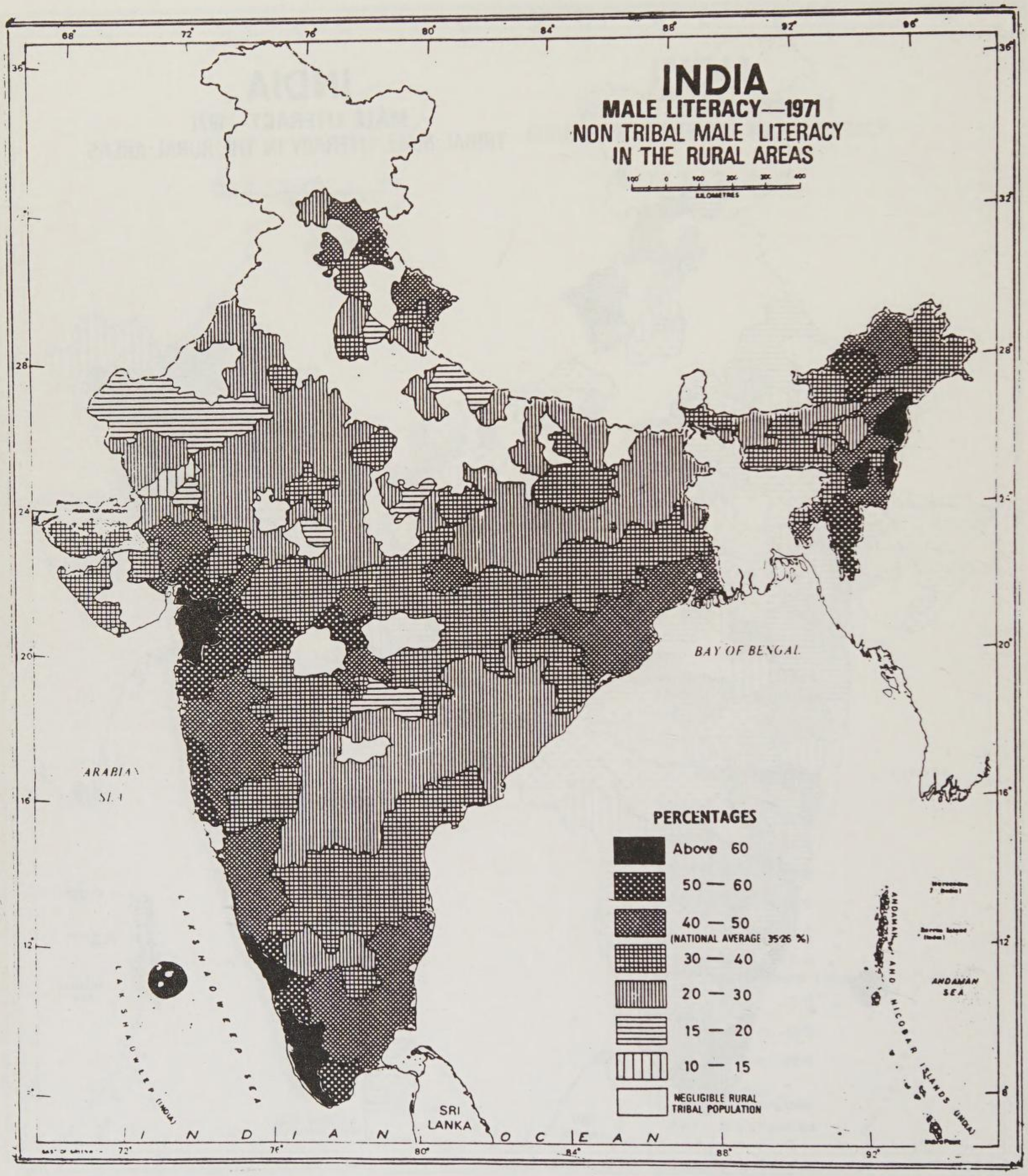

INDIA
MALE LITERACY—1971
NON TRIBAL MALE LITERACY
IN THE RURAL AREAS
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
I N D I A N O C E A N
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 35·26 %)
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 109

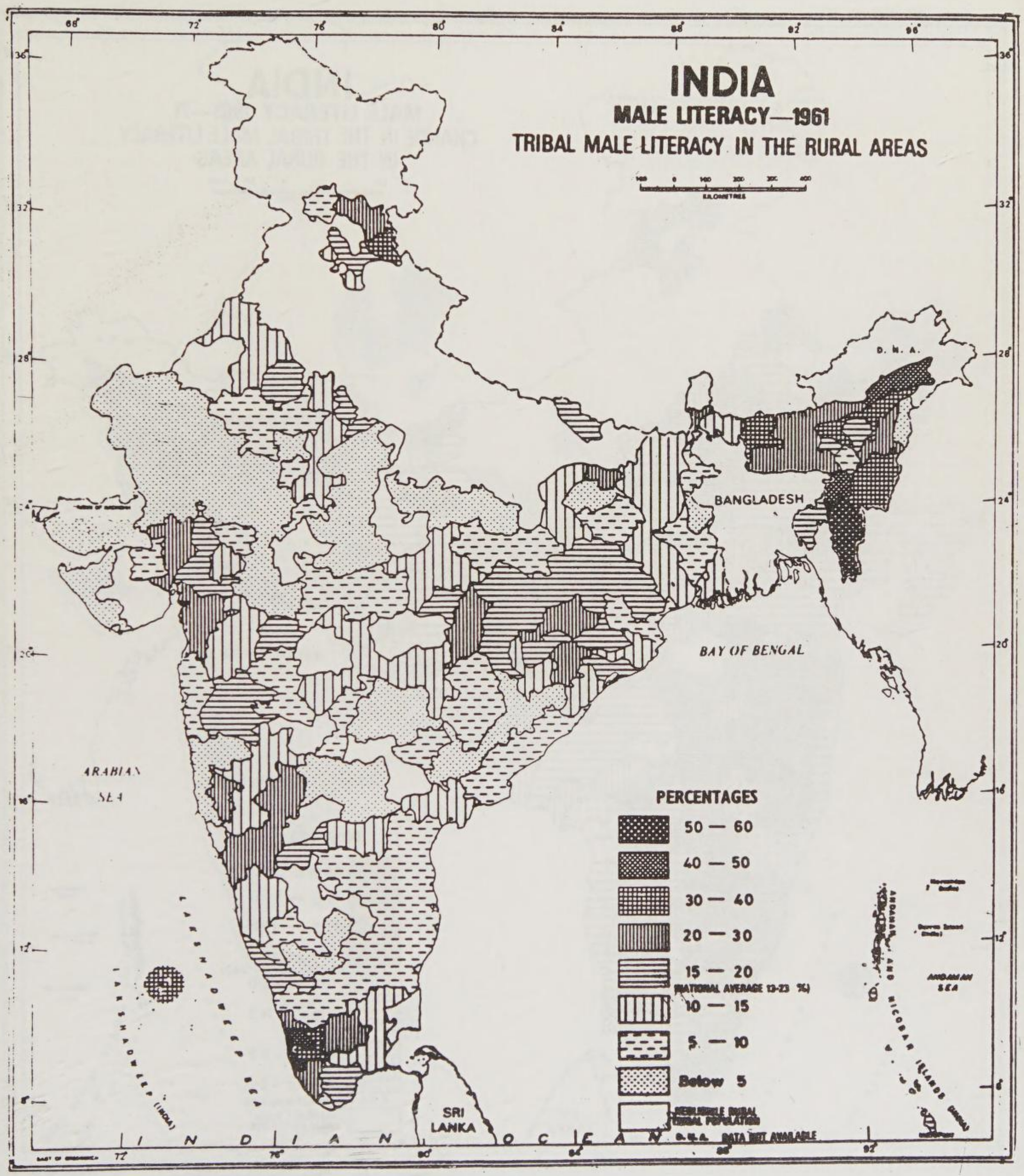

INDIA
MALE LITERACY—1961
TRIBAL MALE LITERACY IN THE RURAL AREAS
KILOMETRES
D. N. A.
BANGLADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
NATIONAL AVERAGE 13·23 %)
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 110

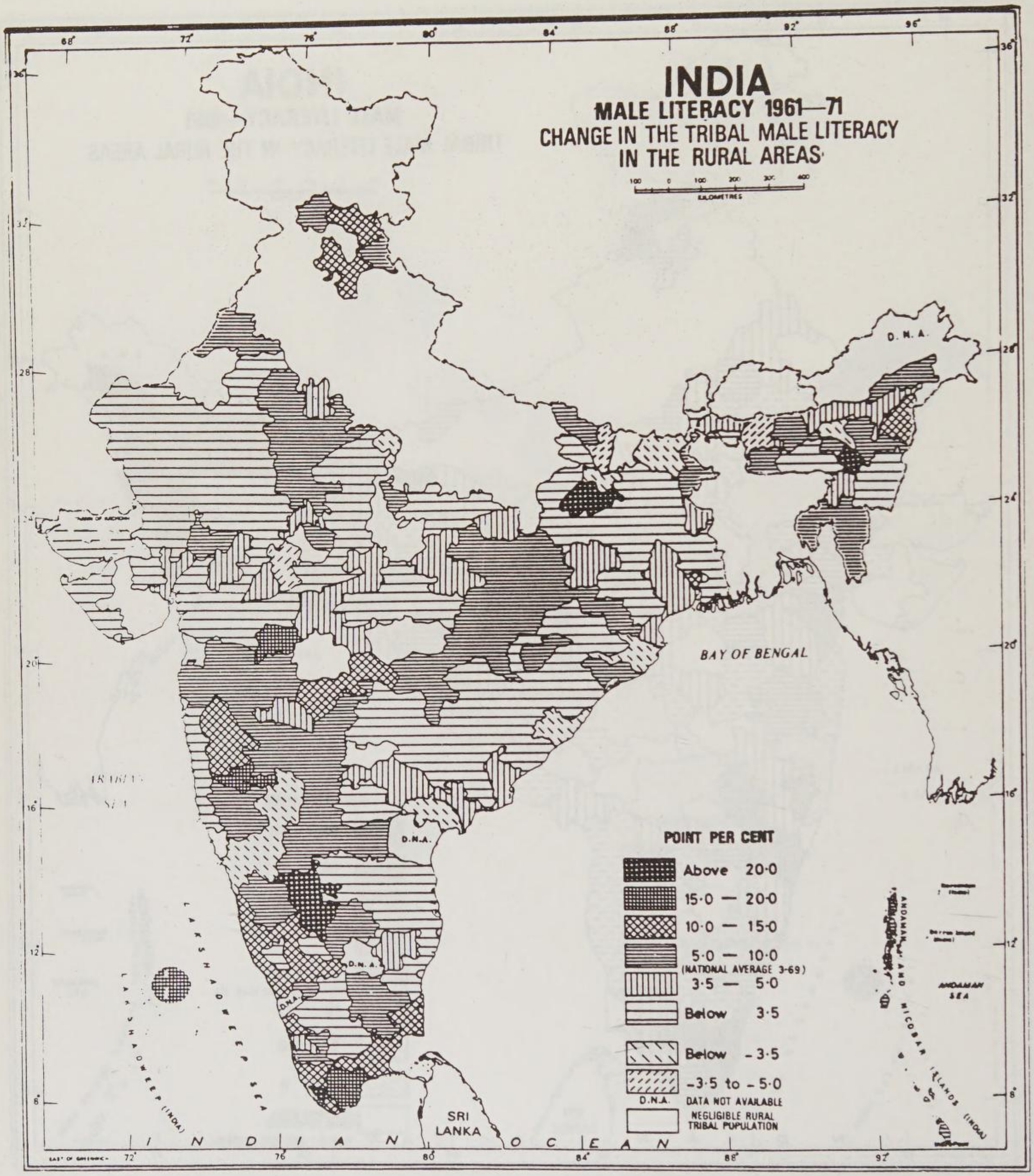

INDIA
MALE LITERACY 1961—71
CHANGE IN THE TRIBAL MALE LITERACY
IN THE RURAL AREAS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
D.N.A.
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
POINT PER CENT
Above 20·0
15·0 — 20·0
10·0 — 15·0
5·0 — 10·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 3·69)
3·5 — 5·0
Below 3·5
Below -3·5
-3·5 to -5·0
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 111

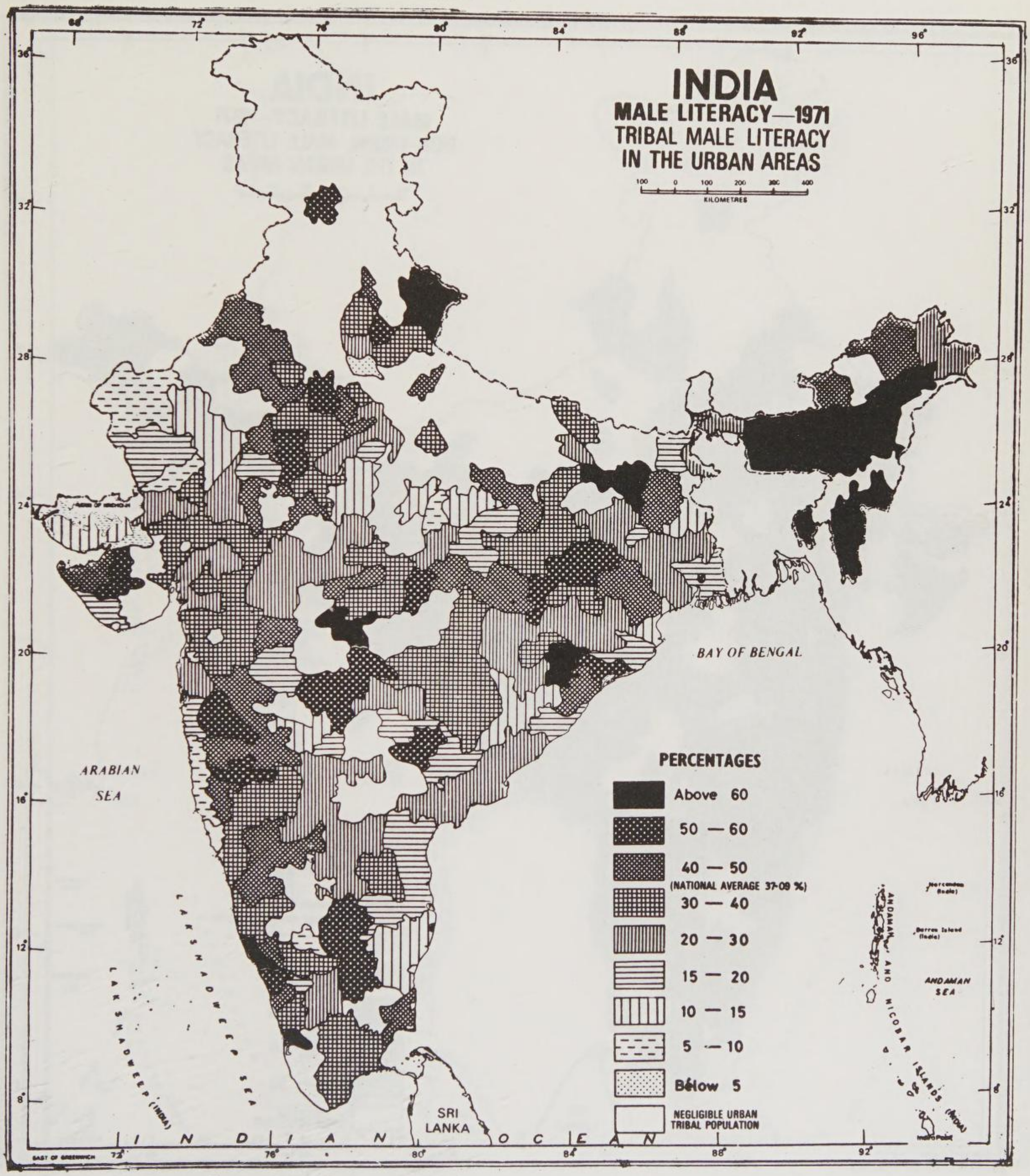

INDIA
MALE LITERACY—1971
TRIBAL MALE LITERACY
IN THE URBAN AREAS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 37·09 %)
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 112

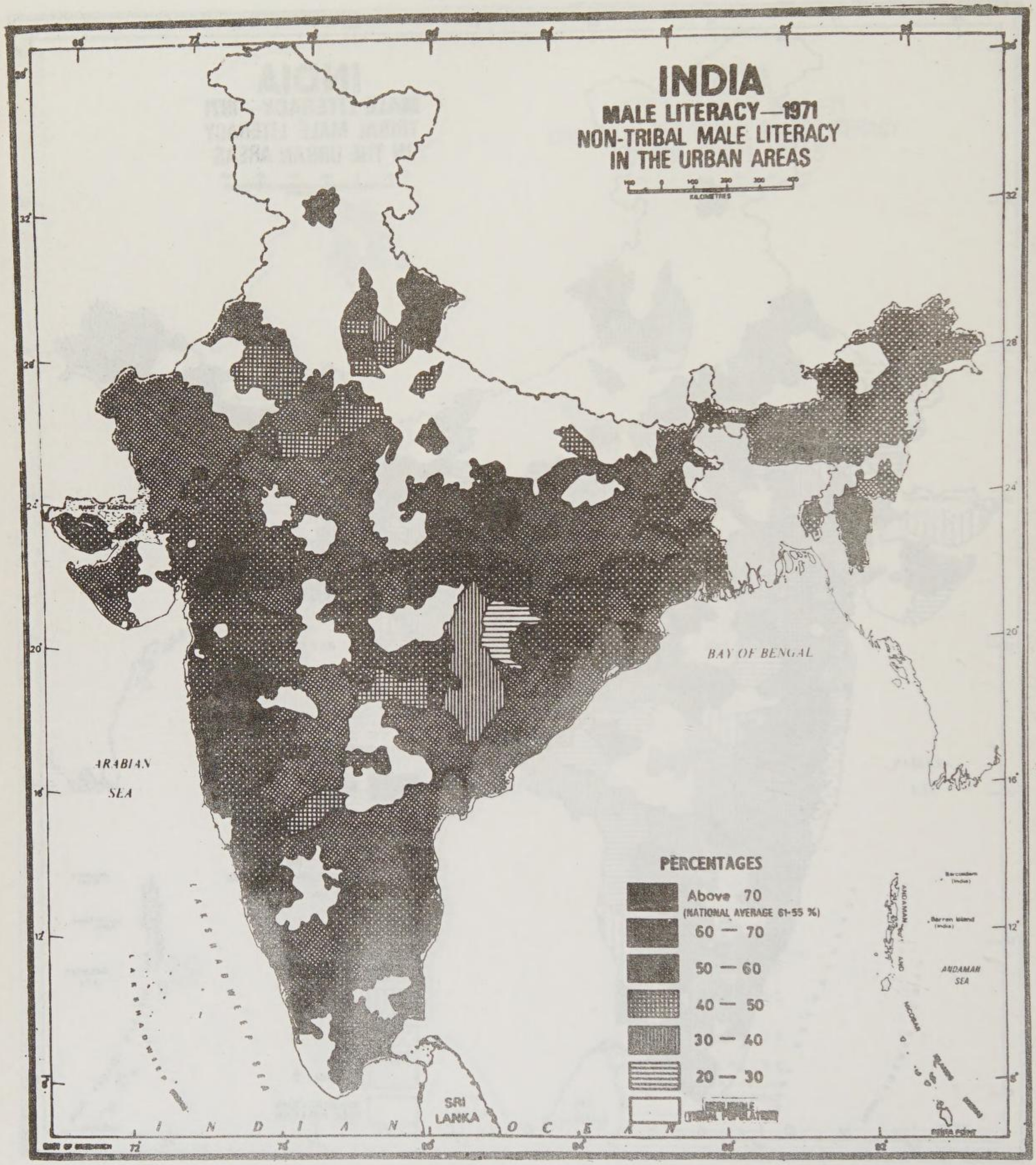

INDIA
MALE LITERACY—1971
NON-TRIBAL MALE LITERACY
IN THE URBAN AREAS
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN
SEA
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF MANNAR
SRI
LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
LACCADIVE SEA
ANDAMAN
SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 61·55 %)
60 — 70
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30

PLATE 113

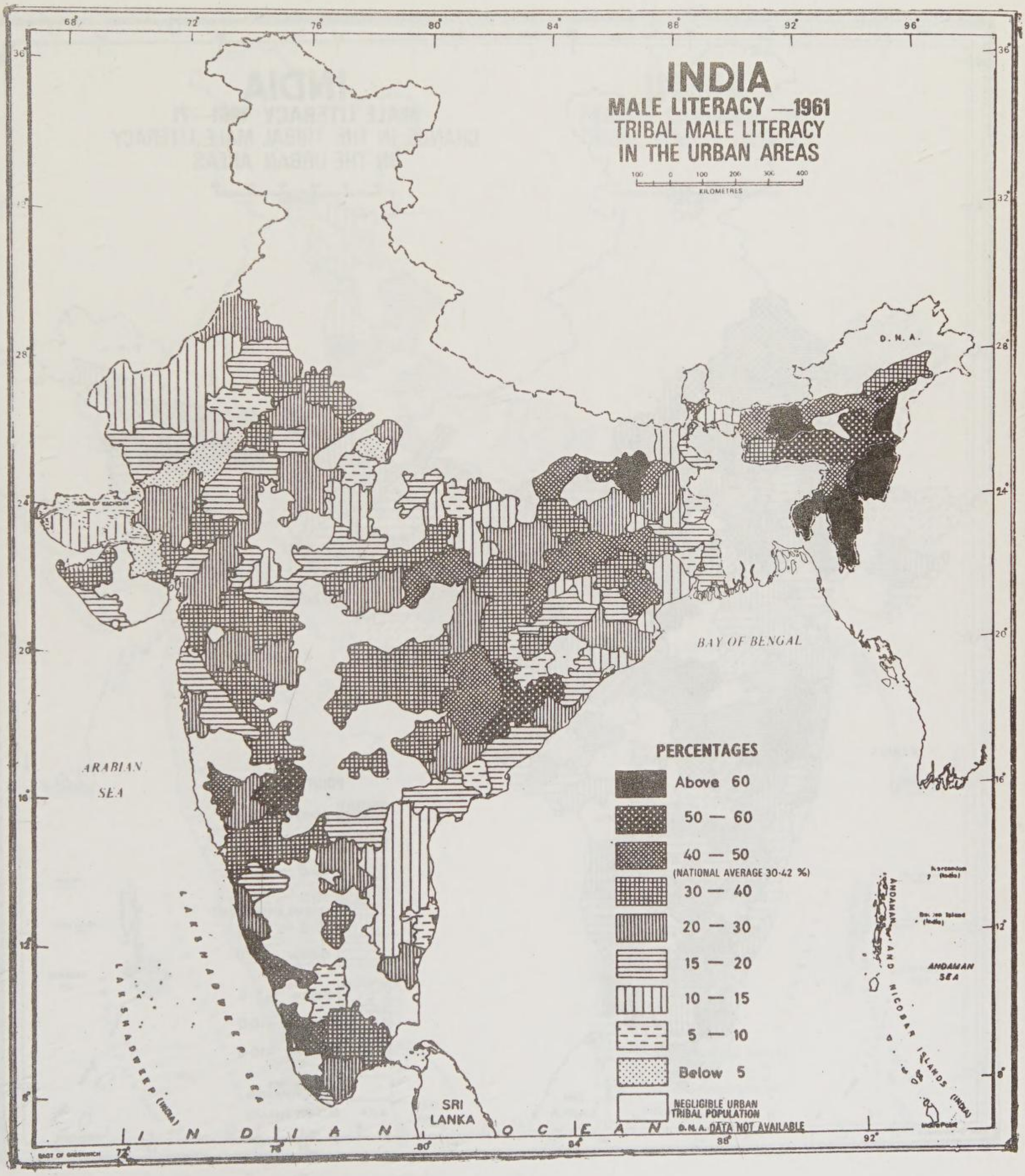

INDIA
MALE LITERACY —1961
TRIBAL MALE LITERACY
IN THE URBAN AREAS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 30-42 %)
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 114

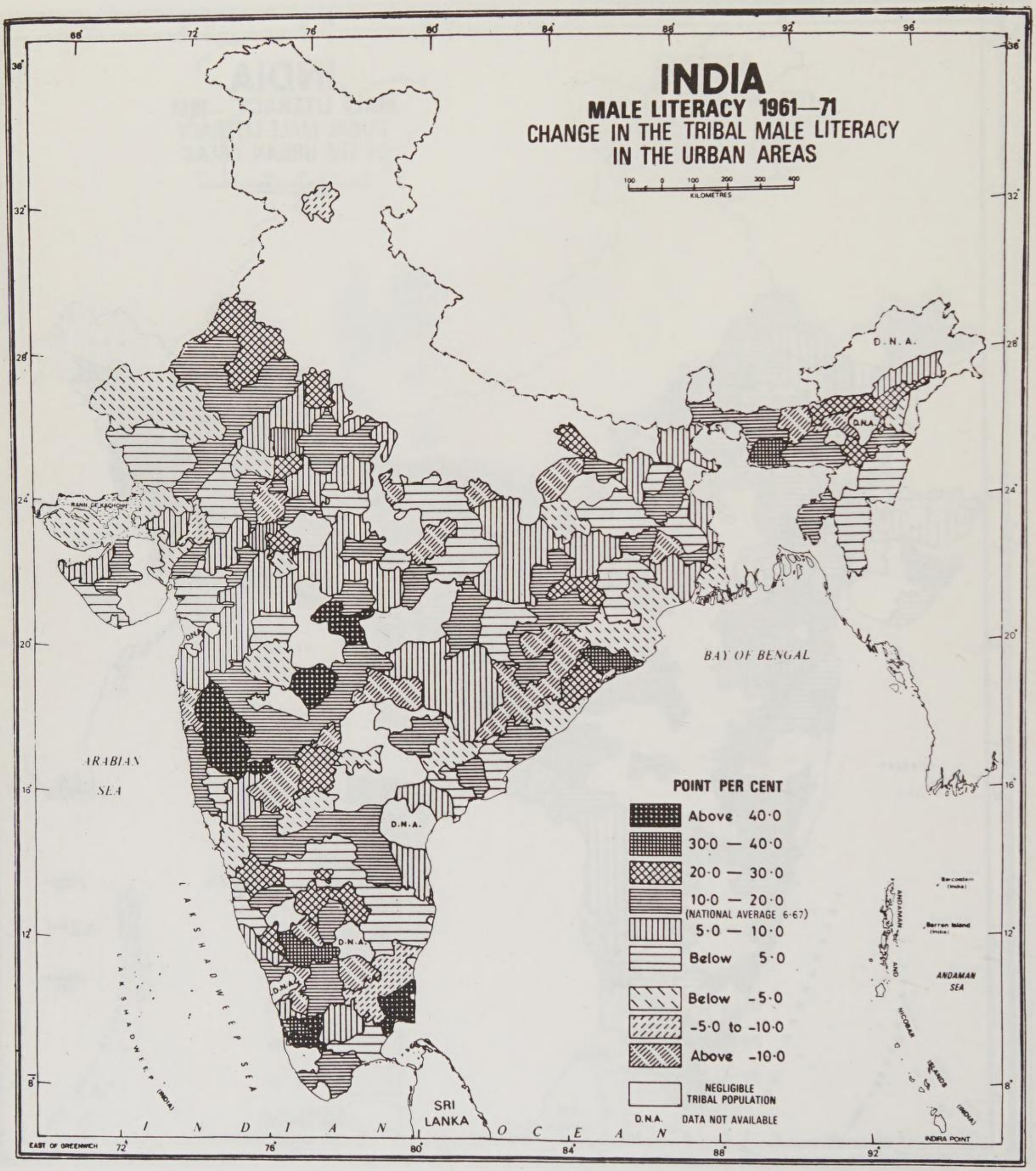

INDIA
MALE LITERACY 1961—71
CHANGE IN THE TRIBAL MALE LITERACY
IN THE URBAN AREAS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
RANN OF KACHCHH
D.N.A.
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
POINT PER CENT
Above 40·0
30·0 — 40·0
20·0 — 30·0
10·0 — 20·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 6·67)
5·0 — 10·0
Below 5·0
Below -5·0
-5·0 to -10·0
Above -10·0
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 115

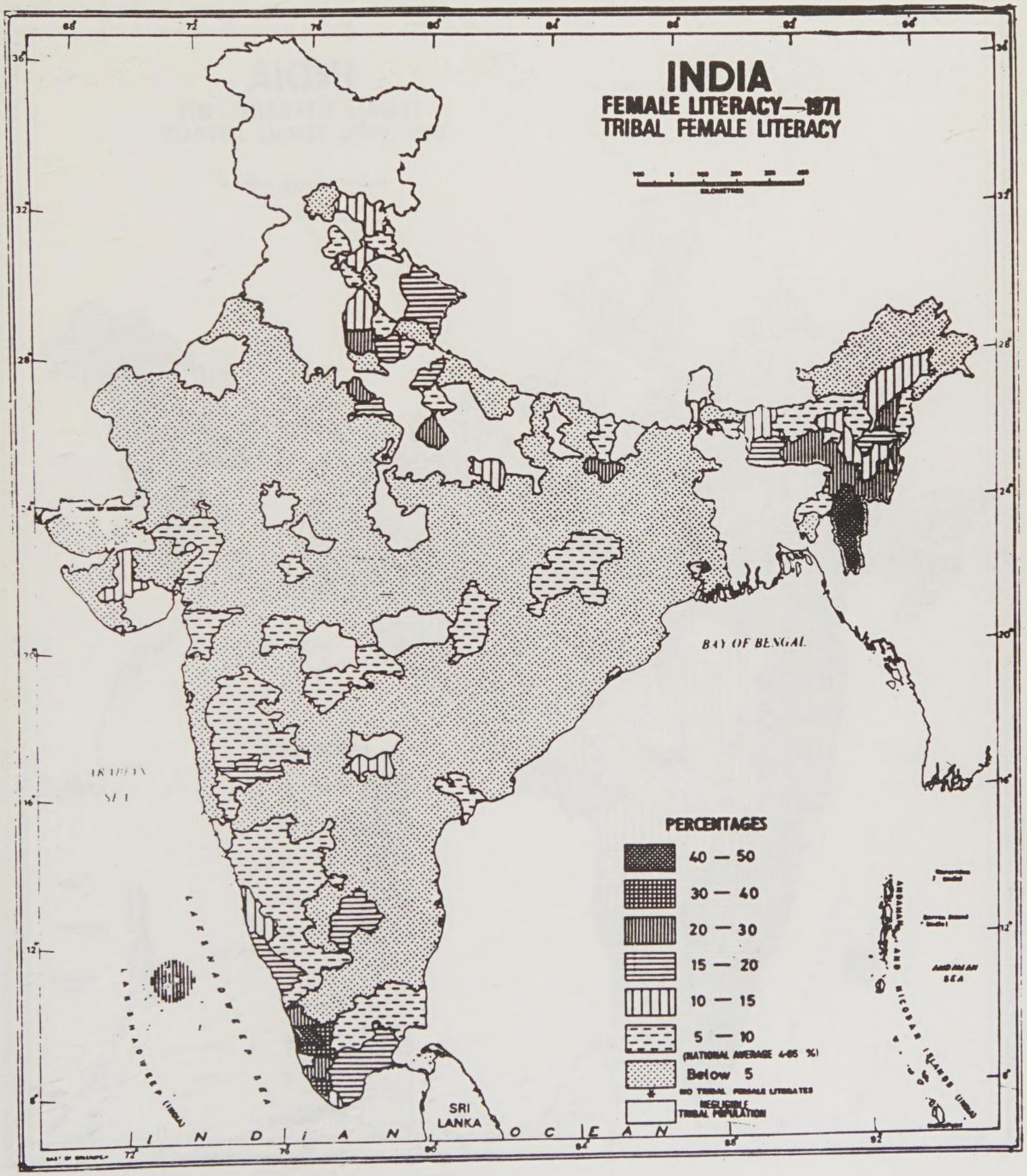

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY—1971
TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LACCADIVE SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 4·65 %)
Below 5
NO TRIBAL FEMALE LITERATES
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 116

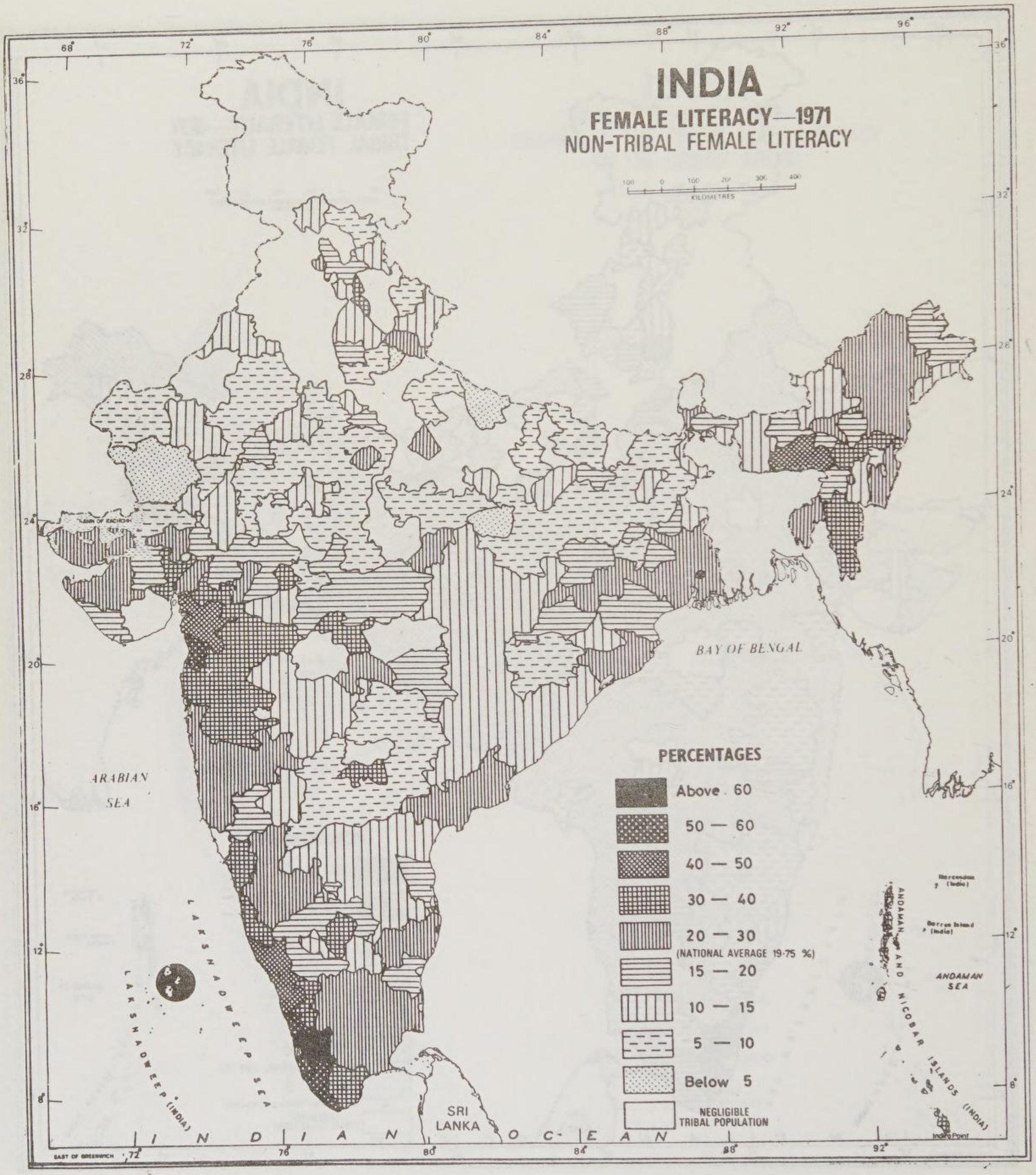

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY—1971
NON-TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 19·75 %)
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
EAST OF GREENWICH
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 117

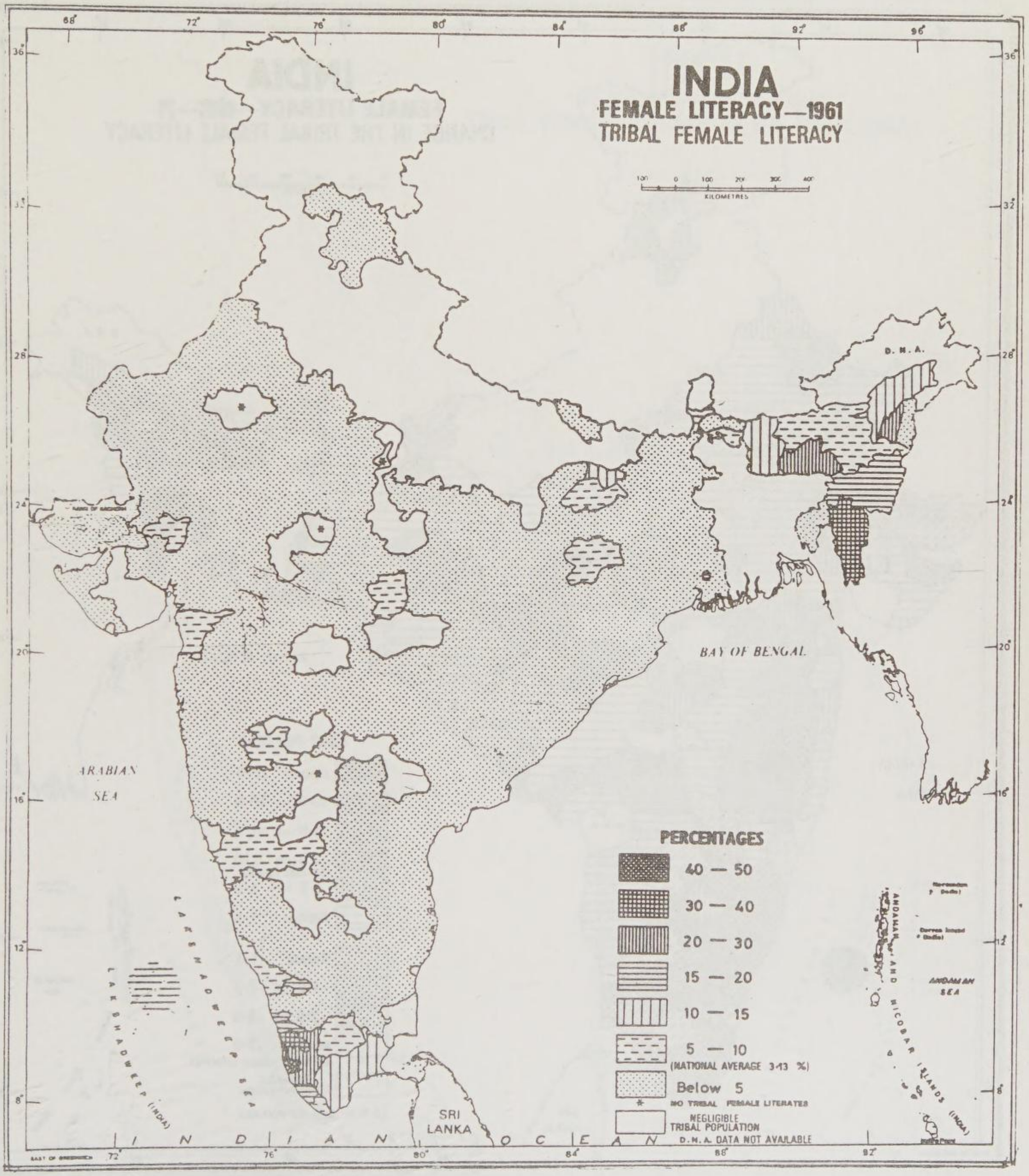

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY—1961
TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY
KILOMETRES
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
I N D I A N O C E A N
PERCENTAGES
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 3·13 %)
Below 5
NO TRIBAL FEMALE LITERATES
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 118

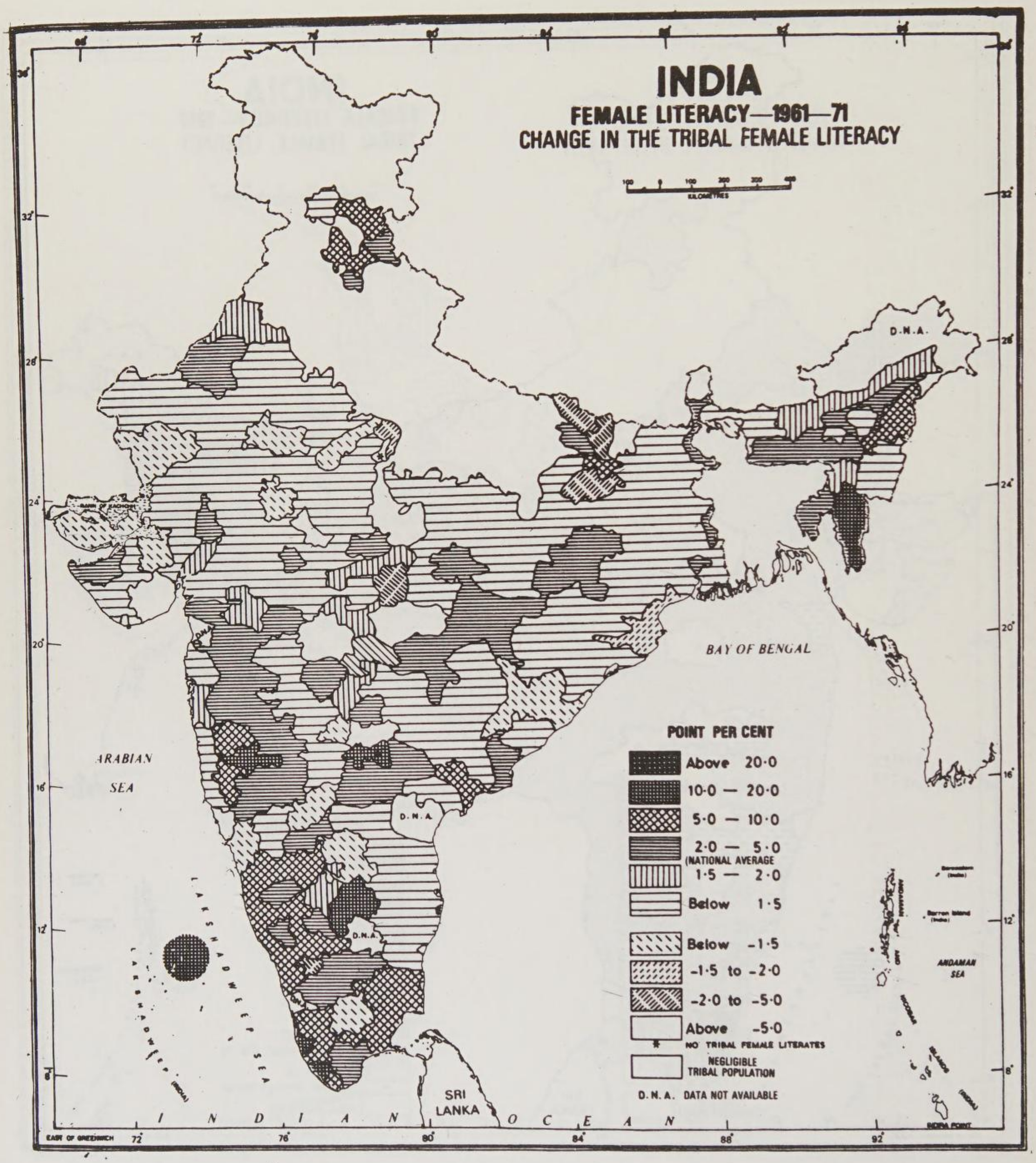

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY—1961—71
CHANGE IN THE TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY
KILOMETRES
D.N.A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
POINT PER CENT
Above 20·0
10·0 — 20·0
5·0 — 10·0
2·0 — 5·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE
1·5 — 2·0
Below 1·5
Below -1·5
-1·5 to -2·0
-2·0 to -5·0
Above -5·0
NO TRIBAL FEMALE LITERATES
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
EAST OF GREENWICH
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 119

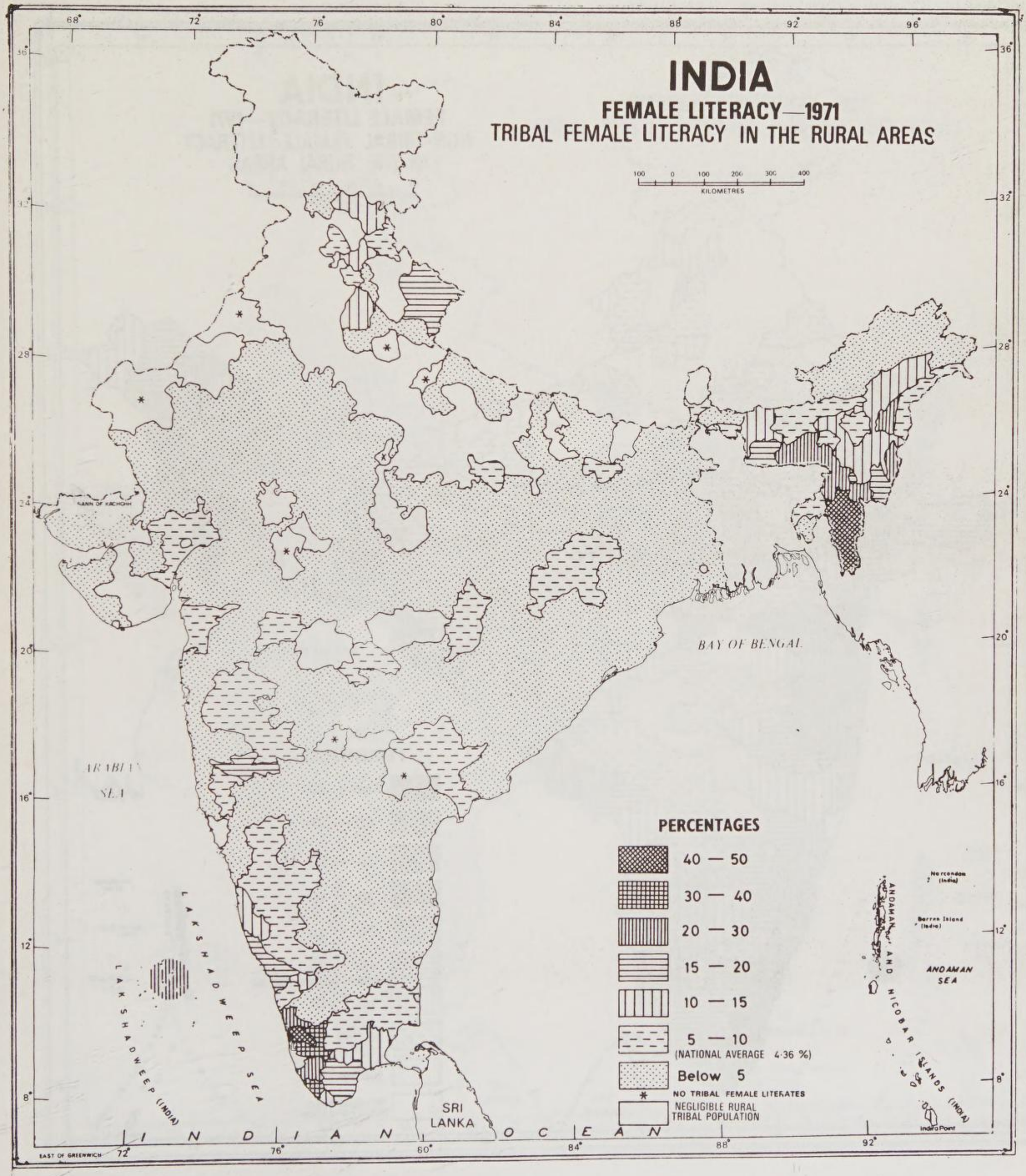

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY—1971
TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY IN THE RURAL AREAS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 4·36 %)
Below 5
NO TRIBAL FEMALE LITERATES
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
Indira Point
INDIAN OCEAN
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 120

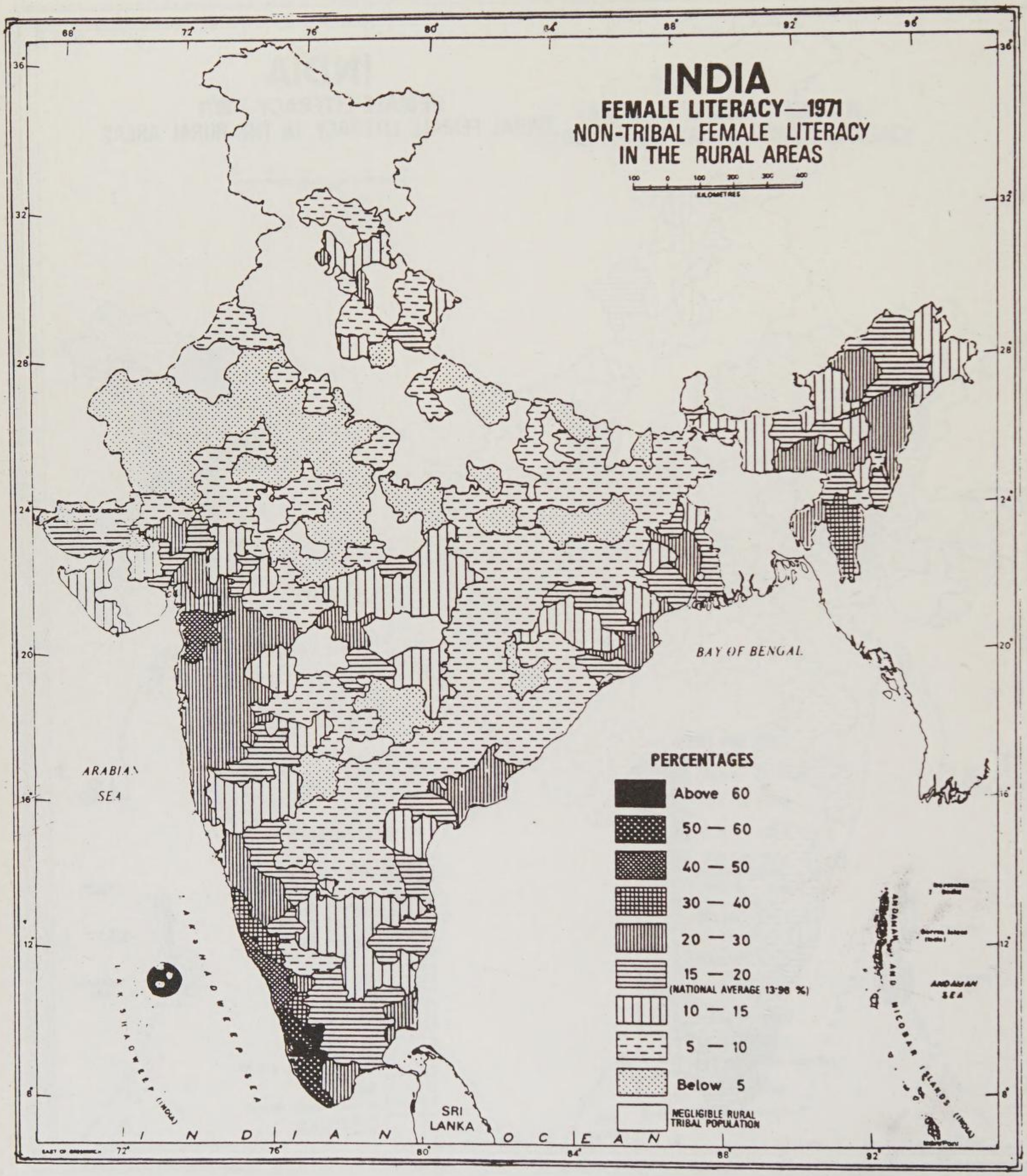

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY—1971
NON-TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY
IN THE RURAL AREAS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 13·98 %)
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
INDIAN OCEAN
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 121

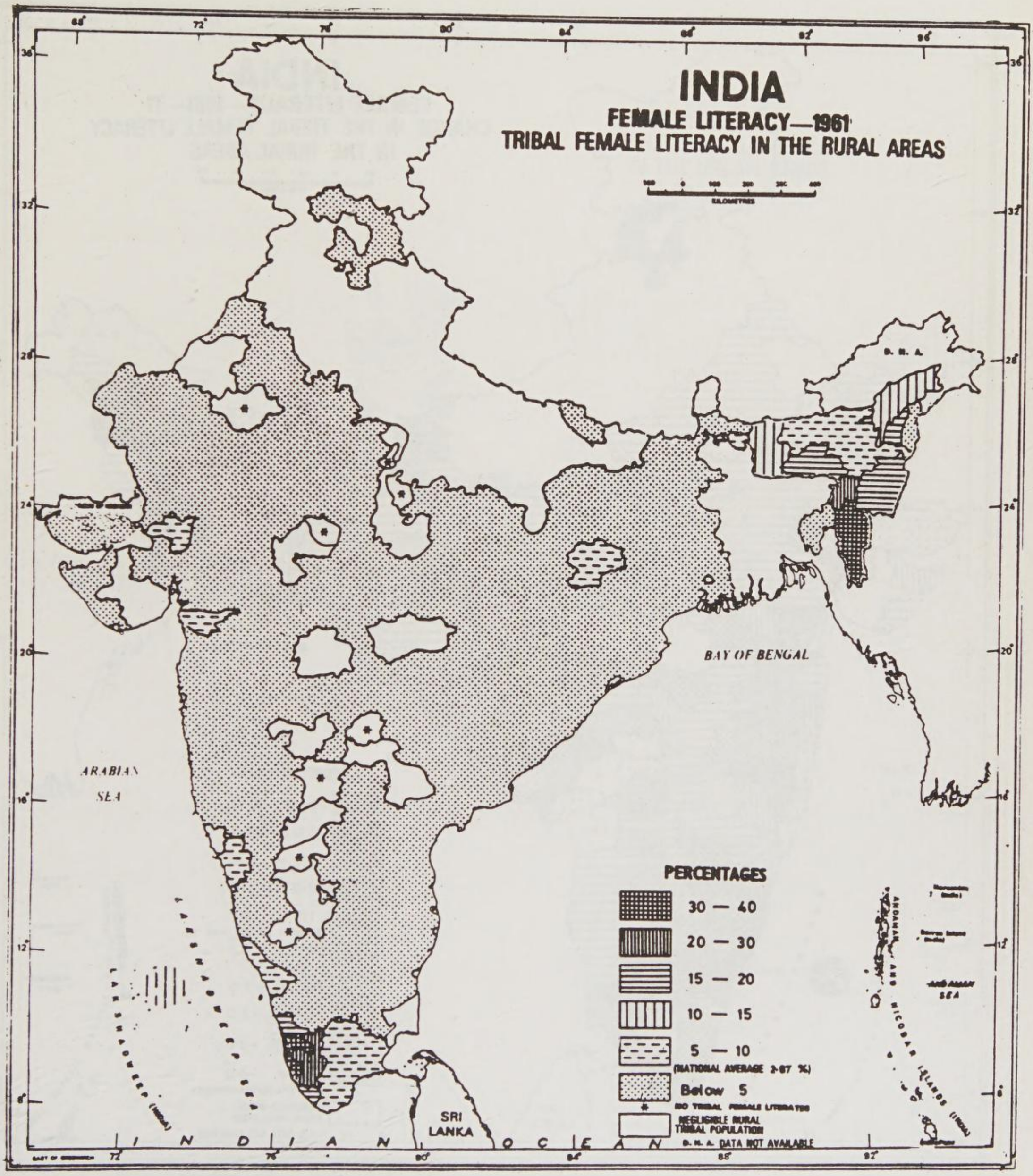

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY—1961
TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY IN THE RURAL AREAS
KILOMETRES
N. E. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 2·87 %)
Below 5
NO TRIBAL FEMALE LITERATES
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
N. E. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
LACCADIVE ISLANDS (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN

PLATE 122

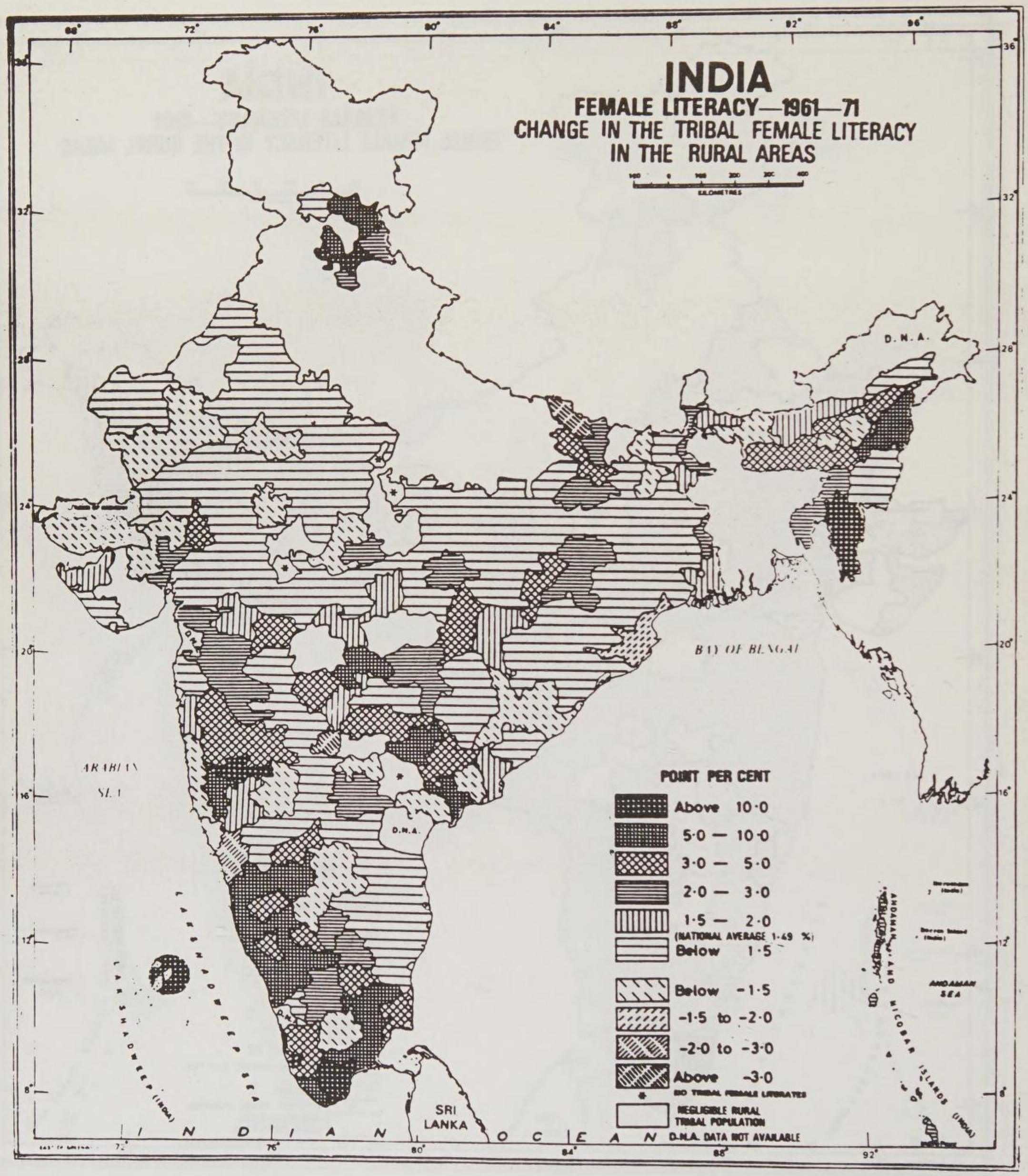

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY—1961—71
CHANGE IN THE TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY
IN THE RURAL AREAS
KILOMETRES
D.N.A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LACCADIVE SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
POINT PER CENT
Above 10·0
5·0 — 10·0
3·0 — 5·0
2·0 — 3·0
1·5 — 2·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 1·69 %)
Below 1·5
Below -1·5
-1·5 to -2·0
-2·0 to -3·0
Above -3·0
NO TRIBAL FEMALE LITERATES
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 124

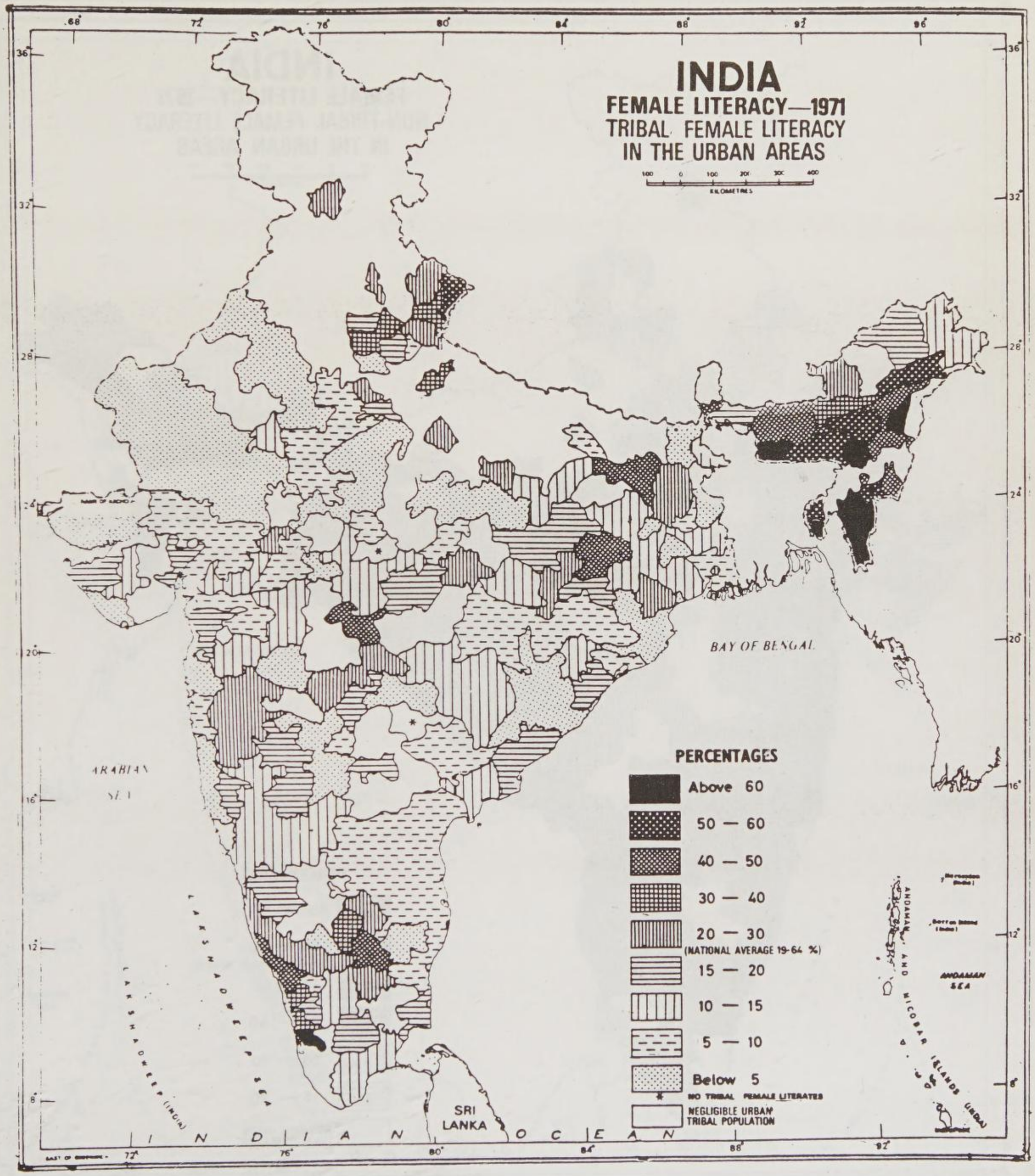

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY—1971
TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY
IN THE URBAN AREAS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 19·64 %)
15 — 20
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NO TRIBAL FEMALE LITERATES
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 123

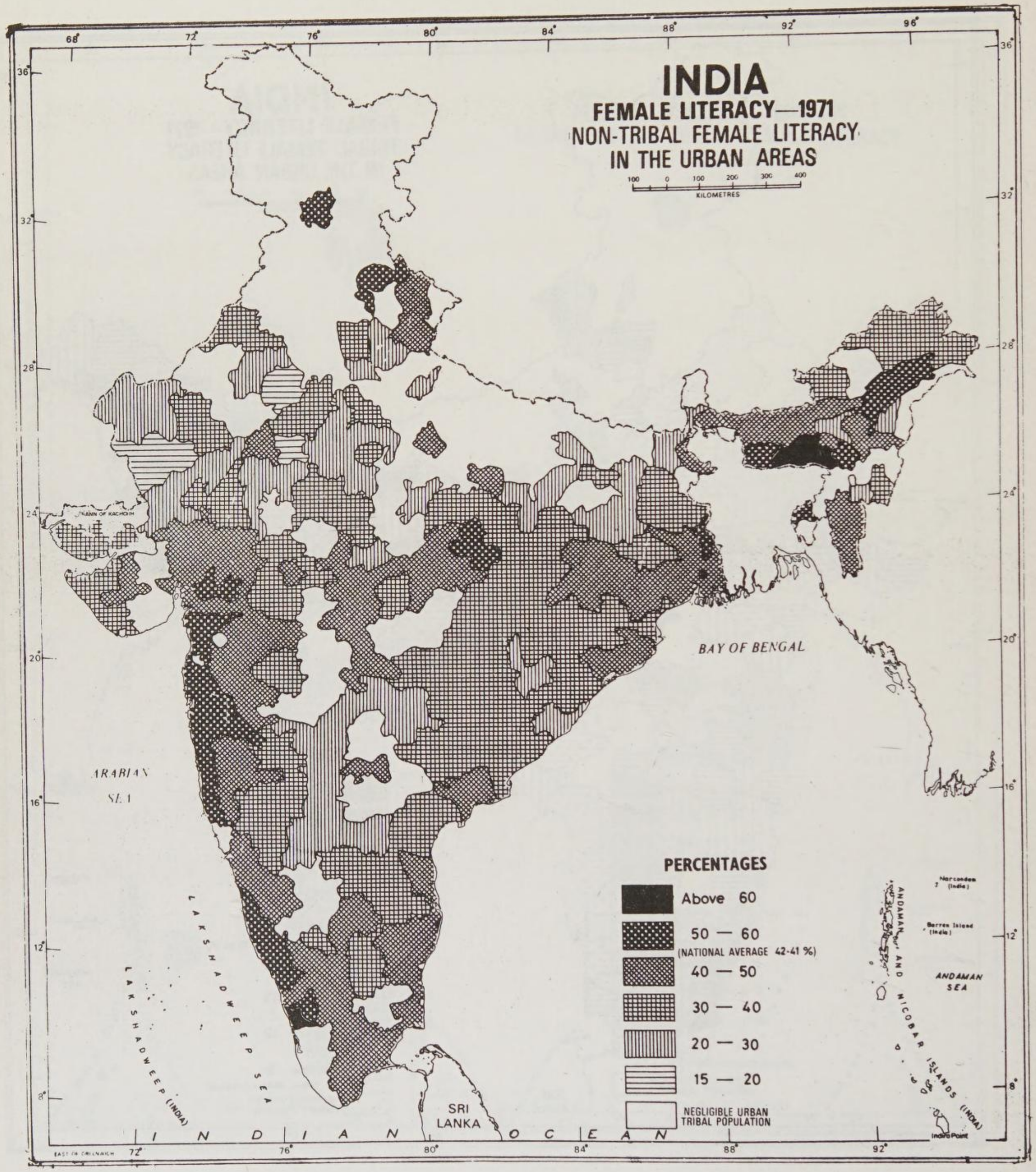

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY—1971
NON-TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY
IN THE URBAN AREAS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
India Point
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 42-41 %)
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 125

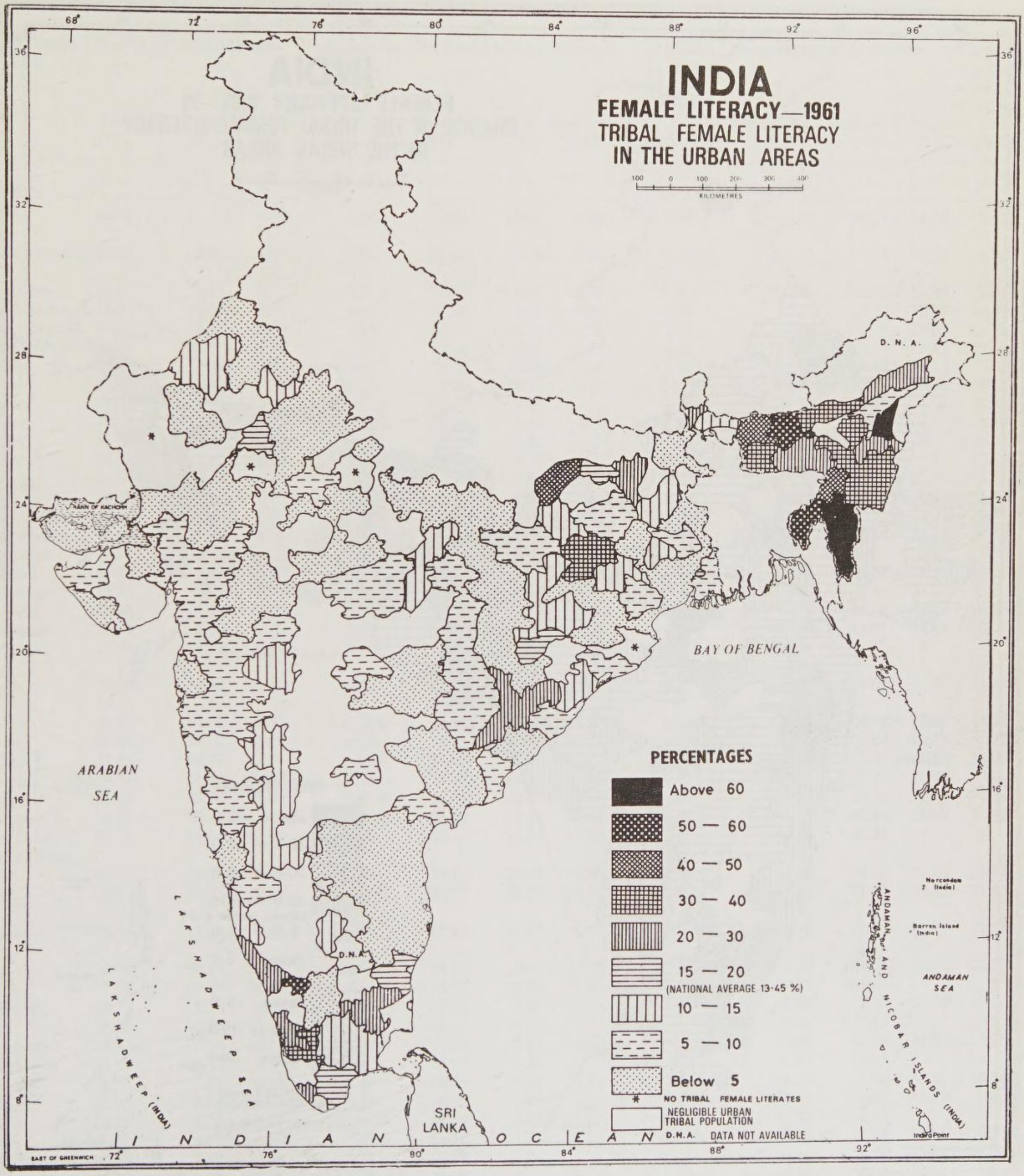

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY—1961
TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY
IN THE URBAN AREAS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
15 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 13·45 %)
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NO TRIBAL FEMALE LITERATES
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
D.N.A.
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
India Point
TROPIC OF CANCER
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 126

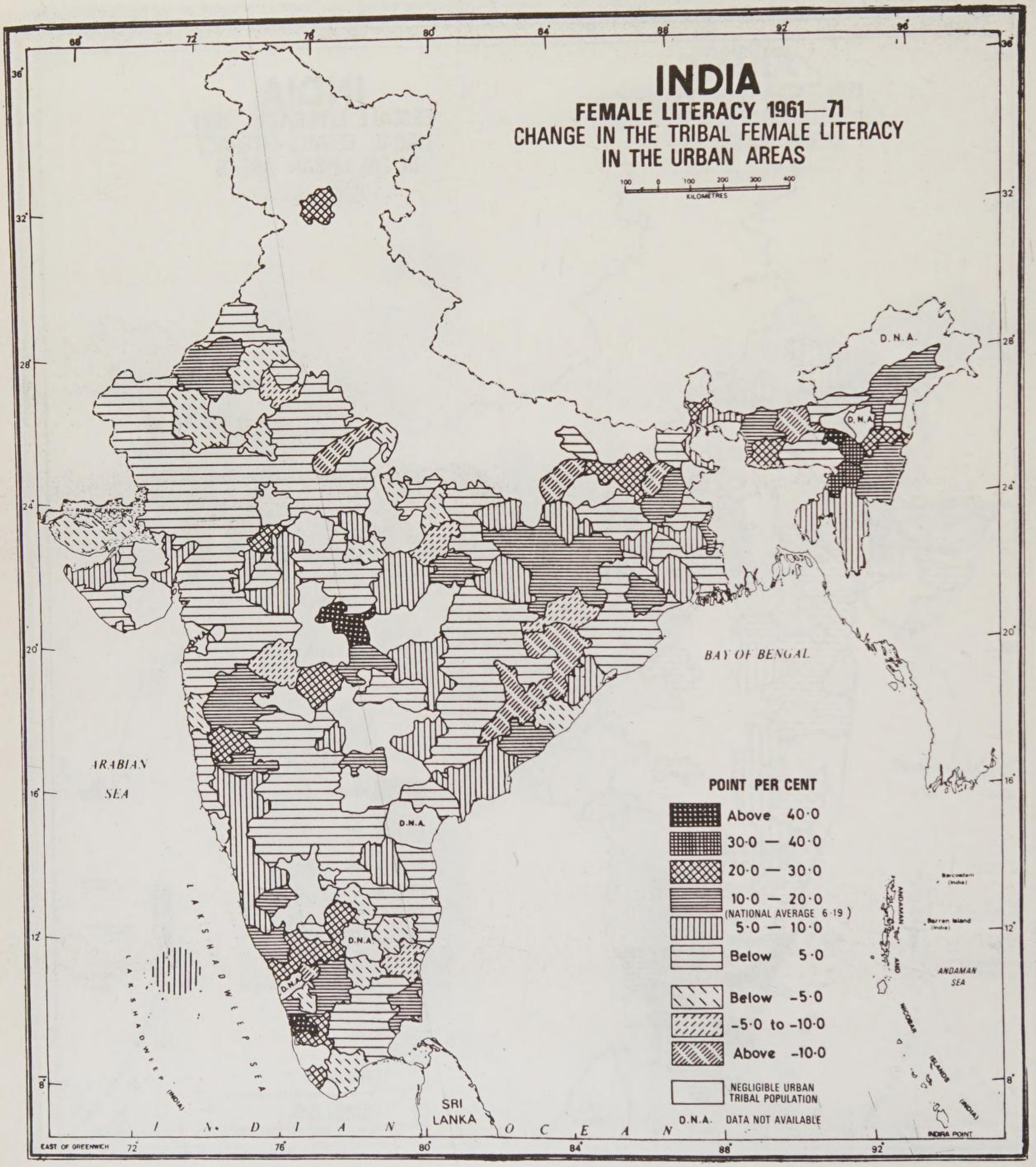

INDIA
FEMALE LITERACY 1961—71
CHANGE IN THE TRIBAL FEMALE LITERACY
IN THE URBAN AREAS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
POINT PER CENT
Above 40·0
30·0 — 40·0
20·0 — 30·0
10·0 — 20·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 6·19)
5·0 — 10·0
Below 5·0
Below -5·0
-5·0 to -10·0
Above -10·0
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
D.N.A.
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Barcoedam (India)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
INDIAN OCEAN
EAST OF GREENWICH
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°

PLATE 127

APPENDIX F.1

GENERAL LITERACY

District /Union Teritories	Percentage of total literates			Change in tribal literacy	Percentage of rural literates			Change in the rural tribal literacy	Percentage of urban literates			Change in the urban tribal literacy
	Non-tribal 1971	Tribal 1971	Tribal 1961	1961-1971	Non-tribal 1971	Rural 1971	Rural 1961	1961-1971	Non-tribal 1971	Urban 1971	Urban 1961	1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	30.79	11.30	8.44	2.86	24.92	10.68	8.08	2.60	52.72	28.84	22.41	6.43
Andhra Pradesh	25.33	5.34	4.41	0.93	19.86	4.78	4.13	0.65	47.40	15.74	10.54	5.20
Srikakulam	19.85	3.60	5.12	(-)1.52	17.35	3.54	5.08	(-)1.54	39.05	11.00	15.16	(-)4.16
Visakhapatnam	23.27	4.39	3.99	0.40	15.29	4.28	3.96	0.32	47.37	24.97	10.48	14.49
East Godavari	31.81	6.54	3.65	2.89	27.92	6.29	3.53	2.76	47.46	18.75	11.05	7.70
West Godavari	35.06	6.53	5.49	1.04	31.64	5.87	5.47	0.40	50.53	16.35	5.47	10.88
Krishna	35.66	11.83	6.23	5.60	29.26	10.98	5.28	5.70	52.51	16.87	11.18	5.69
Guntur	31.54	9.60	9.78	0.18	29.36	8.11	9.34	(-)1.23	46.91	15.78	11.78	4.01
Ongole	23.58	8.82	-	D.N.A	20.81	8.26	-	D.N.A.	45.86	12.91	-	D.N.A
Nellore	28.69	5.62	3.93	1.69	23.94	4.42	3.35	1.07	53.65	13.56	8.17	5.39
Chittoor	26.00	5.61	4.28	1.33	22.19	5.22	3.99	1.23	50.10	11.11	8.89	2.22
Cuddapah	25.05	5.97	4.67	1.30	21.64	4.95	4.50	0.45	45.49	21.34	7.67	13.67
Anantapur	24.39	6.32	5.10	1.22	19.47	5.68	4.75	0.93	47.57	19.72	15.51	4.21
Kurnool	23.79	10.12	6.90	3.22	19.56	9.16	6.64	2.52	40.30	16.23	9.37	6.86
Mahbubnagar	15.58	4.39	1.92	2.47	13.21	4.00	1.92	2.08	39.59	-	-	-
Hyderabad	40.40	19.52	13.54	5.98	16.64	3.12	1.25	1.87	52.72	24.14	22.22	1.92
Nizamabad	17.11	10.55	1.49	9.06	13.34	3.80	1.24	2.56	37.52	-	-	-
Adilabad	15.79	3.28	2.52	0.76	11.69	3.14	2.44	0.70	34.29	15.13	25.41	10.28
Karimnagar	15.42	2.60	1.37	1.23	12.78	2.30	1.37	0.93	37.23	8.89	-	(-)5.31
Warangal	18.45	3.66	3.07	0.59	14.24	3.30	2.88	0.45	44.95	35.20	19.14	16.06
Khammam	21.13	3.30	2.56	0.74	16.91	3.11	2.48	0.63	45.69	13.38	13.68	0.03
Nalgonda	17.74	7.13	N	3.52	15.01	4.11	-	-	46.19	-	-	-
Assam	29.09	20.67	21.10	0.57	25.90	20.31	19.92	0.39	58.26	61.09	49.73	11.36
Goalpara	21.66	23.92	26.33	(-)2.41	18.86	23.52	26.21	(-)2.69	50.74	54.28	39.20	15.08
Kamrup	29.90	19.02	15.32	3.70	25.63	18.64	14.98	3.66	60.36	55.09	70.32	(-)15.23
Darrang	23.48	16.74	18.61	(-)1.87	21.12	16.61	18.53	(-)1.92	56.52	51.05	36.99	16.06
Nowgong	29.51	21.51	21.32	0.19	27.06	21.34	21.21	0.13	59.05	72.04	72.20	(-)0.16
Sibsagar	37.62	22.90	23.38	(-)0.48	35.31	22.73	23.23	(-)0.60	60.92	65.04	32.30	32.74
Lakhimpur	30.90	23.78	27.41	(-)3.63	26.50	23.28	27.23	(-)3.95	58.91	68.36	56.94	11.42
Mikir Hills	24.73	14.68	11.43	3.25	22.75	14.30	11.43	2.87	61.20	68.21	-	-
North Chachar Hills	36.64	21.73	8.69	13.04	34.16	20.88	8.09	12.79	63.57	74.52	49.20	25.32
Cachar	30.57	30.53	32.01	(-)1.48	27.77	30.39	31.51	(-).12	62.89	71.70	48.55	23.15
Bihar	20.74	11.64	9.16	2.48	17.82	10.73	8.63	2.10	45.40	32.34	28.76	3.58
Patna	30.07	39.15	32.43	6.72	24.77	12.12	13.03	(-)0.91	48.30	62.54	39.94	22.70
Gaya	21.62	17.23	10.12	7.11	19.83	15.75	1.53	14.22	36.89	-	-	-
Shahabad	24.73	8.55	6.59	1.96	23.15	7.69	6.20	1.49	42.22	23.59	28.80	(-)5.21
Saran	19.22	16.26	-	-	18.39	15.30	-	-	38.04	17.83	-	-
Champaran	14.22	4.34	10.28	(-)5.94	12.92	4.11	9.62	(-)5.51	37.88	30.26	25.00	5.26
Muzaffarpur	17.33	16.58	-	-	15.97	13.41	-	-	41.93	38.95	-	-
Monghyr	20.58	7.61	6.12	1.49	18.04	7.19	5.77	1.42	39.19	58.86	48.06	10.80
Bhagalpur	22.01	8.13	7.22	0.91	19.16	7.89	7.02	0.87	45.10	38.85	45.29	(-)6.44
Saharsa	15.51	8.45	8.57	(-)0.12	14.55	8.08	8.47	(-)0.39	35.78	28.07	-	-
Purnea	16.13	6.02	6.20	(-)0.18	14.37	5.85	6.19	(-)0.34	41.46	12.04	9.11	2.93
Santal Parganas	20.83	7.30	5.79	1.51	18.13	7.15	5.72	1.43	49.14	33.77	17.83	15.94
Palamau	16.55	9.07	7.15	1.92	14.80	8.87	6.94	1.93	45.51	26.93	26.73	0.02
Hazaribagh	17.71	5.95	4.09	1.86	13.89	5.02	3.80	1.22	41.81	17.78	17.01	0.77
Ranchi	31.13	17.54	13.57	3.97	21.68	16.01	12.44	3.57	57.12	51.76	40.22	11.54
Dhanbad	32.08	7.93	6.47	1.46	22.41	7.43	6.27	1.16	43.20	10.15	9.12	1.03
Singhbhum	37.39	12.41	9.21	3.20	22.07	11.30	9.33	1.97	57.60	28.19	24.67	3.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gujarat	39.32	14.12	11.69	2.43	31.65	13.46	11.32	2.14	55.86	24.24	18.80	5.44
Jamnagar	32.10	9.59	4.34	5.25	22.78	3.92	2.37	1.55	49.13	28.76	18.73	10.03
Rajkot*	39.23	31.91	-	-	28.49	-	-	-	56.49	32.38	-	-
Surendranagar	30.01	2.18	3.49	(-)1.31	22.23	2.10	3.56	1.46	50.89	11.36	2.59	8.77
Junagarh	30.79	3.97	2.56	1.41	23.53	3.27	1.89	1.38	48.14	10.55	10.52	0.03
Kutch	30.74	3.37	3.43	0.03	23.99	2.81	2.79	0.02	50.25	6.34	7.31	(-)0.97
Banas Kantha	16.53	4.01	2.91	1.10	13.58	3.61	2.57	1.04	43.60	14.42	12.95	1.47
Sabar Kantha	33.73	16.51	10.56	5.95	31.52	16.46	10.50	5.96	53.32	21.03	27.51	6.48
Mahesana	38.95	16.40	15.71	0.69	35.89	12.67	15.26	(-)2.59	52.50	20.89	15.83	5.06
Ahmadabad	48.96	26.17	20.92	5.25	31.45	17.68	14.12	3.56	57.67	28.37	25.94	2.43
Kheda	42.83	13.40	10.69	2.71	38.73	12.58	10.73	1.85	59.26	18.12	10.50	7.62
Panch Mahals	31.38	9.16	6.67	2.49	25.96	8.83	6.51	2.32	59.56	18.71	15.17	3.54
Vadodara	49.89	11.32	11.52	(-)0.20	41.67	10.85	11.28	0.43	-	22.41	18.84	3.57
Bharuch	52.85	13.83	13.85	(-)0.02	50.46	13.62	13.81	0.19	59.27	17.94	14.78	3.16
Surat	58.63	17.10	14.12	2.98	57.57	16.46	13.68	2.72	59.44	26.18	20.60	5.58
Valsad	60.20	18.55	-	-	57.51	17.60	-	-	65.56	29.41	D.N.A	D.N.A
The Dangs	55.09	11.29	6.61	4.68	50.09	11.29	6.61	4.68	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	32.64	15.89	9.54	6.35	30.45	15.76	9.44	6.32	60.57	49.01	42.99	6.02
Chamba	22.65	9.30	5.49	3.81	18.55	9.18	5.43	3.75	59.15	40.07	-	-
Mandi	30.83	18.59	8.49	10.09	27.46	17.96	8.26	9.70	63.22	-	-	-
Lahaul and Spiti	35.48	26.30	16.46	9.84	35.48	26.30	16.46	9.84	-	-	-	-
Bilaspur	33.32	16.58	6.57	10.01	31.99	16.46	8.97	7.49	58.56	-	6.45	-
Mahasu	28.80	22.76	13.07	9.69	27.44	21.35	11.30	10.05	64.57	73.83	-	-
Sirmaur	24.53	13.76	6.29	7.47	21.45	13.51	5.97	7.54	57.40	62.50	62.50	-
Kinnaur	37.71	23.07	16.90	6.17	37.71	23.07	16.90	6.17	-	-	-	-
Kerala	60.86	25.72	17.26	8.46	59.78	24.71	16.31	8.40	66.36	49.71	38.25	21.36
Cannanore	50.02	25.23	15.67	9.56	55.32	23.08	13.39	9.69	60.30	51.41	38.24	13.17
Kozhikode	58.66	23.24	13.36	9.88	56.93	22.60	12.98	9.62	63.18	51.96	36.79	15.17
Malappuram	48.07	13.68	-	-	47.42	12.78	-	-	52.81	41.67	-	-
Palghat	47.30	7.13	4.46	2.67	45.31	6.46	4.24	2.22	60.82	24.13	-	24.13
Trichur	61.73	35.72	22.97	12.75	60.70.	35.53	22.67	12.86	69.47	41.25	30.17	11.08
Ernakulam	65.39	45.12	38.57	6.55	63.81	44.17	38.52	5.65	69.52	85.39	39.67	45.72
Kottayam	68.05	38.44	31.09	7.35	67.33	38.24	30.97	7.27	74.34	-	-	-
Alleppey**	70.44	60.00	47.09	12.91	70.50	-	44.44	-	70.15	-	-	-
Quilon	65.04	32.59	24.27	8.32	64.83	32.57	24.15	8.42	67.17	-	-	-
Trivandrum	62.64	42.14	23.32	18.82	61.00	41.90	22.80	19.02	67.27	-	40.57	-
Madhya Pradesh	25.80	7.62	5.10	2.52	19.73	7.39	4.98	2.41	50.16	21.12	15.46	5.66
Morena	20.44	1.84	0.72	1.12	17.62	1.72	0.62	1.10	43.42	12.90	-	-
Bhind	23.57	8.38	-	-	21.12	1.86	-	-	41.93	16.02	2.05	
Gwalior	34.57	3.24	0.98	2.26	19.72	2.67	0.90	1.77	47.84	10.19	2.35	7.84
Datia	21.74	1.38	0.97	0.14	18.54	1.33	0.97	0.36	39.98	3.67	-	3.67
Shivpuri	18.28	1.49	0.92	0.57	15.13	1.39	0.91	0.48	42.83	8.44	3.70	4.74
Guna	18.96	1.16	0.98	0.28	14.85	1.10	0.85	0.25	44.84	6.56	9.83	(-)3.27
Tikamgarh	14.96	4.75	0.84	3.91	12.82	4.75	0.67	4.08	44.50	5.43	18.18	(-)12.75
Chhatarpur	15.41	1.41	1.18	0.23	12.11	1.36	1.08	0.28	41.57	5.63	8.66	3.03
Panna	16.53	5.10	1.74	3.46	14.18	3.35	1.72	1.63	43.95	4.85	6.15	1.30
Satna	23.56	3.51	2.17	1.34	20.59	3.45	2.14	1.31	46.01	6.29	3.45	2.84
Rewa	21.66	2.67	1.25	1.42	19.30	2.61	1.18	1.43	49.33	6.02	13.86	7.84
Shahdol	22.31	6.32	3.20	3.12	17.29	6.19	3.12	3.07	43.64	9.45	6.58	2.87
Sidhi	14.13	4.19	1.96	2.23	13.72	4.17	1.95	2.22	49.11	14.01	6.15	7.86
Mandsaur**	27.51	2.34	1.31	1.03	21.79	-	0.57	-	50.06	10.00	40.00	(-)30.00
Ratlam	28.82	2.37	1.35	1.02	18.38	1.83	1.33	0.50	50.16	30.78	8.44	22.34
Ujjain*	28.51	11.25	-	-	16.82	1.51	-	-	49.75	17.03	9.68	7.35
Jhabua	39.83	2.53	1.31	1.22	31.12	2.20	1.17	1.03	53.15	23.66	12.58	11.08
Dhar	30.12	4.88	2.13	2.75	25.36	4.71	2.03	2.68	49.32	14.54	7.86	6.68
Indore*	43.52	13.70	-	-	23.37	3.50	-	-	55.51	18.59	20.50	(-)1.91
Dewas	22.90	3.84	3.05	0.79	18.28	3.62	2.92	0.70	45.63	11.86	7.98	3.88
Khargone (West Nimar)	28.04	4.31	2.67	1.64	22.47	4.16	2.56	1.60	46.86	19.21	10.25	8.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Khandwa (East Nimar)	29.72	5.47	3.20	2.27	22.81	5.47	3.20	2.27	44.99	-	-	-
Rajgarh	14.67	6.40	1.33	5.07	11.75	6.19	1.33	4.86	42.11	14.04	-	14.04
Vidisha	19.30	2.71	1.05	1.66	14.70	2.54	1.00	1.54	45.95	16.67	9.52	7.15
Sehore	30.87	4.76	2.83	1.93	15.16	3.93	2.41	1.52	51.57	19.51	13.22	6.29
Raisen	20.14	6.04	2.36	3.68	18.74	5.97	2.30	3.67	40.66	19.69	11.46	8.23
Hoshangabad	31.18	8.59	5.35	3.24	23.94	7.83	4.83	3.00	55.20	28.40	21.58	6.82
Betul	30.24	4.66	4.35	0.31	26.65	4.48	4.28	0.20	54.51	26.74	17.20	9.54
Jabalpur	37.06	9.12	6.16	2.96	23.97	8.70	6.11	2.59	54.18	15.10	22.79	(-)7.69
Narsimhapur	31.24	9.87	7.12	2.75	27.35	9.06	6.57	2.49	56.29	26.05	21.29	4.76
Mandla	29.60	10.81	7.71	3.07	25.58	10.81	7.63	3.18	56.76	33.18	28.12	5.06
Chhindwara	29.98	7.40	4.90	2.50	24.25	6.87	4.64	2.23	48.22	26.15	19.25	6.90
Seoni	28.03	10.10	7.64	2.46	24.90	9.94	7.55	2.39	55.87	38.75	27.06	11.69
Surguja	19.23	7.68	4.28	3.40	15.02	7.43	4.16	3.27	45.92	27.08	19.41	7.67
Balaghat	26.92	11.44	10.10	1.34	25.05	11.44	10.10	1.34	48.89	-	-	-
Bilaspur	25.13	12.09	8.65	3.44	21.46	11.71	8.43	3.28	50.61	28.01	21.31	7.51
Raigarh	24.53	15.21	9.69	5.52	21.48	14.93	9.52	5.41	51.04	41.16	28.65	12.96
Durg	25.50	18.44	12.72	5.72	20.28	18.19	12.56	6.63	49.85	25.15	17.31	7.84
Raipur	25.36	14.51	10.97	3.54	21.11	14.41	10.90	3.51	50.64	22.94	18.18	4.76
Bastar	21.20	4.23	3.70	0.53	17.77	4.12	3.64	0.48	50.09	25.30	26.11	(-)0.81
Maharashtra	40.89	11.74	7.20	4.54	32.36	11.11	6.87	4.24	58.34	25.61	15.92	9.69
Greater Bombay	63.99	32.23	13.56	19.16	-	-	-	-	63.99	32.72	13.56	19.16
Thana	51.35	9.22	5.88	3.34	42.94	8.95	5.60	3.35	60.63	17.75	13.60	4.15
Kolaba	38.25	5.59	3.36	2.23	35.02	5.37	3.16	2.21	60.08	11.45	14.59	(-)3.14
Ratnagiri	40.03	1.35	1.29	0.06	38.05	1.15	1.33	(-)0.18	61.59	4.35	0.00	4.35
Nasik	43.83	12.05	7.15	4.90	37.64	11.47	6.78	4.69	54.89	22.54	17.54	5.00
Dhulia	44.40	10.63	8.36	2.27	40.38	10.31	8.15	2.16	56.01	20.66	15.01	5.65
Jalgaon	47.05	16.39	9.34	7.05	44.28	15.75	8.59	7.16	55.44	26.66	22.66	4.40
Ahmednagar	37.65	15.61	9.55	6.06	34.70	15.40	9.43	5.97	59.73	34.20	22.02	12.18
Poona	45.58	17.39	9.31	8.08	33.68	16.20	9.21	6.99	61.28	37.66	14.23	23.43
Satara	38.38	12.27	1.74	10.53	35.26	9.11	1.53	7.58	58.93	34.06	5.65	28.41
Sangli	37.49	25.53	8.40	17.13	33.91	24.00	8.65	15.35	53.35	33.77	0.00	33.77
Sholapur	33.96	15.85	10.84	5.01	28.23	13.03	7.88	5.15	49.17	29.37	22.08	7.29
Kolhapur	35.39	23.84	7.71	16.13	29.84	22.47	14.41	8.06	55.61	34.16	29.80	4.36
Aurangabad	28.83	8.24	3.81	4.43	24.67	8.19	3.55	4.64	49.18	10.09	15.03	(-)5.0
Parbhani	24.60	14.12	5.46	8.66	21.13	13.98	5.46	8.52	41.24	39.39	0.00	39.39
Bhir	24.07	5.58	3.04	2.54	21.48	5.54	3.06	2.48	43.74	-	-	-
Nanded	23.28	10.92	5.22	5.70	20.03	10.76	5.08	5.68	39.13	39.37	24.47	14.90
Osmanabad*	27.92	5.53	-	4.77	25.75	5.27	-	-	43.11	8.15	-	8.15
Amravati	44.13	9.69	6.28	3.41	40.20	9.51	6.24	3.27	53.75	54.86	36.11	18.15
Yeotmal	33.97	16.96	8.50	8.46	30.60	16.28	8.07	8.21	52.63	37.31	24.21	13.10
Chandrapur	29.60	9.75	5.74	4.01	26.77	9.50	5.71	3.79	50.79	22.56	15.46	7.10
Manipur	34.82	28.71	27.25	1.46	31.13	27.32	26.83	0.49	52.64	58.30	51.98	6.32
Manipur North	26.31	21.68	8.50	-	26.31	21.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur West	82.94	20.52	-	-	82.94	20.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur South	35.92	34.60	-	-	31.45	32.60	-	-	45.57	59.85	-	-
Manipur Central	34.91	31.22	-	-	31.10	26.79	-	-	52.76	57.02	-	-
Manipur East	62.57	33.01	-	-	62.57	33.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	41.99	26.45	21.85	4.60	23.39	23.40	19.44	3.96	69.26	60.40	48.98	11.42
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	54.10	28.53	24.56	3.97	27.47	24.37	20.85	3.52	70.04	58.99	50.12	8.87
Garo Hills	24.48	23.34	17.97	5.37	20.98	22.09	17.64	4.45	61.16	70.13	37.51	32.62
Mysore	31.33	14.85	8.15	6.70	25.24	12.49	7.49	5.50	51.51	30.03	20.23	9.80
Bangalore	42.78	23.53	6.81	16.72	24.77	6.51	2.28	4.23	57.24	45.18	27.66	17.52
Tumkur*	29.38	11.92	-	-	26.10	10.25	-	-	54.13	48.35	20.00	28.35
Chitradurga*	31.45	19.69	-	-	26.41	18.67	-	-	51.41	22.75	28.36	(-)5.61
Kolar*	27.06	25.92	-	-	20.54	4.77	-	-	52.19	40.23	30.43	9.80
Bellary	25.12	23.43	16.38	7.05	19.75	13.86	9.15	4.71	39.61	31.18	22.87	8.31
Mysore	25.76	11.90	1.89	10.01	16.83	11.08	1.89	9.19	51.57	30.09	-	30.09
South Kanara	44.28	18.98	9.39	9.60	39.64	18.57	9.11	9.46	61.97	25.81	21.85	3.96
Coorg	47.08	7.58	4.00	3.58	44.81	7.32	3.99	3.33	58.48	31.79	15.38	16.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hassan	30.59	13.33	3.55	9.98	26.87	12.72	3.35	9.37	54.27	26.03	-	-
Shimoga	36.73	15.38	7.96	7.42	31.73	14.42	7.73	6.69	52.82	28.65	13.14	5.51
Chikmagalur	35.23	13.38	8.10	5.28	31.88	12.84	8.02	4.82	53.09	29.04	14.44	14.60
Mandya	2.55	5.90	6.52	(-)0.62	19.41	5.83	5.24	0.54	42.32	6.06	34.28	(-)28.22
Belgaum	31.13	12.59	8.40	4.19	25.76	11.33	7.82	3.51	51.60	24.41	14.99	9.42
Bijapur	27.53	14.22.	14.19	0.03	22.99	11.87	12.32	(-)0.45	44.36	27.55	32.79	(-)5.24
North Kanara	36.42	13.98	16.79	(-)0.81	37.27	11.41	14.49	3.08	56.76	21.65	18.50	3.15
Dharwar	38.65	17.15	15.56	1.59	33.40	13.81	14.11	0.30	50.01	34.46	23.15	11.31
Gulbarga	18.76	6.79	0.30	6.49	14.15	3.80	0.30	3.50	40.08	12.25	-	-
Bidar	20.03	8.44	4.45	3.99	16.72	6.44	4.36	2.08	39.58	12.45	-	-
Raichur*	20.21	9.23	13.33	(-)4.10	17.57	3.62	-	-	34.81	19.60	20.00	(-)0.04
Nagaland	53.78	24.01	14.76	9.25	47.16	22.28	13.54	8.74	59.33	63.20	56.13	7.07
Kohima	52.69	25.77	16.38	9.19	38.44	22.63	15.16	7.47	60.20	59.95	40.14	19.81
Mokokchung	56.57	36.40	26.27	10.13	55.66	34.61	24.24	10.37	57.13	67.48	70.14	2.66
Tuensang	53.48	11.06	3.08	7.98	53.48	11.06	3.08	7.98	-	-	-	-
Orissa	31.21	9.46	7.36	2.10	28.26	9.20	7.22	1.98	51.67	18.17	14.00	4.17
Sambalpur	31.92	14.84	12.60	2.24	28.48	14.65	12.49	2.16	51.75	18.50	16.80	1.70
Sundargarh	38.41	16.04	10.21	5.83	27.12	15.11	10.61	4.50	55.01	26.48	5.94	20.54
Keonjhar	31.17	10.05	5.98	4.07	29.48	9.90	5.86	4.04	47.82	13.16	9.74	3.42
Mayurbhanj	32.69	9.64	7.51	2.13	28.19	9.54	7.03	2.51	56.90	31.91	27.29	4.62
Balasore	35.74	7.04	5.70	1.34	35.02	6.97	5.51	1.46	47.94	8.43	9.87	1.44
Cuttack	37.28	7.87	8.75	(-)0.88	35.07	7.76	8.69	(-)0.93	56.58	10.73	12.11	(-)1.38
Dhenkanal	30.24	11.07	10.14	0.93	29.33	11.03	10.08	0.95	49.32	19.95	15.53	4.22
Baudh Khondmals	24.79	12.37	11.82	0.55	23.49	12.21	11.81	0.04	50.34	39.74	64.29	(-)24.56
Bolangir	21.87	11.97	8.32	3.66	19.62	11.81	8.09	3.72	47.40	20.71	29.25	(-)8.54
Kalahandi	16.39	7.41	5.25	1.96	14.96	7.64	5.75	1.89	40.47	12.88	4.81	4.07
Koraput	20.05	3.25	3.17	0.08	15.24	3.17	2.72	0.45	46.05	6.35	40.08	(-)33.73
Ganjam	26.37	6.80	6.09	0.71	23.44	6.68	6.03	0.65	46.80	32.64	17.44	15.20
Puri	36.17	13.77	10.26	3.51	33.79	13.10	10.24	2.86	57.52	35.04	10.77	24.27
Rajasthan	20.81	6.47	3.97	2.50	15.14	6.17	3.76	2.41	43.83	19.67	14.13	5.84
Ganganagar	20.19	16.97	7.02	9.95	15.40	9.30	6.04	3.26	44.47	28.41	14.62	13.79
Bikaner*	25.81	34.29	13.35	30.94	11.72	-	-	-	45.80	-	12.47	-
Churu	18.98	11.49	8.19	3.30	12.11	8.71	7.49	1.22	35.40	18.26	10.51	7.75
Jhunjhunun	23.42	14.07	10.12	3.95	20.94	13.76	9.94	3.82	34.94	20.78	14.85	5.93
Alwar	20.61	9.55	6.58	2.97	17.09	8.92	6.18	2.74	47.83	33.88	17.65	16.23
Bharatpur	19.20	12.84	8.50	4.34	16.05	12.45	8.30	4.15	38.37	28.47	20.96	7.51
Sawai Madhopur	18.03	10.38	6.39	3.99	14.88	10.16	6.26	3.90	35.94	24.57	14.80	9.77
Jaipur	25.68	8.19	4.69	3.50	15.30	7.50	4.26	3.24	46.56	22.13	17.89	4.24
Sikar	19.78	13.12	9.69	3.43	17.05	12.27	9.10	3.17	32.81	27.54	20.22	7.32
Ajmer	30.63	6.35	5.28	1.07	16.24	4.65	3.97	0.68	54.08	30.85	27.21	3.64
Tonk	16.43	6.98	2.97	4.01	12.48	6.78	2.86	3.92	32.67	35.19	9.20	25.99
Jaisalmer	13.87	2.56	1.38	1.18	9.02	2.28	1.00	1.20	41.85	4.99	7.81	2.82
Jodhpur	21.78	2.68	3.26	(-)0.58	10.85	1.78	2.00	0.22	44.77	6.58	8.61	(-)2.03
Nagaur	15.11	5.92	3.65	2.27	12.45	5.43	3.67	1.76	34.09	12.00	3.38	8.62
Pali	17.88	3.21	2.53	0.68	15.24	2.99	2.84	0.15	38.17	8.02	2.13	5.89
Barmer	11.08	2.36	2.04	0.32	8.78	2.21	1.95	0.26	39.07	11.59	8.90	2.69
Jalor	10.88	1.22	0.92	0.30	9.61	1.14	0.84	0.30	38.39	3.97	2.36	1.61
Sirohi	20.53	3.07	2.00	1.07	13.56	2.09	1.36	0.73	46.53	18.86	12.42	6.44
Bhilwara	16.28	3.69	2.59	1.10	12.78	3.47	2.50	0.97	42.47	9.38	10.14	(-)0.76
Udaipur	24.27	3.89	2.09	1.80	18.15	3.80	1.97	1.83	52.09	13.16	11.37	1.79
Chittaurgarh	20.99	3.24	1.76	1.48	17.50	5.00	1.61	1.39	45.11	28.10	16.68	11.42
Dungarpur	27.47	6.79	4.06	2.73	23.01	6.60	3.92	2.68	54.57	22.70	20.13	2.57
Banswara	30.49	5.72	3.29	2.43	25.40	5.62	3.12	2.50	54.77	24.93	19.65	5.28
Bundi	17.84	8.33	4.99	3.34	12.68	8.14	4.88	3.26	41.48	35.44	14.82	20.82
Kota	27.57	11.82	7.97	3.85	19.86	11.43	7.70	3.73	47.86	22.84	17.45	5.39
Jhalawar	18.60	8.47	5.39	3.08	15.35	8.15	5.28	2.87	46.80	25.66	15.81	9.85
Tamil Nadu	39.69	9.02	5.91	3.11	32.37	8.50	4.67	3.81	56.41	17.94	25.96	(-)8.02
Madras	62.02	46.23	40.96	5.26	-	-	-	-	62.02	46.23	40.97	5.26
Chingleput	40.06	5.05	4.80	0.25	31.72	4.31	4.59	(-)0.28	55.57	9.52	6.35	3.17
North Arcot	35.21	6.33	3.90	2.43	30.44	6.29	3.85	2.44	52.90	8.55	7.73	0.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
South Arcot	31.24	4.37	4.58	(-)0.21	27.42	4.28	3.57	0.71	54.26	9.16	19.22	(-)10.06
Dharmapuri	28.66	7.40	-	-	19.96	6.52	-	-	50.17	50.42	-	-
Salem	32.41	10.16	4.24	6.92	26.37	10.05	4.21	5.84	48.39	42.24	71.78	(-)29.50
Coimbatore	39.09	7.37	4.72	2.65	30.88	6.83	4.57	2.26	53.83	21.39	6.02	15.37
Nilgiris	48.36	15.24	22.27	(-)7.03	42.69	16.96	9.70	7.26	54.02	11.25	54.60	(-)43.35
Madurai	41.56	16.25	16.10	0.15	35.51	13.75	13.95	(-)0.20	57.51	29.29	23.60	5.69
Tiruchirapalli	37.60	14.17	8.02	6.15	31.19	14.05	7.28	6.77	59.86	37.04	35.50	1.54
Thanjavur	39.66	14.84	11.72	-	35.76	8.18	-	-	54.80	30.69	-	-
Ramanathapuram	39.75	22.16	20.08	2.08	34.16	17.68	8.29	99.39	55.56	26.06	24.52	1.54
Tirunelveli	44.84	25.59	16.22	9.37	40.13	25.75	13.07	12.68	54.78	25.43	19.98	5.45
Kanya Kumari	50.11	15.51	7.35	8.16	56.74	14.71	6.99	8.72	66.14	52.46	13.54	38.92
Tripura	37.47	15.03	10.01	5.02	33.13	14.34	9.48	3.86	63.77	71.12	61.76	9.36
West Tripura	37.73	18.40	-	-	31.29	17.03	-	-	65.30	70.91	-	70.91
North Tripura	38.62	14.55	-	-	36.07	14.46	-	-	63.78	74.85	-	74.85
South Tripura	35.60	10.70	-	-	33.25	10.58	-	-	57.35	72.76	-	72.76
Uttar Pradesh*	-	14.59	-	-	-	13.33	-	-	-	29.09	-	-
Chamoli*	-	29.90	-	-	-	26.31	-	-	-	45.48	-	-
Pithoragarh	-	30.70	-	-	-	34.30	-	-	-	32.43	-	-
Almora	-	36.82	-	-	-	34.35	-	-	-	61.14	-	-
Naini Tal	-	12.59	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	-	56.46	-	-
Bijnor	-	10.75	-	-	-	6.21	-	-	-	29.66	-	-
Moradabad	-	24.59	-	-	-	3.81	-	-	-	40.57	-	-
Shahjahanpur	-	21.79	-	-	-	4.34	-	-	-	40.92	-	-
Dehra Dun	-	11.58	-	-	-	11.34	-	-	-	38.76	-	-
Saharanpur	-	14.66	-	-	-	13.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muzaffarnagar	-	24.92	-	-	-	24.60	-	-	-	25.52	-	-
Meerut	-	22.46	-	-	-	3.62	-	-	-	31.06	-	-
Bulandshahr	-	3.25	-	-	-	13.64	-	-	-	2.76	-	
Mathura	-	33.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.46	-	-
Agra	-	20.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.27	-	-
Kanpur	-	29.67	-	-	-	13.54	-	-	-	32.58	-	-
Allahabad	-	22.78	-	-	-	13.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kheri	-	2.95	-	-	-	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardoi	-	15.58	-	-	-	14.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahraich	-	4.29	-	-	-	4.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonda	-	6.49	-	-	-	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorakhpur	-	36.01	-	-	-	26.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azamgarh	-	5.34	-	-	-	5.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghazipur	-	9.28	-	-	-	9.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirzapur	-	11.47	-	-	-	4.89	-	-	-	27.63	-	-
West Bengal	35.63	8.92	6.55	2.37	27.10	8.60	6.27	2.33	56.10	22.53	18.27	4.26
Darjeeling	35.91	15.46	'15.32	0.14	28.16	12.52	12.68	(-)0.16	57.73	40.41	35.43	4.98
Jalpaiguri	28.46	10.29	7.47	2.82	24.46	10.24	7.45	2.79	56.15	24.75	10.58	14.17
Cooch Behar	22.02	9.20	10.74	1.54	19.32	8.89	10.54	1.65	58.62	-	30.00	-
West Dinajpur	23.58	11.30	5.27	6.03	19.78	11.19	5.19	6.00	56.12	21.43	12.39	9.04
Malda	18.49	7.58	4.18	3.40	16.57	7.58	4.17	3.41	58.58	14.04	14.56	(-)0.52
Murshidabad	19.85	5.22	2.51	3.29	17.47	5.16	2.47	2.69	45.50	7.60	5.38	0.22
Nadia	31.65	8.15	5.26	2.89	25.37	7.34	5.11	2.23	58.56	18.69	8.86	9.83
Twenty-four Parganas	38.96	7.60	7.18	0.42	29.25	7.15	6.77	0.38	56.50	14.38	14.06	(-)0.32
Howrah	40.63	13.97	6.33	7.64	32.26	13.62	6.04	7.58	52.21	14.45	6.86	7.59
Calcutta	60.33	49.04	33.61	15.43	-	-	-	-	60.32	49.04	33.61	15.43
Hooghly	40.00	6.29	4.16	2.13	34.59	6.01	4.13	1.88	54.43	12.58	5.19	7.39
Burdwan	36.22	4.23	3.41	0.82	31.05	3.63	3.03	0.60	52.69	17.14	12.22	4.92
Birbhum	28.24	4.49	3.40	1.09	26.68	4.42	3.35	1.07	47.70	10.56	6.99	3.57
Bankura	28.14	10.30	7.49	2.81	26.55	10.42	7.39	2.85	45.69	13.09	19.11	(-)6.02
Midnapore	34.95	9.13	6.02	2.11	33.40	9.00	0.60	8.40	52.36	17.27	7.53	9.74
Purulia	24.49	9.12	8.05	1.17	24.52	9.13	7.94	1.19	47.32	20.81	30.48	(-)9.67
Andaman and **Nicobar Islands**	48.40	17.85	8.27	9.58	43.53	17.85	8.27	9.58	61.53	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	34.24	5.20	29.09	-	30.94	4.92	29.09	(-)24.17	54.38	33.85	-	-
Kameng	33.39	3.26	-	-	29.70	3.04	-	-	54.75	33.00	-	-
Subansiri	44.27	3.16	-	-	44.27	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siang	47.54	7.71	-	-	40.71	6.96	-	-	55.80	37.09	-	-
Lohit	31.36	7.38	-	-	27.90	7.27	-	-	51.45	19.44	-	-
Tirap	26.78	4.76	-	-	26.78	4.76	-	-	64.80	-	-	-
Dadra and **Nagar Haveli**	55.22	8.90	4.40	4.50	55.22	8.90	4.40	4.50	-	-	-	-
Goa, Daman & Diu	45.04	12.73	-	-	40.26	11.52	-	-	56.65	16.56	-	-
Daman	46.21	11.99	-	-	37.50	11.44	-	-	54.92	14.00	-	-
Laccadive, Minicoy and **Amindivi** Islands	73.52	41.37	22.27	19.10	73.52	41.37	22.27	19.10	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	58.70	53.49	43.34	10.15	55.24	51.16	42.19	8.97	79.27	72.00	65.79	6.21

* Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1961 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1971.
** Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1971 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1961.
Districts with tribal population below 500 persons have been excluded from this list.

APPENDIX F.II

MALE LITERACY

State/District	Percentage of total non-total tribal male literates 1971	Percentage of total tribal male literates 1971	Percentage of total tribal male literates 1961	Change in tribal male literacy 1961-1971	Percentage of non-tribal rural male literates 1971	Percentage of total rural male literates 1971	Percentage of total rural male literates 1961	Change in tribal literacy male 1961-1971	Percentage of non-tribal urban male literates 1791	Percentage of total urban male literates 1971	Percentage of total urban male literates 1961	Change in the urban tribal male literacy 1961-1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	41.02	17.63	13.69	3.94	35.26	16.92	13.23	3.69	61.55	37.09	30.42	6.67
Andhra Pradesh	34.00	8.47	7.26	1.21	28.33	7.73	6.86	0.87	57.66	21.84	16.19	5.65
Srikakulam	29.63	6.11	8.93	(-)2.82	26.91	6.02	8.88	(-)2.86	50.68	17.26	20.95	(-)3.69
Visakhapatnam	32.20	7.62	7.10	0.52	23.32	7.48	7.05	0.43	58.24	28.74	16.88	11.86
East Godavari	38.43	9.51	5.82	3.69	24.20	9.26	5.65	3.61	55.40	21.81	15.72	6.09
West Godavari	41.14	9.34	7.41	1.93	37.41	8.50	7.35	1.15	58.21	21.45	8.40	13.05
Krishna	42.27	15.45	9.60	5.85	35.26	14.38	10.31	4.07	60.54	21.60	17.65	3.95
Guntur	40.38	14.40	14.58	(-)0.18	34.85	12.36	13.99	(-)1.63	56.82	22.69	17.30	5.39
Ongole	33.75	13.10	-	A.N.A	30.67	12.41	-	-	58.26	18.16	-	-
Nellore	37.74	7.79	5.93	1.86	32.79	6.34	5.07	1.27	63.42	17.46	12.06	5.40
Chittoor	36.77	8.95	6.76	2.19	32.86	8.44	6.27	2.17	61.08	16.35	14.51	1.84
Cuddapah	36.69	9.85	8.23	1.62	33.06	8.33	7.95	0.38	58.24	31.91	13.34	18.57
Anantapur	35.41	10.92	8.34	2.58	30.19	10.05	7.75	2.30	58.76	29.06	25.49	3.57
Kurnool	34.35	16.20	10.80	5.40	29.86	17.90	10.28	7.62	51.67	26.79	15.93	10.86
Mahbubnagar	23.34	5.89	3.04	2.85	20.52	5.28	3.06	2.22	-	-	-	-
Hyderabad	49.95	24.58	22.79	1.79	25.90	5.98	2.28	3.70	62.07	29.36	35.17	(-)5.81
Nizamabad	26.15	16.36	3.01	13.35	21.58	4.24	2.50	1.74	-	-	-	-
Adilabad	24.01	5.95	4.78	1.17	18.94	5.71	4.62	1.09	46.16	24.78	39.86	(-)15.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karimnagar	24.01	4.28	2.56	1.72	20.80	3.68	2.54	1.14	50.12	15.57	-	-
Warangal	26.83	6.63	5.84	0.79	21.78	6.06	5.48	0.58	58.17	50.72	32.73	17.99
Khammam	28.42	5.68	4.41	1.27	23.51	5.41	4.27	1.14	54.64	19.50	21.72	(-)2.22
Nalgonda*	25.06	10.26	-	3.32	22.72	7.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	37.48	29.78	29.77	0.01	34.34	29.38	29.57	0.19	64.14	68.75	59.24	9.51
Goalpara	29.76	33.53	37.92	(-)4.39	26.89	33.10	37.83	(-)4.73	57.57	62.67	46.39	16.28
Kamrup	39.25	28.06	22.82	5.76	34.93	28.32	22.41	5.91	65.37	62.86	77.19	(-)14.33
Darrang	30.96	24.26	28.79	(-)4.53	24.52	23.99	28.73	4.74	61.96	63.25	42.12	21.13
Nowgong	37.42	31.19	33.36	(-)2.17	34.96	30.95	33.20	(-)2.25	64.96	77.85	94.07	(-)16.22
Sibsagar	45.19	31.97	36.03	(-)4.06	42.92	31.74	35.96	4.22	66.01	73.81	46.09	27.72
Lakhimpur	39.11	33.75	40.80	(-)7.05	34.85	33.21	40.55	7.34	63.55	73.94	67.80	6.14
Mikir Hills	32.00	22.55	16.27	6.28	29.69	22.10	16.27	5.83	68.15	76.40	-	-
North Cachar Hills	45.21	30.28	9.50	20.78	40.33	29.40	8.68	20.72	67.10	79.25	56.48	22.77
Cachar	40.41	38.02	42.72	(-)4.70	37.90	37.90	42.44	4.54	68.86	-	49.04	-
Bihar	31.78	18.45	15.22	3.23	28.67	17.41	14.57	2.84	55.98	40.92	38.06	2.86
Patna	43.42	53.04	46.67	6.37	38.57	20.39	22.81	(-)2.42	59.13	71.77	55.12	16.65
Gaya	33.88	26.01	12.96	13.05	31.96	24.85	2.63	22.22	-	-	-	-
Shahabad	38.46	15.08	12.33	2.75	36.93	13.96	11.64	2.32	54.47	33.44	48.11	(-)14.67
Saran*	32.24	30.27	-	-	31.39	31.68	-	-	49.78	28.33	-	-
Champaran	22.14	8.10	15.60	(-)7.50	20.65	7.85	15.14	7.29	-	-	-	-
Muzaffarpur	27.25	28.33	-	-	25.71	24.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monghyr	31.09	13.53	10.90	2.63	28.23	12.97	10.34	2.63	51.09	67.74	60.77	6.97
Bhagalpur	31.74	13.45	11.31	2.14	28.71	13.10	11.01	2.09	54.99	44.82	44.63	0.19
Saharsa	24.67	14.77	14.69	0.08	23.56	14.24	14.54	(-)0.30	-	-	-	-
Purnea	24.78	10.94	11.04	(-)0.10	22.83	10.71	10.95	(-)0.24	50.61	19.24	14.13	5.11
Santal Parganas	33.89	12.35	10.13	2.22	29.13	12.18	10.06	2.12	60.11	40.57	26.65	13.92
Palamau	26.44	15.11	12.63	2.48	24.45	14.89	12.33	2.56	58.34	33.45	37.69	(-)4.24
Hazaribagh	28.20	10.22	7.27	2.95	23.92	9.04	6.88	2.16	52.26	27.14	23.56	3.58
Ranchi	43.80	25.20	20.35	4.85	34.77	23.68	19.29	4.39	66.90	55.41	48.54	6.87
Dhanbad	43.81	14.10	11.52	2.58	35.71	13.38	11.35	2.03	52.06	17.27	13.64	3.63
Singhbhum	49.61	25.04	18.16	6.88	35.36	20.08	17.35	2.73	66.84	40.06	37.42	2.64
Gujarat	49.97	21.83	19.06	2.77	42.86	21.04	18.53	3.51	64.91	33.57	28.66	4.91
Jamnagar	41.48	14.26	7.73	6.53	31.96	6.21	4.57	1.64	58.76	41.69	35.47	6.22
Rajkot*	49.20	50.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.64	50.15	-	10.03
Surendranagar	40.22	3.97	6.35	(-)2.38	32.50	3.91	6.68	2.69	-	-	-	-
Junagadh	41.19	7.55	4.47	3.28	33.78	5.81	3.43	2.38	58.76	17.17	17.04	0.13
Kutch	39.03	6.54	5.77	0.77	31.38	5.09	4.95	0.14	60.08	10.33	10.70	(-)1.37
Banas Kantha	25.18	7.73	5.27	2.46	21.63	6.51	4.70	1.81	57.75	22.89	20.96	(-)0.07
Sabar Kantha	47.14	32.89	18.79	14.10	45.14	26.99	18.70	8.29	64.30	30.28	35.49	(-)5.21
Mahesana	49.88	25.26	24.87	0.39	46.96	19.71	21.60	1.89	62.53	31.93	25.71	6.22
Ahmadabad	58.49	36.66	32.58	4.08	43.39	26.98	23.08	3.90	65.66	39.15	39.30	(-)0.15
Kheda	55.45	20.80	16.88	3.92	52.29	19.51	17.27	2.24	68.04	27.00	15.12	11.88
Panch Mahals	44.66	16.06	11.98	4.08	39.75	15.64	11.76	3.88	70.32	27.88	22.61	5.27
Vadodara	60.58	17.90	18.58	(-)0.68	53.92	17.25	18.20	0.95	70.86	32.59	28.26	4.33
Bharuch	64.64	22.64	22.98	(-)0.34	63.12	22.41	2.94	0.53	68.68	27.06	23.90	3.16
Surat	67.15	25.15	22.41	2.74	67.08	24.27	21.78	2.49	67.20	35.97	31.16	4.81
Valsad	69.56	27.10	-	-	67.84	26.09	-	-	73.40	38.12	D.N.A	-
The Dangs	64.27	17.55	10.80	6.75	64.27	17.55	10.80	6.75	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	43.90	26.25	16.97	9.28	41.87	26.09	16.83	9.26	66.78	60.06	51.18	8.88
Chamba	32.62	16.49	10.05	6.44	28.82	16.31	9.96	6.35	65.24	51.98	-	-
Mandi	43.90	28.97	15.56	13.41	40.64	28.40	15.38	13.02	-	-	-	-
Lahaul and Spiti	44.35	42.75	29.49	13.26	44.35	42.75	29.49	13.26	-	-	-	-
Bilaspur	45.14	26.66	11.92	14.74	42.71	26.51	11.93	14.58	-	-	-	-
Mahasu	40.56	32.07	21.12	10.95	39.26	30.38	18.67	12.71	-	-	-	-
Sirmaur	34.16	21.16	11.18	10.02	31.25	20.81	10.68	10.13	-	-	-	-
Kinnaur	51.06	38.23	31.42	6.81	51.06	38.23	31.42	6.81	-	-	-	-
Kerala	67.07	32.01	23.63	9.38	66.09	30.91	21.44	9.47	72.03	58.19	50.23	7.96
Cannanore	64.40	33.33	22.31	11.02	63.81	31.10	19.56	11.54	68.02	60.82	50.89	9.93
Kozhikode	67.32	33.02	19.13	10.89	66.19	29.64	18.68	10.96	70.26	58.08	47.29	10.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Malappuram	55.50	17.62	D.N.A	-	55.19	16.68	-	-	59.75	45.14	-	-
Palghat	55.29	10.05	6.30	3.75	53.35	9.18	5.95	3.23	68.20	31.54	-	-
Trichur	66.46	41.75	28.93	12.82	65.58	41.53	28.43	13.10	73.01	48.05	42.06	5.99
Ernakulam	70.45	48.63	43.61	5.02	68.85	47.33	43.28	4.05	74.52	88.89	50.90	37.99
Kottayam	72.11	40.99	34.76	6.23	71.49	40.70	34.63	6.07	-	-	-	-
Alleppey**	-	-	53.33	-	-	-	51.53	14.00	-	-	-	-
Quilon	70.15	38.87	28.39	10.48	69.99	38.85	28.17	10.68	-	-	-	-
Trivandrum	68.14	48.45	27.77	20.68	67.35	48.20	27.08	21.12	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	37.49	13.05	9.25	3.80	31.36	12.72	9.06	3.66	61.08	31.02	24.81	6.21
Morena	31.26	3.43	1.26	2.17	28.28	3.20	1.16	2.04	55.50	21.92	36.84	14.92
Bhind*	35.17	14.82	-	-	33.35	3.57	-	-	52.81	27.75	-	-
Gwalior	45.92	6.01	1.86	4.15	31.73	5.12	1.75	3.37	58.89	16.67	3.55	13.12
Datia	33.58	2.70	1.83	0.87	30.42	2.61	1.84	0.77	-	-	-	-
Shivpuri	28.49	2.76	1.76	1.0	24.95	2.60	1.74	0.86	55.60	13.27	8.00	5.27
Guna	28.70	2.26	1.86	0.40	24.24	2.14	1.67	0.47	56.70	11.61	14.51	2.90
Tikamgarh	22.03	8.69	1.61	7.08	20.19	8.68	1.32	7.36	-	-	-	-
Chhatarpur	23.01	2.42	2.31	0.11	19.03	2.33	2.12	0.21	53.09	11.57	15.70	4.13
Panna	25.74	6.15	3.36	2.79	23.14	6.10	3.33	2.77	55.39	8.76	10.16	1.40
Satna	36.42	6.50	3.84	2.66	33.30	6.40	3.79	2.61	58.56	10.36	6.30	4.06
Rewa	34.88	4.96	2.31	2.65	32.34	4.87	2.18	2.69	61.92	10.58	22.03	(-)11.45
Shahdol	33.40	11.55	6.09	5.46	27.91	11.33	5.95	5.38	55.11	16.47	12.23	4.24
Sidhi	23.42	7.59	3.81	3.78	22.71	7.56	3.80	3.76	70.07	19.89	11.35	8.54
Mandsaur**	-	-	1.83	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	-
Ratlam	40.29	4.01	2.56	1.45	29.95	3.63	2.52	1.11	61.10	37.16	-	-
Ujjain	40.06	17.69	-	-	28.34	3.02	-	-	60.84	26.18	-	-
Jhabua	51.34	4.41	2.35	2.06	43.01	3.96	2.12	1.84	64.16	31.44	18.83	12.61
Dhar	43.48	9.04	3.98	5.06	38.96	8.82	3.83	4.99	61.38	21.24	12.49	8.75
Indore*	54.72	19.19	-	-	-	5.26	-	-	64.85	26.54	-	-
Dewas	35.51	7.39	5.91	1.48	30.84	6.99	5.65	1.34	58.08	22.44	15.60	6.84
Khargone (W.Nimar)	40.92	7.73	4.98	2.75	35.30	7.51	4.78	2.73	59.60	26.33	18.03	8.30
Khandwa (E.Nimar)	41.68	10.06	6.09	3.97	34.98	10.06	6.09	3.97	-	-	-	-
Rajgarh	23.10	11.37	2.68	8.69	19.72	11.17	2.69	8.48	-	-	-	-
Vidisha	28.54	5.11	1.95	3.16	23.74	4.86	1.83	3.03	55.69	23.67	13.86	9.81
Sehore	40.39	8.36	5.05	3.31	25.14	7.24	4.36	2.88	59.78	25.83	19.88	5.95
Raisen	30.43	8.65	4.44	4.21	28.98	8.50	4.33	4.17	51.49	36.49	19.50	16.99
Hoshangabad	43.82	14.97	10.13	4.84	36.69	13.88	9.35	4.53	66.69	41.40	33.51	7.89
Betul	44.51	7.75	8.06	(-)0.31	41.16	7.48	7.40	0.08	66.10	38.52	26.33	12.19
Jabalpur	49.80	16.49	11.60	4.89	37.30	15.95	11.54	4.41	63.95	23.95	35.71	(-)11.76
Narsimhapur	42.60	16.55	12.92	3.63	30.63	15.46	12.05	3.41	66.32	36.90	33.11	3.79
Mandla	44.19	18.49	14.11	4.38	40.54	18.26	13.97	4.29	68.19	44.89	43.81	1.08
Chhindwara	42.09	12.00	9.03	2.97	36.78	11.02	8.62	2.40	58.32	36.93	29.41	7.52
Seoni	39.91	17.48	14.00	3.48	36.85	17.25	13.87	3.38	66.41	52.32	41.60	10.72
Balaghat	40.33	18.96	17.69	1.27	38.46	18.96	17.69	1.27	-	-	-	-
Surguja	29.22	13.26	7.69	5.57	24.55	12.96	7.50	5.46	57.00	35.77	28.06	7.71
Bilaspur	38.94	21.46	15.89	5.57	35.23	20.92	15.51	5.41	63.22	44.16	36.38	7.78
Raigarh	37.34	24.21	17.18	7.03	34.06	23.83	16.91	6.92	64.42	56.61	44.36	12.25
Durg	37.72	31.09	22.73	8.36	32.43	30.74	22.65	8.09	60.57	39.55	24.93	14.62
Raipur	38.56	25.55	20.02	5.53	34.35	25.39	19.89	5.50	62.37	38.00	34.07	3.93
Bastar	31.24	7.53	6.77	0.76	27.57	7.35	6.65	0.70	60.16	36.33	41.77	(-)5.44
Maharashtra	52.99	19.06	12.55	6.51	45.45	18.26	12.06	6.20	67.12	36.09	24.56	11.53
Greater Bombay	69.78	42.02	20.84	21.18	-	-	-	-	69.78	42.02	20.84	21.18
Thana	61.46	15.79	10.00	5.79	55.45	15.45	9.65	5.80	67.69	26.16	19.06	7.10
Kolaba	51.31	8.65	5.80	2.85	48.47	8.33	5.48	2.85	68.83	16.87	22.83	(-)5.96
Ratnagiri	52.82	2.25	2.28	(-)0.03	50.92	2.04	2.35	0.31	70.97	5.64	-	-
Nasik	57.26	19.47	12.44	7.03	52.47	18.68	11.87	6.81	65.63	33.60	28.43	5.17
Dhulia	57.74	17.38	14.60	2.78	54.28	16.93	14.27	2.66	67.49	31.03	24.61	6.42
Jalgaon	60.41	26.33	16.21	10.12	58.23	31.26	15.12	16.14	66.88	40.11	35.47	4.64
Ahmednagar	50.60	24.89	15.85	9.04	47.74	24.66	15.66	9.00	70.92	43.76	32.26	11.50
Poona	57.30	27.91	16.32	11.59	46.99	26.45	16.24	10.21	70.10	50.35	19.66	30.69
Satara	52.45	17.01	2.46	14.55	49.63	13.38	2.18	11.20	69.49	40.82	-	-
Sangli	51.01	34.87	12.46	22.41	47.75	31.48	13.00	18.48	64.74	50.03	-	-
Sholapur	46.49	23.02	16.11	6.91	40.41	19.17	12.06	7.11	62.39	41.64	31.41	10.23
Kolhapur	49.80	37.56	30.26	7.30	44.84	36.08	26.85	9.23	67.05	47.98	44.59	3.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aurangabad	42.60	14.13	6.65	7.48	38.64	14.06	6.35	7.71	60.98	17.47	20.00	(-)2.53
Parbhani	37.24	23.08	10.46	12.62	33.88	22.90	10.46	12.44	53.77	50.74	-	-
Bhir	36.34	9.24	5.12	4.12	33.51	9.21	5.15	4.06	-	-	-	-
Nanded	35.25	19.70	10.22	9.46	31.94	19.47	9.97	9.50	50.90	55.49	38.95	16.54
Osmanabad*	40.38	9.57	-	-	38.04	9.16	-	-	57.83	13.60	-	-
Amravati	52.20	16.19	11.26	4.93	50.59	15.98	11.19	4.79	62.87	64.97	-	13.97
Yeotmal	45.45	26.56	15.18	11.41	42.17	25.71	14.54	11.17	63.05	51.17	38.52	12.65
Chandrapur	42.37	15.79	10.72	5.07	35.53	15.69	10.67	5.02	62.52	34.59	25.61	8.98
Manipur	49.32	38.64	18.62	20.02	46.02	37.18	36.43	0.75	65.49	68.38	67.37	1.01
Manipur North	38.63	31.17	-	-	35.63	31.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur West	87.20	29.92	-	-	87.20	29.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur South	49.70	44.44	-	-	45.37	42.90	-	-	59.73	69.26	-	-
Manipur Central	49.48	40.89	-	-	46.04	35.96	-	-	65.59	69.70	-	-
Manipur East	72.46	44.09	-	-	72.46	44.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	48.60	30.11	24.94	5.17	30.88	27.12	22.61	4.51	52.17	64.93	49.45	15.48
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	57.76	31.17	27.20	3.97	32.01	26.98	23.52	3.46	73.38	63.64	51.01	12.63
Garo Hills	33.82	28.55	21.77	6.78	30.10	27.31	21.46	5.85	68.42	72.88	37.01	5.87
Mysore	41.78	21.71	13.24	8.47	35.56	19.44	12.26	7.18	60.48	39.62	31.10	8.52
Bangalore	51.40	29.67	10.94	18.73	34.84	9.75	4.10	5.65	64.23	53.84	39.18	14.66
Tumkur*	39.96	21.87	-	-	36.86	20.04	11.85	8.19	-	-	-	-
Chitradurga*	42.01	31.15	-	-	37.06	29.45	26.00	3.45	-	-	-	-
Kolar*	36.58	34.34	-	-	30.16	8.80	9.52	(-)0.72	60.91	51.21	-	-
Bellary	35.30	36.93	26.71	10.22	29.68	24.55	19.05	5.50	50.10	46.57	33.14	13.43
Mysore	33.33	15.94	3.38	12.56	24.42	15.06	3.39	11.67	58.67	35.29	-	-
South Kanara	53.22	27.24	14.73	12.51	48.89	27.02	14.41	12.61	69.27	31.06	29.92	1.14
Coorg	53.27	9.67	6.09	3.58	50.96	9.32	6.06	3.26	64.59	41.33	-	-
Hassan	41.14	19.23	5.13	14.10	37.76	18.59	5.13	13.46	-	-	-	-
Shimoga	45.78	21.74	12.64	9.10	41.13	20.35	12.33	8.02	60.42	40.52	19.15	21.37
Chikmagalur	44.23	18.42	11.25	7.17	41.14	17.70	11.34	6.36	60.52	38.95	-	-
Mandya	31.65	7.23	10.69	(-)3.46	28.52	6.94	8.64	1.70	50.84	7.89	-	-
Belgaum	42.98	20.70	14.85	5.85	37.78	19.32	14.02	5.30	62.41	33.36	24.36	9.00
Bijapur	40.39	23.38	23.80	(-)0.42	35.60	20.68	20.85	(-)0.17	57.71	37.43	52.80	(-)15.37
North Kanara	49.67	21.05	21.18	(-)0.13	46.43	17.95	20.27	(-)2.32	64.75	30.66	33.13	(-)2.47
Dharwar	51.44	26.31	25.42	0.89	46.97	21.44	23.76	(-)2.32	60.85	47.90	34.24	13.66
Gulbarga	28.74	11.88	0.57	11.31	23.45	6.55	0.57	5.98	52.59	21.80	-	-
Bidar	30.94	14.52	5.60	8.92	27.34	12.30	5.42	6.88	51.67	19.01	-	-
Raichur	30.89	13.76	-	-	28.03	6.60	-	-	46.04	26.27	-	-
Nagaland	60.49	30.17	18.99	11.18	55.82	28.29	17.45	10.84	64.18	70.83	67.70	3.13
Kohima	58.95	34.43	23.91	10.52	46.11	31.26	22.37	8.89	65.49	70.00	55.37	14.63
Mokokchung	62.41	43.04	31.35	11.69	64.28	41.28	28.84	12.44	61.42	71.95	76.53	(-)4.58
Tuensang	62.77	14.85	4.57	10.28	62.77	14.85	4.57	10.28	-	-	-	-
Orissa	44.79	16.38	13.04	3.34	42.62	16.07	12.87	3.20	62.66	26.58	16.35	10.23
Sambalpur	46.24	25.51	22.34	3.17	43.11	25.31	22.43	2.88	62.92	29.34	18.76	10.58
Sundargarh	49.87	24.35	16.84	7.51	38.79	23.45	17.37	6.08	64.37	34.30	11.16	23.14
Keonjhar	45.05	17.67	9.83	7.84	43.42	17.47	9.60	7.87	59.67	21.59	16.91	4.68
Mayurbhanj	42.93	17.17	13.04	4.13	41.26	17.05	15.69	1.36	66.74	41.40	42.01	(-)0.61
Balasore	50.13	12.78	8.62	4.16	49.60	12.70	8.30	4.40	58.46	14.55	14.62	(-)0.07
Cuttack	50.88	13.66	13.80	(-)0.14	49.35	13.52	13.66	(-)0.14	66.24	17.31	20.81	(-)3.50
Dhenkanal	45.37	19.29	18.39	0.90	44.51	19.24	18.29	0.75	61.74	28.01	28.07	(-)0.06
Baudh Khondmals	39.70	22.59	22.45	0.14	38.13	22.32	22.44	0.12	65.37	60.70	-	-
Bolangir	34.80	21.85	15.32	6.53	32.45	21.65	15.07	6.58	60.38	33.22	38.58	5.36
Kalahandi	26.80	14.40	11.10	3.30	24.90	14.30	11.12	3.18	53.71	22.06	8.43	13.63
Koraput	28.92	5.97	5.54	0.43	23.46	5.84	4.92	0.92	57.74	10.95	53.47	(-)42.52
Ganjam	40.62	12.07	11.19	0.88	37.78	11.90	11.12	0.78	59.47	42.60	19.76	22.84
Puri	50.74	24.85	18.60	6.25	48.76	23.81	18.74	5.07	66.63	51.92	13.66	38.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajasthan	31.02	12.03	7.39	4.64	24.76	11.56	7.04	4.52	55.91	31.06	22.99	8.07
Ganganagar	29.08	27.55	12.32	15.23	23.85	16.02	10.74	5.28	54.60	44.07	23.53	20.54
Bikaner**	34.99	-	14.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Churu	28.77	20.62	14.53	6.09	20.99	15.23	13.22	2.01	47.65	43.39	19.08	24.31
Jhunjhunun	37.45	26.37	18.94	7.43	34.88	25.93	18.64	7.29	49.22	35.16	24.66	10.50
Alwar	31.41	17.40	12.18	5.22	28.28	16.37	11.51	4.86	59.69	54.43	30.48	23.95
Bharatpur	29.47	22.95	15.67	7.28	26.19	22.37	15.35	7.02	49.42	44.20	34.48	9.72
Sawai Madhopur	27.92	19.01	11.83	7.18	24.12	18.69	11.64	7.05	49.40	38.28	23.62	14.66
Jaipur	36.21	14.88	8.60	6.28	25.39	13.78	7.86	5.92	57.45	35.82	29.93	5.89
Sikar	32.36	24.14	17.71	6.43	29.40	22.74	16.74	6.00	46.56	46.90	34.34	12.56
Ajmer	41.70	11.24	8.69	2.55	26.45	8.73	7.02	1.71	65.81	43.10	34.57	8.53
Tonk	25.27	12.90	5.11	7.79	20.39	12.57	4.90	7.67	45.15	52.06	16.34	35.72
Jaisalmer	21.77	4.69	2.42	2.27	15.37	4.23	1.72	2.51	56.89	8.63	14.39	(-)2.73
Jodhpur	31.04	4.94	5.61	(-)0.67	18.90	3.32	3.69	0.37	55.90	11.66	13.94	(-)2.28
Nagaur	23.91	11.21	7.08	4.13	20.61	10.56	7.18	3.38	-	-	-	-
Pali	27.97	5.83	2.53	3.30	24.75	5.44	4.71	1.92	51.69	14.12	3.96	10.16
Barmer	17.72	4.34	3.68	0.66	14.55	4.07	3.52	0.55	54.79	19.06	16.67	2.39
Jalor	17.75	2.35	1.73	0.62	16.06	2.12	1.59	0.53	53.28	7.10	4.40	2.70
Sirohi	30.51	5.54	3.60	1.94	22.04	3.88	2.52	1.36	61.00	31.66	21.00	10.66
Bhilwara	24.89	6.72	4.76	1.96	20.68	6.36	4.60	1.76	55.56	16.51	18.84	(-)2.33
Udaipur	36.18	7.37	3.93	3.44	29.79	7.21	3.73	3.48	63.86	21.48	17.82	3.66
Chittaurgarh	32.89	6.13	3.39	2.74	28.96	5.70	3.10	2.60	59.58	43.18	26.84	16.34
Dungarpur	41.08	12.96	7.73	5.23	36.52	12.66	7.48	5.18	67.40	34.93	32.64	2.29
Banswara	42.86	10.92	6.21	4.71	30.01	10.77	6.09	4.68	65.67	37.14	29.20	7.94
Bundi	26.66	15.31	9.29	6.02	20.58	15.00	9.12	5.88	54.72	51.72	24.64	27.08
Kota	39.41	21.10	14.47	6.63	31.51	20.57	14.11	6.46	59.42	34.24	26.18	8.06
Jhalawar	28.46	15.11	10.17	4.94	24.82	14.57	9.98	4.59	59.68	41.75	26.91	14.84
Tamil Nadu	52.07	13.34	8.93	4.41	66.48	12.76	7.70	5.06	66.82	23.38	29.21	(-)5.83
Madras	70.58	46.81	59.50	(-)12.71	-	-	-	-	70.58	46.81	59.50	(-)12.69
Chingleput	52.18	7.63	7.66	(-)0.03	44.33	6.68	7.42	0.74	66.43	13.63	9.44	4.19
North Arcot	48.28	10.25	6.74	3.51	44.07	10.17	6.69	3.48	63.88	14.26	10.09	4.17
South Arcot	44.21	7.16	6.88	0.28	40.74	7.08	5.82	1.26	64.94	11.35	20.73	(-)9.38
Dharmapuri	32.04	11.27	-	-	29.30	10.39	-	-	60.53	56.00	-	-
Salem	43.56	15.31	7.02	8.29	36.68	15.16	6.98	8.18	59.03	56.55	-	-
Coimbatore	51.58	10.12	7.16	2.96	43.94	9.44	7.05	2.39	64.96	27.27	8.07	19.20
Nilgiris	60.02	21.02	25.37	(-)4.35	55.82	23.52	15.53	7.99	64.15	15.09	50.11	(-)35.02
Madurai	55.12	23.65	23.01	0.64	48.25	20.93	20.25	0.68	68.43	38.13	32.75	5.38
Tiruchirapalli	51.34	19.86	12.74	7.12	45.86	19.70	11.89	7.81	-	-	-	-
Thanjavur	53.11	20.74	-	(-)0.69	49.86	10.96	-	-	65.65	46.48	-	-
Ramanathapuram	54.72	31.53	29.47	2.06	49.97	23.08	11.43	12.65	67.91	38.75	35.96	2.79
Tirunelveli	57.15	33.41	18.92	14.49	52.95	33.58	17.61	15.97	65.89	33.26	20.10	13.16
Kanyakumari	64.23	19.52	8.64	10.88	62.74	18.41	8.22	10.19	-	-	-	-
Tripura	46.90	23.60	17.37	6.23	42.73	22.86	16.78	6.08	72.11	80.91	70.84	10.07
West Tripura	46.11	28.45	-	-	39.76	27.04	-	-	73.37	80.81	-	-
North Tripura	48.30	22.19	-	-	46.09	22.06	-	-	69.88	-	-	-
South Tripura	46.97	17.99	-	-	44.58	17.84	-	-	69.23	79.35	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	31.25	22.51	-	-	28.04	21.35	-	-	52.11	35.13	-	-
Chamoli	49.07	43.13	-	-	48.14	37.87	-	-	67.30	63.60	-	-
Pithoragarh	49.61	51.03	-	-	48.61	50.80	-	-	70.15	63.57	-	-
Almora	45.87	54.38	-	-	40.08	52.28	-	-	76.73	67.16	-	-
Naini Tal	42.70	20.97	-	-	38.74	20.91	-	-	55.28	31.33	-	-
Bijnor	28.38	14.53	-	-	26.54	10.26	-	-	36.86	54.19	-	-
Moradabad	23.46	31.45	-	-	18.22	7.39	-	-	40.59	36.08	-	-
Rampur	17.68	31.31	-	-	13.66	-	-	-	34.69	35.29	-	-
Shahjahanpur	24.09	26.66	-	-	21.10	7.53	-	-	41.44	49.86	-	-
Dehra Dun	55.39	19.64	-	-	39.59	19.33	-	-	69.01	49.01	-	-
Saharanpur	31.55	15.92	-	-	25.31	13.65	-	-	51.45	-	-	-
Muzaffarnagar	30.93	34.42	-	-	28.52	35.99	-	-	46.07	31.42	-	-
Meerut	38.23	21.66	-	-	33.56	5.12	-	-	52.66	29.46	-	-
Bulandshahr	32.83	4.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.74	3.86	-	-
Mathura	36.60	37.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.19	37.20	-	-
Agra	37.47	23.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.73	23.12	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kanpur	45.77	34.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.00	37.19	-	-
Allahabad	35.66	29.97	-	-	29.54	19.49	-	-	60.79	47.52	-	-
Kheri	21.60	5.20	-	-	19.54	5.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardoi	27.83	25.00	-	-	26.24	25.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahraich	18.85	7.79	-	-	17.28	7.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonda	22.22	12.10	-	-	20.48	12.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorakhpur	30.42	46.44	-	-	27.57	47.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azamgarh	29.98	10.40	-	-	28.71	9.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghazipur	30.75	18.69	-	-	29.53	14.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirzapur	29.62	22.26	-	-	26.33	8.31	-	-	51.86	41.61	-	-
West Bengal	44.46	14.49	11.20	3.29	37.52	14.20	10.83	3.37	62.19	26.08	24.76	1.32
Darjeeling	45.20	19.64	23.40	(-)3.76	38.58	17.58	20.17	2.59	63.75	37.10	47.26	10.16
Jalpaiguri	37.29	15.20	11.09	4.11	33.70	15.15	11.10	4.05	61.45	28.79	10.68	18.11
Cooch Behar	31.22	13.00	14.83	(-)1.83	28.60	12.50	14.62	2.12	-	-	-	-
West Dinajpur	32.86	17.79	9.65	8.14	29.26	17.66	9.53	8.13	62.75	28.65	19.17	9.48
Malda	26.55	12.77	7.53	5.24	24.63	12.77	7.52	5.25	-	-	-	-
Murshidabad	26.96	9.05	4.75	4.30	24.51	8.99	4.72	4.27	52.92	11.52	6.34	5.18
Nadia	38.99	12.27	9.42	2.85	32.58	11.44	9.15	2.29	66.17	22.82	15.55	7.27
24-Parganas	49.03	11.59	12.47	(-)0.88	40.88	11.06	12.01	0.95	62.67	18.58	18.86	(-)0.28
Howrah	50.56	19.49	8.50	10.99	43.21	20.10	8.30	11.80	59.48	18.63	8.87	9.76
Calcutta	64.09	58.30	37.49	20.81	-	-	-	-	64.09	58.30	37.49	20.81
Hooghly	49.66	10.34	7.35	2.99	45.18	10.04	7.38	2.66	60.64	16.67	6.53	10.14
Burdwan	45.03	7.03	5.86	1.17	39.91	6.38	5.33	1.05	60.19	20.66	18.75	1.91
Birbhum	37.53	7.96	6.29	1.67	36.04	7.89	6.22	1.67	55.20	13.52	12.02	1.50
Bankura	39.84	18.12	13.96	4.16	38.71	18.11	13.84	4.27	55.75	20.71	33.79	(-)13.08
Midnapore	46.90	15.86	10.63	5.23	46.86	15.75	10.62	5.13	62.12	22.08	13.40	8.68
Purulia	38.45	16.84	14.97	1.87	36.14	16.74	14.77	1.97	58.28	29.06	47.88	18.82
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	58.86	24.14	15.56	8.58	51.61	24.14	15.56	8.58	66.93	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	42.78	8.72	38.81	(-)30.09	39.50	8.31	38.81	(-)30.50	61.76	46.82	-	-
Kameng	40.31	5.18	-	-	36.47	4.88	-	-	62.25	41.91	-	-
Subansiri	51.78	5.64	-	-	51.78	5.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siang	52.83	12.91	-	-	45.95	11.80	-	-	62.23	49.58	-	-
Lohit	39.05	11.86	-	-	35.24	11.72	-	-	60.41	28.21	-	-
Tirap	37.74	8.20	-	-	37.74	8.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	66.14	15.30	8.28	7.02	66.14	15.30	8.28	7.02	-	-	-
Goa, Daman & Diu	54.61	20.33	-	-	50.70	18.86	-	18.86	64.71	24.82	-	-
Daman	59.30	19.35	-	-	51.66	18.77	-	18.77	66.70	21.40	-	-
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	-	80.60	54.06	34.40	19.66	80.60	54.06	34.40	19.66	-	-	-
Mizoram	62.91	60.24	52.52	7.72	58.65	58.25	51.55	6.70	92.54	75.85	71.08	4.77

*Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1961 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1971
**Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1971 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1961
Districts having tribal population below 500 persons have been excluded.

(Source : Paper Number I of 1975 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Census of India. Table No. VIII Part B pp. 99-120).

APPENDIX F.III

FEMALE LITERACY

State/District	Percentage of total non tribal female literates 1971	Percentage of tota tribal female literates 1971	Percentage of total tribal female literates1961	Change in tribal literacy 1961-1971	Percentage of non-tribal rural female literates 1971	Percentage of tribal rural female literates 1971	Percentage of tribal rural female literates 1961	Change in tribal rural female literacy 1961-171	Percentage of non-tribal urban female literates 1971	Percentage of tribal urban female literates 1971	Percentage of tribal urban female literates 1961	Change in the urban tribal female literacy 1961-1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	19.75	4.85	3.13	1.72	13.98	4.36	2.87	1.49	42.41	19.64	13.45	6.19
Andhra Pradesh	16.29	2.13	1.48	0.65	11.35	1.76	1.34	0.42	36.59	9.16	4.57	4.59
Srikakulam	10.33	1.05	1.26	(-)0.21	8.12	1.03	1.24	(-)0.21	27.50	3.90	7.83	(-)3.93
Visakhapatnam	14.34	1.08	0.80	0.28	7.37	0.99	0.79	0.20	35.95	19.55	2.95	16.60
East Godavari	25.17	3.55	1.49	2.06	21.62	3.32	1.40	1.92	39.46	15.46	6.53	8.93
West Godavari	28.89	3.72	3.64	0.08	25.84	3.25	3.64	(-)0.39	42.81	10.97	3.64	7.33
Krishna	28.80	8.05	2.69	5.36	23.07	7.44	2.36	5.08	44.07	11.70	4.40	7.30
Guntur	22.47	4.59	4.77	0.18	17.65	3.68	4.51	(-)0.83	36.76	8.39	5.99	2.40
Ongole	13.29	4.37	-	-	10.86	3.94	-	-	33.06	7.51	-	-
Nellore	19.56	3.28	1.78	1.50	15.06	2.33	1.47	0.86	43.56	9.42	4.00	5.42
Chittoor	14.76	2.10	1.62	0.48	11.12	1.83	1.56	0.27	38.33	5.85	2.56	3.29
Cuddapah	12.92	1.76	0.82	0.94	9.76	1.29	0.77	0.52	32.00	9.01	1.72	7.29
Anantapur	12.76	1.52	1.72	(-)0.20	8.17	1.13	1.63	(-)0.50	33.57	9.88	4.55	5.33
Kurnool	12.90	3.79	2.84	0.95	8.97	3.50	2.87	0.63	28.37	5.55	2.53	3.02
Mahbubnagar	7.73	2.89	0.77	2.12	5.84	2.73	0.77	2.04	-	11.76	-	-
Hyderabad	30.20	13.53	3.27	10.26	7.10	0.20	0.28	(-)0.08	42.54	17.69	5.75	11.94
Nizamabad	8.23	3.15	-	3.15	5.19	3.32	-	-	-	2.33	-	-
Adilabad	7.34	0.60	0.24	0.36	4.32	0.56	0.23	0.34	21.42	4.41	3.57	0.84
Karimnagar	6.69	0.85	0.20	0.65	4.68	3.76	0.20	3.56	23.71	-	-	-
Warangal	9.68	0.59	0.28	0.31	6.37	6.25	0.26	5.99	30.79	9.52	2.26	7.26
Khammam	13.45	0.92	0.72	0.20	9.99	5.42	0.69	4.73	32.42	7.09	4.61	2.48
Nalgonda	8.77	3.66	-	-	7.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	19.59	11.19	9.55	1.64	16.59	10.90	9.44	1.46	50.36	50.09	34.13	15.96
Goalpara	12.87	14.04	14.02	0.02	10.26	13.70	13.92	(-)0.22	42.22	43.34	28.18	15.16
Kamrup	19.30	9.03	7.41	1.62	15.37	8.70	7.16	1.54	49.10	44.61	58.87	(-)14.26
Darrang	14.96	9.06	7.54	1.52	12.84	8.98	7.45	1.53	48.84	34.74	30.53	4.21
Nowgong	20.66	11.50	8.19	3.31	18.36	11.44	8.16	3.28	-	52.58	-	-
Sibsagar	29.03	13.45	10.08	3.37	26.84	13.35	10.08	3.27	53.89	48.30	9.91	38.39
Lakhimpur	21.33	13.33	11.49	1.84	17.04	12.90	11.42	1.48	52.30	59.98	24.46	35.52
Mikir Hills	15.70	6.26	6.06	0.20	14.31	5.97	6.06	(-)0.09	48.47	56.02	D.N.A.	-
North Cachar Hills	30.90	12.70	7.82	4.88	24.39	11.92	7.48	4.44	58.32	68.17	37.50	30.67
Cachar	19.88	22.43	20.64	1.79	16.83	22.27	20.25	2.02	-	-	47.00	41.24
Bihar	9.10	4.85	3.18	1.67	6.62	4.13	2.81	1.32	32.25	22.83	18.24	4.59
Patna	15.34	21.76	12.99	8.77	9.96	5.71	1.55	4.16	35.11	44.71	17.98	26.73
Gaya	9.00	4.20	7.19	(-)4.99	7.46	2.65	0.44	2.21	-	-	-	-
Shahabad	10.23	1.46	0.69	0.77	8.75	0.93	0.62	0.31	27.74	11.44	47.06	(-)35.62
Saran*	6.82	2.99	-	-	6.15	1.65	-	1.65	24.24	5.58	-	5.58
Champaran	5.71	0.33	4.39	(-)4.06	4.66	0.14	3.40	(-)3.26	-	-	-	-
Muzaffarpur	7.30	5.58	-	-	6.23	2.65	-	2.65	-	-	-	-
Monghyr	9.34	1.61	1.31	0.30	7.25	1.36	1.20	0.16	25.43	43.48	22.05	21.43
Bhagalpur	11.34	2.60	2.96	0.36	8.82	2.51	2.89	(-)0.38	33.07	23.27	-	-
Saharsa	5.56	1.93	1.97	0.04	4.81	1.74	1.94	(-)0.20	-	13.33	-	-
Purnea	6.68	0.93	1.30	0.37	5.24	0.85	1.24	0.39	29.61	3.98	3.78	0.20
Santal Parganas	8.91	2.25	1.46	0.79	6.50	2.14	1.39	0.75	35.94	25.34	14.64	10.70
Palamau	6.25	2.88	1.70	1.18	4.83	2.70	1.60	1.10	32.43	19.42	12.67	6.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hazaribagh	6.97	1.70	0.83	0.87	3.95	1.06	0.63	0.43	28.62	11.76	9.85	1.91
Ranchi	17.36	9.98	6.53	3.45	8.08	8.51	5.78	2.73	45.18	47.21	30.48	16.73
Dhanbad	16.90	1.55	0.98	0.57	7.31	1.29	0.79	0.50	29.84	2.72	3.62	0.90
Singhbhum	23.53	3.50	2.08	1.42	8.16	2.77	1.72	1.05	45.94	14.71	11.29	3.42
Gujarat	27.84	6.15	4.09	2.06	19.79	5.68	3.90	1.78	45.74	13.78	7.80	5.98
Jamnagar	22.13	4.93	1.04	3.89	13.11	1.63	0.13	1.50	38.80	16.03	6.69	9.34
Rajkot*	28.71	12.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.75	13.20	3.31	1.95
Surendranagar	19.17	0.34	0.46	(-)0.12	1.35	0.13	0.21	(-)0.08	40.26	13.51	-	-
Junagadh	16.69	0.79	0.49	0.30	12.62	0.40	0.23	0.17	36.73	4.15	3.56	0.59
Kutch	22.58	0.65	0.68	(-)0.03	16.90	0.39	0.43	(-)0.04	39.85	2.03	2.24	(-)0.21
Banas Kantha	7.35	0.66	0.38	0.28	5.04	0.49	0.30	0.19	28.56	5.05	3.08	1.97
Sabar Kantha	19.75	5.91	2.24	2.33	17.42	5.90	2.24	3.66	41.14	6.40	2.63	3.77
Mahesana	27.55	6.76	6.40	0.36	24.41	5.05	9.46	(-)4.41	41.69	8.84	5.50	3.34
Ahmadabad	37.95	1.41	0.72	0.69	18.56	7.08	4.12	2.96	48.13	15.89	9.57	6.32
Kheda	28.72	5.32	3.78	1.64	23.60	4.71	3.52	1.19	49.34	8.18	5.06	3.12
Panch Mahals	17.13	2.00	1.14	0.86	11.15	1.78	1.05	0.73	48.09	8.57	6.05	2.52
Vadodara	37.88	4.28	4.13	0.15	28.18	4.04	4.00	0.04	53.61	10.30	7.79	2.51
Bharuch	40.23	4.76	4.45	0.31	36.93	4.60	4.41	0.19	49.12	7.92	5.22	2.70
Surat	49.38	8.87	5.71	3.16	47.84	8.42	5.49	2.93	50.62	15.08	9.02	6.06
Valsad	50.86	9.93	-	-	47.57	9.11	-	-	59.13	19.85	-	-
The Dangs	44.01	4.74	2.10	2.64	44.01	4.74	2.10	2.64	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	20.87	5.53	1.98	3.55	18.74	5.45	1.96	3.49	52.28	31.80	-	-
Chamba	11.94	1.94	0.56	1.38	7.62	1.88	0.56	1.32	52.11	20.91	-	-
Mandi	17.28	7.33	0.90	6.43	14.29	6.65	0.70	5.95	-	-	-	-
Lahaul and Spiti	5.96	10.89	3.79	7.10	5.96	10.89	3.79	7.10	-	-	-	-
Bilaspur	21.42	6.05	0.70	5.35	20.42	27.63	0.70	26.93	-	-	-	-
Mahasu	15.91	10.97	2.70	8.27	14.64	37.95	2.10	35.85	-	-	-	-
Sirmaur	12.98	5.25	0.68	4.57	9.72	5.13	0.61	4.52	-	-	-	-
Kinnaur	14.43	9.02	4.74	4.28	14.43	9.02	4.74	4.28	-	-	-	-
Kerala	54.76	19.40	11.92	7.48	53.61	18.47	11.18	7.29	60.68	41.28	27.58	13.70
Cannanore	47.78	17.18	9.36	7.82	46.99	15.10	7.48	7.62	52.64	42.27	27.22	15.05
Kozhikode	49.92	16.24	7.52	8.72	47.57	15.51	7.21	8.30	56.06	46.65	26.50	20.15
Malappuram	40.92	9.84	-	-	40.55	9.00	-	-	46.09	37.88	-	-
Palghat	39.74	4.19	2.59	2.40	37.73	3.72	2.50	1.22	53.60	16.35	-	(-)0.32
Trichur	57.35	29.92	17.11	12.81	56.19	29.74	16.98	12.76	66.14	34.94	20.00	14.94
Ernakulam	60.24	41.31	33.35	7.96	58.73	40.81	35.54	7.27	-	76.92	29.96	46.96
Kottayam	63.90	35.81	27.34	8.47	63.07	35.70	27.22	8.48	-	-	39.81	26.04
Alleppey**	65.79	-	40.49	-	-	-	37.17	-	-	-	-	-
Quilon	59.90	26.09	20.11	5.98	59.68	26.08	20.09	5.99	-	-	-	-
Trivandrum	56.58	35.84	18.67	17.17	54.73	35.64	18.50	17.44	-	-	25.89	26.35
Madhya Pradesh	13.21	2.18	0.97	1.21	7.40	2.05	0.93	1.12	37.57	10.11	4.77	5.34
Morena	7.44	0.13	0.15	(-)0.02	4.83	0.13	0.04	0.09	28.79	0.47	-	-
Bhind*	9.66	0.96	-	-	7.82	0.43	-	0.43	28.34	1.62	5.34	(-)3.72
Gwalior	20.79	0.27	0.08	0.19	5.22	0.06	0.02	0.04	34.75	2.98	1.03	1.95
Datia	8.27	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shivpuri	6.35	0.16	0.02	0.14	3.72	0.12	0.02	0.10	27.34	2.71	-	-
Guna	7.87	0.03	0.08	0.05	4.17	0.02	0.01	0.01	31.34	0.35	4.73	4.38
Tikamgarh	5.76	0.50	0.05	0.45	4.39	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	4.31	-
Chhatarpur	6.80	0.34	0.04	0.30	4.09	0.32	0.02	0.30	28.87	1.66	0.91	0.75
Panna	6.46	0.54	0.08	0.46	4.41	0.54	0.07	0.47	30.94	0.70	1.72	(-)1.02
Satna	9.93	0.49	0.43	0.06	7.35	0.46	0.43	0.03	30.98	1.69	0.42	1.27
Rewa	8.09	0.29	0.15	0.14	6.10	0.28	0.14	0.14	33.85	0.68	1.33	0.65
Shahdol	10.35	1.02	0.28	0.74	6.20	0.97	0.26	0.71	52.69	2.06	0.96	1.10
Sidhi	4.42	0.70	0.09	0.61	3.99	0.68	0.01	0.67	33.08	7.43	1.09	6.34
Mandsaur**	-	-	0.76	(-)0.15	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	-
Ratlam	16.55	0.71	0.13	0.58	6.14	0.32	0.12	0.20	38.20	23.20	-	-
Ujjain	15.93	4.58	-	-	4.48	-	-	-	37.27	7.37	-	-
Jhabua	27.34	0.60	0.23	0.37	18.16	4.41	0.18	0.23	41.31	14.22	4.63	9.59
Dhar	15.90	0.64	0.23	0.41	11.01	0.54	0.19	0.35	36.05	6.87	2.57	4.30
Indore*	30.79	6.70	-	4.70	8.39	0.87	-	0.87	44.61	9.16	-	-
Dewas	9.34	0.12	0.11	0.01	4.79	0.10	0.10	-	31.91	0.93	0.43	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Khargone (W.Nimar)	14.26	0.82	0.32	0.50	8.86	0.72	0.30	0.42	32.85	10.43	1.78	8.65
Khandwa (E.Nimar)	16.86	0.77	0.28	0.49	9.82	0.77	0.28	0.49	-	-	-	-
Rajgarh	5.38	0.80	-	-	2.99	0.71	-	0.71	-	-	-	-
Vidisha	8.80	0.18	0.15	0.03	4.39	0.10	0.15	(-)0.05	34.64	7.55	-	7.55
Sehore	19.89	0.87	0.63	0.24	4.04	0.39	0.50	(-)0.11	41.68	10.66	4.50	6.16
Raisen	8.62	3.28	0.22	3.06	7.32	3.29	0.22	3.07	28.14	(-)0.67	(-)0.67	
Hoshangabad	17.28	2.01	0.44	1.57	10.14	1.61	0.21	1.40	41.86	13.11	7.96	5.15
Betul	15.50	1.62	0.79	0.83	11.86	1.52	0.73	0.79	41.45	13.65	5.14	8.51
Jabalpur	24.05	1.71	0.81	0.90	10.19	1.46	0.77	0.69	42.38	5.51	11.57	(-)6.06
Narsimhapur	19.31	2.93	1.33	1.60	15.17	2.43	1.13	1.30	45.02	13.53	7.05	6.48
Mandla	14.55	3.60	1.46	2.14	10.26	3.47	1.44	2.03	44.38	20.46	7.91	12.55
Chhindwara	17.04	2.94	8.93	(-)5.99	11.22	2.49	0.85	1.64	36.62	15.04	6.50	(-)8.56
Seoni	15.80	2.80	1.47	1.33	12.67	2.72	1.43	1.29	44.45	18.90	10.21	8.69
Balaghat	13.51	3.93	2.62	1.31	11.74	3.93	2.62	1.31	-	-	-	-
Surguja	8.62	2.01	0.82	1.19	5.09	1.81	0.79	1.02	32.67	17.78	6.36	11.42
Bilaspur	11.36	2.82	1.48	1.34	7.92	2.64	1.43	1.21	36.70	11.63	4.55	7.08
Raigarh	11.66	6.40	2.41	3.99	8.98	6.23	2.33	3.90	36.26	23.49	11.08	12.41
Durg	13.10	6.36	3.05	3.31	8.31	6.25	2.85	3.40	37.43	9.35	9.11	0.24
Raipur	12.18	4.02	2.27	2.75	8.09	3.98	2.27	1.71	37.85	7.62	2.70	4.92
Bastar	10.84	0.98	0.68	0.30	7.82	0.93	0.66	0.27	38.25	11.56	6.78	4.78
Maharashtra	27.85	4.21	1.75	2.46	19.08	3.79	1.57	2.22	47.61	13.91	6.45	7.46
Greater Bombay	55.90	21.29	4.25	17.04	-	-	-	-	55.90	21.29	5.00	16.29
Thana	39.69	2.49	1.65	0.84	29.39	2.30	1.44	0.86	51.90	8.65	7.43	1.22
Kolaba	26.04	2.34	0.77	1.57	22.71	2.24	0.68	1.56	50.56	5.14	5.36	(-)0.22
Ratnagiri	29.76	0.36	0.20	0.16	27.91	0.16	0.21	(-)0.05	52.16	3.09	-	-
Nasik	29.39	4.41	1.67	2.74	21.95	4.06	1.49	2.57	42.99	10.81	6.46	4.35
Dhulia	30.24	3.74	2.02	1.72	25.84	3.56	1.93	1.63	43.33	9.49	4.77	4.72
Jalgaon	32.92	6.30	2.32	3.98	29.69	5.87	1.93	3.94	42.94	13.14	9.06	4.08
Ahmednagar	24.07	6.18	3.22	3.04	21.21	5.99	3.17	2.82	46.80	23.59	8.26	15.33
Poona	33.02	6.27	2.04	4.23	20.15	5.49	1.94	3.55	51.12	21.20	7.38	13.82
Satara	24.80	7.28	0.95	6.33	21.74	4.66	0.82	3.84	46.99	26.29	-	-
Sangli	23.25	15.39	3.10	12.29	19.53	15.89	3.14	12.75	40.11	12.71	-	-
Sholapur	20.54	8.36	5.34	3.02	15.27	6.63	3.54	3.09	34.70	16.64	12.26	4.38
Kolhapur	20.36	8.59	3.34	5.25	14.53	7.59	2.34	5.25	42.72	16.75	9.35	7.40
Aurangabad	14.22	2.03	0.99	1.04	10.13	2.00	0.76	1.24	35.45	3.31	10.38	(-)7.07
Parbhani	11.43	5.07	0.43	4.64	8.34	4.99	0.43	4.56	-	23.16	-	23.16
Bhir	11.21	1.69	1.07	0.62	8.99	1.64	1.08	0.56	-	-	-	-
Nanded	10.72	2.15	0.37	1.78	7.69	2.08	0.37	1.71	26.04	17.29	1.82	15.47
Osmanabad*	14.71	1.12	-	1.12	12.85	1.05	-	1.05	28.27	1.85	-	-
Amravati	33.29	2.97	1.19	1.78	29.15	2.82	1.18	1.64	43.63	42.25	-	-
Yeotmal	21.96	7.27	1.91	5.36	18.59	6.82	1.70	5.12	41.15	21.70	9.56	12.14
Chandrapur	16.41	3.19	0.78	2.41	13.77	3.14	0.77	2.37	37.40	10.87	3.35	7.52
Manipur	19.83	18.87	17.67	1.20	15.68	17.59	17.48	0.11	39.62	47.47	30.63	16.84
Manipur North	9.67	12.36	-	-	9.67	12.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur West	14.04	11.61	-	-	14.04	11.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur South	14.76	24.78	-	-	8.83	22.72	-	-	26.28	50.60	-	-
Manipur Central	20.12	21.30	-	-	15.90	17.58	-	-	39.80	44.60	-	-
Manipur East	26.07	22.04	-	-	26.07	22.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	33.12	22.79	18.76	4.03	13.82	19.65	16.27	3.38	63.39	56.21	48.53	7.68
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	48.66	25.93	21.97	3.96	20.26	21.76	18.21	3.55	64.62	54.83	49.29	5.54
Garo Hills	13.68	17.98	14.07	3.91	10.68	16.75	13.74	3.01	50.39	67.04	38.29	28.75
Mysore	21.07	7.67	2.81	6.86	14.62	6.32	2.48	3.84	41.68	19.26	8.87	10.39
Bangalore	33.31	16.38	2.05	14.33	14.14	2.90	0.28	2.62	49.31	34.48	11.37	23.11
Tumkur*	18.33	1.84	-	-	14.95	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chitradurga*	20.22	8.16	-	-	15.21	7.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kolar*	17.15	16.24	-	-	10.59	0.27	-	0.27	42.88	27.32	-	(-)3.71
Bellary	14.60	9.59	6.15	3.44	9.63	3.34	-	3.34	28.37	14.84	12.05	2.79
Mysore	17.71	7.59	0.33	7.26	8.85	6.84	0.33	6.51	43.83	24.38	-	10.15
South Kanara	35.84	10.69	4.07	6.62	31.42	10.04	3.84	6.20	54.78	20.94	14.23	6.71
Coorg	40.27	5.31	1.66	3.65	38.09	5.15	1.65	3.50	51.48	20.77	-	14.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hassan	19.76	7.06	1.01	6.05	15.80	6.64	-	5.63	-	-	-	-
Shimoga	27.01	8.62	3.27	5.35	21.75	8.12	3.12	5.00	44.37	15.57	6.77	8.80
Chikmagalur	25.62	8.34	4.26	4.08	22.03	8.00	4.29	3.71	45.00	18.52	-	16.30
Mandya	13.08	4.26	0.85	3.41	10.00	4.34	0.88	3.46	33.00	4.11	-	4.11
Belgaum	18.61	4.32	1.75	2.55	13.17	3.22	1.41	1.81	39.79	14.86	5.54	9.32
Bijapur	14.33	4.99	2.72	2.27	10.20	3.22	3.28	(-)0.06	30.07	15.96	11.14	4.82
North Kanara	31.36	6.45	6.68	(-)0.23	27.69	4.34	7.04	(-)2.70	48.43	12.55	2.61	9.94
Dharwar	25.14	6.81	5.71	1.10	19.32	5.68	4.43	1.25	38.10	13.98	12.39	1.59
Gulbarga	8.58	1.13	-	-	4.75	0.70	-	0.70	26.76	1.95	-	-
Bidar	8.70	1.80	3.28	(-)1.48	5.76	-	3.28	(-)3.28	26.54	5.36	-	-
Raichur*	9.32	4.35	-	-	6.93	0.55	-	0.55	22.86	11.83	-	-
Nagaland	33.60	17.68	10.57	7.11	24.14	16.12	9.68	6.44	43.05	54.63	43.00	11.63
Kohima	36.57	16.24	8.85	7.39	20.19	13.62	7.91	5.71	45.98	48.40	26.37	22.03
Mokokchung	27.87	29.88	21.42	8.46	28.75	28.10	19.93	8.27	26.80	62.62	61.26	1.36
Tuensang	27.41	7.08	1.56	5.52	27.41	7.08	1.56	5.52	-	-	-	-
Orissa	17.37	2.58	1.77	0.81	15.21	2.38	1.67	0.71	38.38	9.39	6.83	2.56
Sambalpur	17.06	4.29	3.09	1.20	13.67	4.14	2.78	1.36	38.38	7.31	14.94	(-)7.63
Sundargarh	25.29	7.77	3.60	4.17	15.07	6.83	3.87	2.96	42.54	18.50	0.74	17.76
Keonjhar	16.61	2.47	2.17	0.30	15.12	2.39	2.17	0.22	32.95	4.26	2.14	2.12
Mayurbhanj	16.45	2.14	1.26	0.88	14.73	2.06	1.24	0.82	45.13	21.14	6.46	14.68
Balasore	19.44	1.18	2.83	(-)1.65	20.13	1.15	2.82	(-)1.67	35.47	1.83	3.23	1.40
Cuttack	23.94	1.91	3.56	(-)1.65	21.92	1.87	3.61	(-)1.74	44.05	3.11	-	3.11
Dhenkanal	14.72	2.80	1.96	0.84	13.91	2.77	1.93	0.84	33.75	9.39	4.82	4.57
Baudh Khondmals	9.58	2.60	1.72	0.88	8.45	2.50	1.71	0.79	33.12	12.93	-	-
Bolangir	8.78	2.25	1.47	0.78	6.70	2.15	1.30	0.85	33.27	8.15	19.12	(-)10.97
Kalahandi	6.04	1.17	0.58	0.59	4.72	1.14	0.58	0.56	26.30	3.68	1.25	2.43
Koraput	10.78	0.52	0.81	(-)0.29	6.72	0.49	0.52	(-)0.03	33.31	1.75	25.41	(-)23.66
Ganjam	12.71	1.71	1.16	0.55	9.87	1.64	1.14	0.50	33.35	19.15	10.23	8.92
Puri	21.24	2.93	2.28	0.65	18.80	2.75	2.18	0.57	45.97	9.94	7.08	2.86
Rajasthan	9.57	0.49	0.28	0.21	4.64	0.41	0.22	0.19	30.05	4.30	3.09	1.21
Ganganagar	10.03	1.75	0.21	1.54	5.87	-	0.12	0.12	32.07	4.52	1.00	3.52
Bikaner**	-	-	12.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.27	11.39
Churu	8.65	1.53	0.80	0.73	2.57	1.56	0.70	0.86	22.81	1.46	1.54	(-)0.08
Jhunjhunun	8.30	1.17	0.56	0.61	6.01	1.10	0.57	0.53	19.14	2.80	0.42	2.38
Alwar	8.45	0.57	0.30	0.27	5.84	0.44	0.23	0.21	33.67	6.08	2.56	3.52
Bharatpur	6.97	0.98	0.35	0.63	3.98	0.84	0.29	0.55	25.18	6.96	3.91	3.05
Sawai Madhopur	6.59	0.40	0.20	0.20	4.21	0.31	0.15	0.16	20.20	6.18	3.76	2.42
Jaipur	13.87	0.58	0.27	0.31	4.17	0.40	0.21	0.19	33.91	4.81	2.17	2.64
Sikar	6.71	1.09	0.73	0.36	4.21	0.91	0.60	0.31	18.58	4.26	13.10	(-)8.84
Ajmer	18.46	1.08	1.61	(-)0.53	5.27	0.33	0.82	(-)0.49	40.61	13.73	17.92	(-)4.20
Tonk	6.75	0.26	0.53	(-)0.27	3.83	0.22	0.52	(-)0.30	18.83	6.91	0.83	6.08
Jaisalmer	4.11	0.03	0.10	0.07	1.28	-	0.10	0.10	21.46	0.32	-	-
Jodhpur	11.50	0.12	0.62	0.50	2.08	0.05	0.09	(-)0.04	31.92	0.43	2.86	(-)2.43
Nagaur	5.77	0.40	-	-	3.85	0.11	-	0.11	-	-	-	-
Pali	7.29	0.31	0.12	0.19	5.35	0.29	0.12	0.17	22.85	0.68	-	0.68
Barmer	3.60	0.12	0.14	(-)0.02	2.32	0.11	0.14	(-)0.03	19.87	1.00	-	1.00
Jalor	3.53	0.04	0.02	0.02	2.73	0.03	0.02	0.01	21.46	0.36	-	0.36
Sirohi	10.19	0.43	0.27	0.16	4.90	0.19	0.12	0.07	30.63	4.41	2.83	1.58
Bhilwara	6.84	0.28	0.14	0.14	4.16	0.23	0.15	0.08	27.45	1.15	-	1.15
Udaipur	11.74	0.30	0.17	0.13	6.13	0.28	0.14	0.14	38.64	1.98	2.84	0.86
Chittaurgarh	8.16	0.16	0.03	0.13	5.21	0.14	0.03	0.11	28.96	2.72	0.78	1.94
Dungarpur	14.46	0.62	0.32	0.30	10.26	0.56	0.30	0.26	41.22	6.47	3.06	3.41
Banswara	17.80	0.41	0.27	0.14	12.54	0.36	0.25	0.11	43.31	9.22	6.19	3.03
Bundi	7.86	0.50	0.29	0.21	3.72	0.46	0.18	0.28	26.68	7.66	1.89	5.77
Kota	14.16	1.43	0.72	0.71	6.95	1.27	0.43	0.84	33.97	6.49	5.31	1.18
Jhalawar	7.88	1.22	0.27	0.95	5.09	1.16	0.26	0.90	32.45	4.72	2.06	2.66
Tamil Nadu	27.03	4.48	2.73	1.75	19.13	4.02	1.55	2.47	45.46	12.28	22.47	(-)10.19
Madras	52.54	45.63	23.68	21.95	-	-	-	-	52.54	45.63	23.68	21.95
Chingleput	27.26	2.28	1.72	0.56	18.65	1.76	1.55	0.21	43.72	5.35	2.98	2.37
North Arcot	21.76	2.17	0.88	1.29	16.44	2.16	0.85	1.31	41.56	2.58	4.17	(-)1.59
South Arcot	17.87	1.43	0.23	1.20	13.73	1.32	1.26	0.06	43.05	6.82	15.80	(-)8.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dharmapuri	12.84	3.28	-	-	10.35	2.41	-	-	39.30	44.82	-	-
Salem	20.84	4.86	1.33	3.53	14.68	4.79	1.32	3.47	37.23	26.62	-	(-)1.92
Coimbatore	26.03	4.42	2.17	2.25	17.46	4.05	1.99	2.06	41.81	14.57	3.76	10.81
Nilgiris	35.99	9.34	18.96	(-)9.62	29.03	10.19	3.58	6.61	43.08	7.39	59.66	(-)52.27
Madurai	27.80	8.11	8.80	(-)0.69	18.74	5.80	7.27	(-)1.47	45.98	19.89	14.10	5.79
Tiruchirapalli	23.74	8.22	3.05	5.17	16.52	8.14	2.38	5.76	-	-	23.53	-
Thanjavur	26.14	8.86	-	7.36	21.57	5.19	-	-	43.86	16.77	-	-
Ramanathapuram	25.37	16.70	10.63	6.07	19.14	12.24	5.36	6.88	43.35	12.73	12.72	0.01
Tirunelveli	33.03	16.42	13.21	3.21	27.93	17.88	7.84	10.04	43.92	14.74	17.78	(-)3.04
Kanyakumari	52.23	11.13	5.84	5.29	50.54	10.67	5.50	5.17	-	-	-	-
Tripura	27.42	6.04	2.31	3.73	22.89	5.42	1.84	3.58	54.87	59.70	51.00	8.70
West Tripura	28.79	7.98	-	-	22.28	6.68	-	-	56.70	59.89	-	-
North Tripura	28.25	6.43	-	-	25.35	6.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Tripura	23.53	3.03	-	-	21.20	2.95	-	-	-	60.00	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	10.57	5.58	-	-	7.00	4.33	-	-	33.34	21.24	-	-
Chamoli	9.38	16.82	-	-	8.54	15.18	-	-	40.39	24.65	-	-
Pithoragarh	14.47	17.86	-	-	13.39	17.39	-	-	-	57.30	-	-
Almora	11.51	18.88	-	-	9.87	17.25	-	-	-	37.33	-	-
Naini Tal	21.47	3.28	-	-	16.39	3.17	-	-	38.12	27.43	-	-
Bijnor	10.59	6.92	-	-	7.77	1.75	-	-	23.07	32.58	-	-
Moradabad	9.54	16.30	-	-	3.98	-	-	-	27.14	19.95	-	-
Rampur	2.29	7.22	-	-	3.58	11.11	-	-	21.62	6.69	-	-
Shahjahanpur	8.30	16.01	-	-	5.09	-	-	-	25.32	31.23	-	-
Dehra Dun	37.36	1.94	-	-	20.69	1.80	-	-	53.28	21.43	-	-
Saharanpur	13.52	13.12	-	-	7.29	13.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muzaffarnagar	12.65	12.99	-	-	9.80	10.27	-	-	30.20	18.14	-	-
Meerut	16.01	23.54	-	-	10.34	0.71	-	-	33.96	33.14	-	-
Bulandshahr	9.71	1.68	-	-	6.60	-	-	-	25.78	1.26	-	-
Mathura	10.48	29.26	-	-	5.85	-	-	-	33.77	29.26	-	-
Agra	16.53	15.05	-	-	7.68	-	-	-	31.77	15.05	-	-
Kanpur	25.37	23.67	-	-	14.15	-	-	-	41.31	27.24	-	-
Allahabad	10.76	13.71	-	-	4.64	6.03	-	-	40.25	29.00	-	-
Kheri	6.48	0.52	-	-	4.57	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardoi	8.86	5.70	-	-	7.19	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baharaich	4.28	0.50	-	-	2.89	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonda	4.75	0.43	-	-	3.41	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorakhpur	8.20	3.44	-	-	5.69	3.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azamgarh	8.22	0.13	-	-	7.22	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghazipur	9.29	4.06	-	-	8.42	4.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirzapur	8.08	4.60	-	-	5.84	1.26	-	-	26.18	12.79	-	-
West Bengal	23.64	3.09	1.76	1.33	16.02	2.77	1.60	1.77	48.00	7.47	9.57	7.90
Darjeeling	25.28	11.00	6.38	4.62	17.60	7.13	4.45	2.68	50.06	43.95	21.55	22.40
Jalpaiguri	18.39	4.93	3.51	1.42	14.01	4.90	3.48	1.42	49.77	18.49	10.29	8.20
Cooch Behar	11.98	5.21	6.23	(-)1.02	9.26	5.12	6.08	(-)0.96	-	-	-	-
West Dinajpur	13.45	4.51	0.98	3.53	9.51	4.43	0.96	3.47	48.44	12.52	3.42	9.10
Malda	9.73	2.29	0.72	1.57	8.06	2.29	0.71	1.58	-	-	-	-
Murshidabad	12.41	1.27	0.26	1.01	10.11	1.24	0.23	1.01	37.33	2.78	3.29	0.51
Nadia	23.90	3.84	0.96	3.12	17.80	3.03	0.94	2.09	50.37	14.31	1.44	12.87
24-Parganas	27.53	3.37	1.45	1.92	16.80	3.05	1.21	1.84	48.71	8.75	6.39	2.36
Howrah	28.71	6.07	3.10	2.97	20.64	4.18	2.67	1.51	41.86	8.59	3.85	4.74
Calcutta	54.42	20.84	16.63	4.21	-	-	-	-	54.42	20.84	16.63	4.21
Hooghly	29.19	2.04	0.85	1.19	23.30	1.78	0.80	0.98	46.51	8.00	3.14	4.86
Burdwan	26.25	1.24	0.70	0.54	21.38	0.72	0.48	0.24	43.13	13.08	5.67	7.41
Birbhum	18.66	0.93	0.50	0.43	17.06	0.85	0.49	0.36	39.31	7.26	1.26	6.00
Bankura	15.88	2.26	1.09	1.17	14.22	0.25	1.00	1.25	34.77	4.17	10.34	6.17
Midnapore	20.95	2.20	1.64	0.56	19.24	2.07	1.60	0.47	41.10	11.07	3.80	7.27
Purulia	9.92	1.48	1.06	0.42	7.22	1.40	1.05	0.35	35.00	11.89	2.61	9.28
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.93	11.17	6.31	4.86	30.38	11.17	6.31	4.86	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	23.20	1.70	-	-	12.79	1.56	-	-	35.77	19.22	-	-
Kameng	13.56	1.31	-	-	10.39	1.16	-	-	32.44	22.37	-	-
Subansiri	23.44	0.72	-	-	23.44	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siang	29.18	2.61	-	-	16.95	2.25	-	-	38.88	19.77	-	-
Lohit	16.47	2.98	-	-	13.87	2.90	-	-	32.55	11.31	-	-
Tirap	10.08	1.30	-	-	10.08	8.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43.76	2.59	0.41	2.18	43.76	2.59	0.41	2.18	-	-	-	-
Goa, Daman & Diu*	35.36	-	-	31.31	4.32	-	-	47.54	7.22	-	7.22	-
Goa, Daman & Diu	33.55	4.74	-	-	24.26	4.36	-	-	43.15	6.18	-	6.18
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	60.67	28.94	10.61	18.33	60.67	28.94	10.61	18.33	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	38.45	46.88	34.39	12.49	36.49	44.24	33.09	11.15	44.91	68.16	60.45	8.16

*Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1961 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1971.
**Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1971 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1961.
Districts having tribal population below 500 persons have been excluded from this list.

Source : *op.cit.*

Her long hair is all scattered on the ground
I am going to pick the flowers
At sunset her hair is all scattered on the ground
And I am going to pick the flowers
At bed-time her hair is all scattered on the ground
I have picked a lovely flower.

—Folk Song from the Maikal Hills

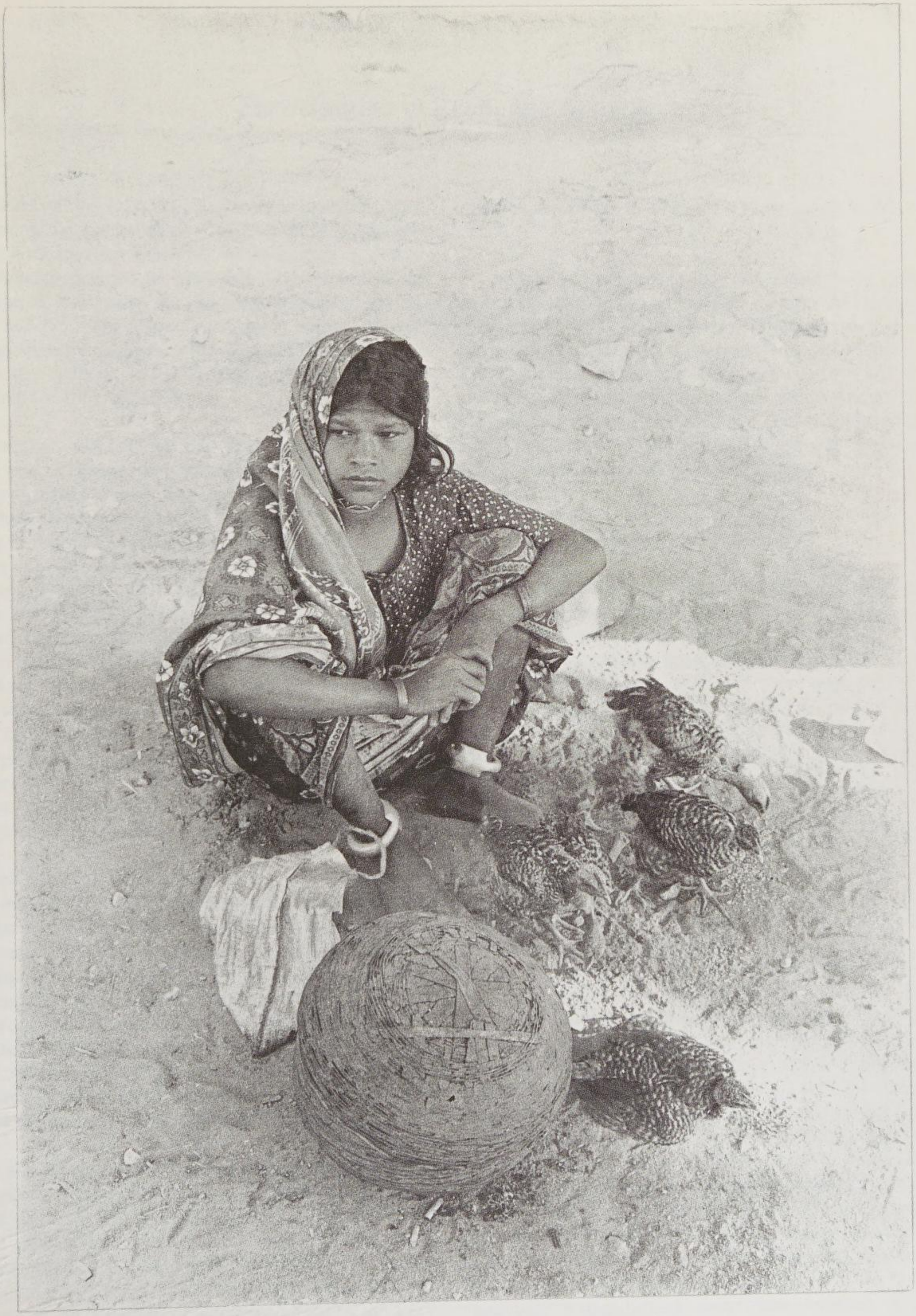
SECTION G

PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

* Spatial Analysis 333

* Maps 343

* Data Base 365



Participation in Economic Activity

Section G of the Atlas depicts the work participation patterns among the Indian tribes. The Section is prefaced by three preliminary *Plates* showing the proportion of workers in the tribal population in 1961 and 1971 as well as the proportion of workers in the non-tribal population in 1971 *(Plates 128-130)*. The remaining 18 maps *(Plates 131-148)* depict an identical data matrix for the tribal male and female workers separately as well as in their rural and urban segments both for 1961 and 1971.

More than one-half of the tribal population of the country was recognized as engaged in economically gainful work by the 1961 census. The regional pattern of distribution of tribal workers is depicted on *Plate 128*. The share of workers in the tribal population, however, declined to 38.47 per cent in 1971. Much of the decline was caused by the definition of the workers adopted by the 1971 census. Despite the perceived decline, tribal participation rates remained considerably higher than those of the non-tribal population. The 1961-71 intercensal period witnessed a corresponding decline in tribal male participation rates, although the magnitude of change was not as large as in the case of overall population of tribes. The male participation rates registered a decrease from 61.25 per cent in 1961 to 55.78 per cent in 1971. However, the 1971 census noted a greater proportion of workers among the tribal males than their non-tribal counterparts (*Plate 130*).

Tribes being a rural phenomenon, male participation rates in rural areas do not significantly differ from the overall participation rates. However, the participation rates in rural areas are higher than in the urban areas both among the tribal and the non-tribal males. the tribal males are easily distinguishable from their non-tribal counterparts by their higher participation rate both in rural and urban areas. The worker rate for the rural males which stood at 61.43 per cent in 1961, dropped to 56.09 per cent in 1971. The corresponding figures for urban areas were not at all significantly different 54.69 per cent in 1961 and 50.02 per cent in 1971.

The sex composition of the tribal work force at 1961 census reveals interesting patterns of inter-regional variation. Of the 16.9 million tribal workers 7.7 million were returned as females. The female workers accounted for 51.96 per cent of the tribal female population. The female participation rate, however, suffered a major set-back due to the change in the definition of workers adopted by the 1971 census. As a consequence, only 3.9 million females were returned as workers in 1971, their share falling to 20.75 per cent.

About 52.47 per cent of the rural females were returned as economically active by the 1961 census; the corresponding figure for 1971 was as low as 20.80 per cent. However, the tribal females have a much higher participation rate (20.80 per cent) than their non-tribal counterparts (12.38 per cent) even in the rural segment of population. The participation rates of the tribal females were not different in urban areas. The 1971 census returned 19.11 per cent of the tribal female population in urban areas as workers.

Work and Dependency

The work pattern of tribes is not truly reflected in the census definition of a 'worker' which has been evolved within the socio-cultural context of the non-tribal communities. The census of India has been collecting information on the employment and labour force even since 1881. This information is, however, not based on any uniformly laid down criteria, thus rendering inter-censal comparisons extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible. Broadly speaking, till 1951 the census adopted the 'dependency approach'. According to this criterion, each person was classified as an 'earner', 'earning dependent' or 'on-earning dependent'. The census of 1961 adopted a new approach. In the case of persons who were engaged in traditional activities, such as agriculture, the main activity during the last season was recorded. In other forms of employment, however, a reference period was selected and the activity during that period was shown as the main activity. Likewise, the 1971 census classified all persons into two broad categories–workers and non-workers. A worker was defined as a person whose 'main activity' was participation in any 'economically productive' work by applying his physical or mental faculties. In the case of regular work the reference period was 'one week' prior to the date of enumeration. So far as seasonal work was concerned the main activity of a person was ascertained with reference to the work carried out during the last year if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. Thus the 1971 census made a clear distinction between the main and the secondary activities. It virtually derecognised the marginal workers. In fact, many female workers who actually form the bulk of marginally engaged work force were returned as non-workers by the 1971 census.

It may be pointed out that the work and dependency are qualitatively different concepts in the traditional tribal societies. The social practice of work in the traditional tribal order flowed from the communitarian ownership of means of production. For the attainment of the common objectives work was generally undertaken on a collective basis. There used to be a close relationship between the primitive tribal technologies and the social practice of collective work. The social practice played an important role in keeping together the different elements of the tribal work force. The environment, while setting broad limits to human achievement provided materials for the satisfaction of human needs. Thus to being with work did not lead to the development of specialised skills. A tribal worker was normally well-versed in a number of skills. He was a cultivator, besides having some knowledge of woodwork, basketry, processing of animal skins and the other domestic arts. He did not entirely depend on crop husbandry but was also involved in hunting, fishing, collection from the forest and the like. The daily routine of work engaged all members of the tribe irrespective of their age or sex. The young children, old and sick were the only exceptions. In such a social setting participation rates were naturally very high. Moreover, the concept of the division of labour, as generally known to the developed peasant societies, was almost unknown to the tribes.

It may, therefore, be emphasised that the tribal mode of work did not easily lend itself to the industrial classification generally followed by the census of India.

The process of growing contact with the non-tribal societies, has gradually moved the tribes away from their traditional ethos of work. They have been in a state of transition from their traditional mode of economy. Their dependence on agriculture has gradually increased as they have been progressively alienated from the forest which traditionally belonged to them. With these changes in the mode of production, relations of production have undergone a transformation. The once collectively owned land is now passing into the hands of individuals who own it privately. Although, these changes have obviously led to a new concept of work and dependency among the tribal communities, the tribal tradition of work has not died out completely.

State-Level Patterns

An attempt has been made here to present the general pattern of tribal participation in work at the level of the states and the union territories. The work participation rates vary considerably among the states and the union territories. The rates range between 24.07 per cent in Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Amindivi islands and 57.01 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh. The island groups in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea as well as Assam have the lowest participation rates among the tribes - the proportion of workers nowhere exceeding 30 per cent.

The tribes in the mid-Indian belt, in general, have a participation rate varying between 30 and 40 per cent. Madhya Pradesh, among these states, has the highest participation rate (39.75 per cent), followed by West Bengal. Rajasthan, on the other hand, ranks among the low participation states (Table G.1).

In as many as 13 states and union territories the tribal participation rate ranges between 40 and 50 per cent. Arranged in a descending order these states are Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya,Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Karnataka, Kerala and Goa, Daman and Diu. The highest proportion of economically active population is found in Arunachal Pradesh (57.01 per cent).

TABLE G.1: **Tribal and Non-Tribal Participation Rates, 1971 State-Level Patterns**

State/Union Territories	Tribal participation rates	Non-tribal participation rates
1	2	3
India	38.47	32.51
Andhra Pradesh	47.17	41.21
Assam	25.44	28.27
Bihar	34.77	30.68
Gujarat	40.34	30.00
Himachal Pradesh	49.31	36.42
Kerala	41.43	28.96
Madhya Pradesh	39.75	35.96
Maharashtra	46.16	35.88
Manipur	43.29	30.61
Meghalaya	45.35	39.29
Mysore	42.11	34.68
Nagaland	49.25	62.43
Orissa	34.84	30.13
Rajasthan	32.74	31.03
Tamil Nadu	44.07	35.72
Tripura	31.55	26.26
Uttar Pradesh	40.78	30.92
West Bengal	37.56	27.33
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.36	41.45
Arunachal Pradesh	57.01	60.07
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49.00	35.07
Goa, Daman and Diu	40.99	31.58
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	24.07	53.22
Mizoram	43.46	80.95

The state-level patterns indicate that most of the states and union territories in the northeast have higher participation rate than the national average for the tribes. On the other hand, most of the states in the mid-Indian belt lie below the national average. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat are, however, notable exceptions. Another strik-

ing feature is that the tribal participation rates are very high in Himachal Pradesh as well as among the states of the south.

District-Level Patterns

The state-level patterns conceal to a large extent the variations existing at the district level. A district-level analysis in different regions of tribal concentration clearly bring out the marked spatial variations (*Plate 129*, Table G.2). The district-level patterns have been discussed for each of the major tribal regions separately.

North-East

The north-east presents a picture of striking differences in the tribal work patterns between the predominantly and marginally tribal areas. The worker rate is by far the highest in Arunachal Pradesh - with Subansiri district holding the first rank (60.64 per cent). The participation rate varies between 50 and 60 per cent in Tuensang (Nagaland), Kameng, Siang, Lohit and Tirap districts (Arunachal Pradesh).

Although the state of Assam has a low participation rate (25.44 per cent) the North Cachar Hills district with a participation rate of 42.52 per cent is a notable exception.

TABLE G.2: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Workers to the Tribal Population, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
Above 60	1
50 - 60	22
40 - 50	105
30 - 40	108
Below 30	35

The districts of North, West and East Manipur, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills (Meghalaya), Kohima and Mokokchung (Nagaland) and Mizoram fall in the 40-50 per cent category.

The worker rates vary between 30 and 40 per cent in the Cachar district of Assam, South and Central Manipur and North and South Tripura. The remaining districts of Assam which have a low proportion of tribal population are also characterised by low participation rates.

Mid-India

The mid-Indian region which encompasses the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal has a very high concentration of the tribal population of the country. The tribes of the mid-Indian region have been exposed to an entirely different set of social and cultural forces and have been gradually assimilated into the culture of the peasant communities. It is, therefore, interesting to note the work participation patterns in a region in which the tribal communities are in a state of transition.

Plate 132 lends itself to the following broad generalizations:

In areas where the tribes have moved away from their traditional milieux, their participation rates are generally high–above 50 per cent. However, in such districts the share of the tribal population is marginal or even negligible. This pattern is illustrated by the districts of Calcutta, Hooghly (West Bengal), Madurai (Tamil Nadu), Patna and Gaya (Bihar). On the other hand, the worker rates are moderately high - 40 and 50 per cent - in the significantly tribal districts of Dhulia, Thana, Nasik (Maharashtra); Sidhi, Seoni (Madhya Pradesh); Surat, Valsad, Bharuch and the Dangs (Gujarat). The worker-rates are lower than 40 per cent in Ranchi, Singhbhum, Santal Parganas (Bihar); Vadodara, Panch Mahals (Gujarat); Khargone, Betul, Chhindwara, Sarguja, Shahdol, Dhar, Raigarh and Bastar (Madhya Pradesh); Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Boudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi, Koraput and Sundergarh (Orissa); Jalpaiguri (West Bengal); Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi and Udaipur (Rajasthan).

It is interesting to note that while the tribal population is fairly sizeable in Dungarpur, Banswara (Rajasthan); Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh); Sabarkanta (Gujarat); and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands their participation rate is very low - between 26 and 30 per cent. The participation rate among the tribes of Jhabua is incredibly low 29.76 per cent. There is, however, no easy explanation available for such a low worker rate in a district where the tribes account for 84.71 per cent of the total district population.

Sub-Himalayan North

The state of Himachal Pradesh and the Uttarakhand division of Uttar Pradesh, lying in the sub-Himalayan north, have participation rates broadly corresponding with Arunachal Pradesh. The two Himachal districts of Lahul-Spiti and Kinnaur have considerably high worker rates–above 58 per cent. Barring Mahasu, all other districts of Himachal Pradesh have worker rates ranging between 40 and 50 per cent. Among the districts of U.P hills which have a sizeable tribal population, Chamoli has the highest participation rate–58.3 per cent Pithoragarh, Almora and Dehra Dun - with 40.14, 38.83 and 33.05 per cent - lag far behind.

South

The three southern states of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have participation rates ranging between 40 and 50 per cent. However, the picture is highly varied at the level of districts.

The participation rates among the tribes of Coorg, North Kanara (Karnataka) and Madurai (Tamil Nadu) are the highest - 50 to 60 per cent. The worker rate varies between 40 and 50 per cent in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malapuram, Palghat, Trichur (Kerala), Kolar, South Kanara, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur (Karnataka), Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore Nilgiris and Ramanathapuram (Tamil Nadu). More than one-third of the districts in the southern states fall in the category of 30-40 per cent. On the other hand, Ernakulam, Trivandrum (Kerala) and Bidar (Karnataka) are characterised by low participation rates - less than 30 per cent.

Male Participation Rate

Plates 131-139 depict the overall patterns of the participation of males in economic activity (Appendix G.1).

On an average 56 out of every 100 tribal males were returned as workers by the 1971 Census. However, the states and the union territories differed vastly among themselves in terms of male participation.

It is evident from Table G.3 that a little over 60 per cent of the male population is economically active in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu - states which are otherwise predominantly non-tribal. The male participation rates vary between 50 and 60 per cent in a number of states. These include West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura. The participation rate is far below the national average in Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and the Islands.

Rural Males

The overall male participation rates have been depicted on *Plates 131-132* for the two censuses of 1961 and 1971. The participation rates of the non-tribal males have been mapped on *Plate 133*. *Plate 134-136* bring out the main features of the distribution of male work force in rural areas. The salient features of *Plate 135* are discussed below (Table G.5 and G. 6).

TABLE G.3: **Tribal and Non-Tribal Male Participation Rates, 1971 State-level Patterns**

States/Union Territories	Tribal Participation Rates	Non-Tribal Participation Rates
India	55.87	52.26
Andhra Pradesh	61.24	58.10
Assam	46.63	48.86
Bihar	55.76	51.83
Gujarat	55.66	50.54
Himachal Pradesh	59.42	52.14
Kerala	52.56	44.90
Madhya Pradesh	56.54	53.05
Maharashtra	58.24	51.71
Manipur	45.31	45.31
Meghalaya	51.35	59.90
Mysore	55.20	54.39
Nagaland	50.72	80.91
Orissa	58.88	54.26
Rajasthan	54.34	51.79
Tamil Nadu	62.70	55.96
Tripura	52.54	48.17
Uttar Pradesh	57.43	52.23
West Bengal	54.43	48.50
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46.22	64.54
Arunachal Pradesh	58.14	76.84
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.92	5.30
Goa, Daman and Diu	54.53	47.70
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	34.97	73.02
Mizoram	47.13	93.55

TABLE G.4: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Male Workers to the Total Tribal Male Population, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency Districts
70 - 80	3
60 - 70	42
50 - 60	164
40 - 50	55
Below 40	8

North-East

The rural male participation rates vary considerably among the districts of the North-east. The highest proportion of workers is observed in Arunachal Pradesh with Kameng district holding the first rank. The other districts of Arunachal Pradesh and of Meghalaya, Kohima and Tuensang districts of Nagaland, Cachar and North Cachar Hills of Assam, also fall in the above 60 per cent category.

The rural male participation rates range between 50 and 60 per cent over the remaining districts of Assam and of Manipur, Mokokchung district of Nagaland, West Tripura and Mizoram.

TABLE G.5: **Tribal and Non-Tribal Rural Male Participation Rates, 1971: State-level Patterns**

States/Union Territories	Tribal Participation Rates	Non-tribal Participation Rates
1	2	3
India	56.09	60.17
Andhra Pradesh	61.64	60.17
Assam	46.76	48.91
Bihar	56.15	52.39
Gujarat	55.79	52.17
Himachal Pradesh	59.45	51.93
Kerala	52.83	45.18
Madhya Pradesh	56.63	54.86
Maharashtra	58.49	52.07
Manipur	45.98	46.69
Meghalaya	52.65	62.00
Mysore	56.52	56.42
Nagaland	51.20	79.45
Orissa	58.99	54.75
Rajasthan	54.43	53.49
Tamil Nadu	63.29	58.50
Tripura	52.73	49.18
Uttar Pradesh	58.13	52.97
West Bengal	54.54	47.99
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46.22	63.86
Arunachal Pradesh	58.35	78.86
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55.92	52.29
Goa, Daman and Diu	54.52	46.43
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	34.96	14.32
Mizoram	48.13	95.97

TABLE G.6: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Rural Male Workers to the Total Tribal Rural Male Population, 1971**

Percentage categories	Frequency of districts
Above 70	3
60 - 70	49
50 - 60	157
40 - 50	39
Below 40	13

Mid-India

As observed in the case of overall participation rates for the tribes, the rural male participation is very high in districts in which the tribal population largely consists of immigrants to the mid-Indian region. Thus Gaya and Karimnagar districts have as high rates as above 70 per cent. The rates are also high (79.50%) in Panch Mahals, although it does not fall in this category of districts. The participation rates vary between 60 and 70 per cent in a large number of districts in the mid-Indian region. Notable among these districts are Sidhi, Surguja (Madhya Pradesh); Nasik (Maharashtra); Sambalpur and Koraput (Orissa).

Between 50 and 60 per cent of the Tribal males are economically active in the predominantly tribal districts of the mid-Indian region. This group is comprised by Santal Parganas, Ranchi, Singhbhum (Bihar); Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad, The Dangs, (Gujarat); Khargone, Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Raigarh, Dhar, Jhabua, Mandla, Bastar (Madhya Pradesh); Thana, Dhulia (Maharashtra), Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Baudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi (Orissa); Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara (Rajasthan).

Among the significantly tribal districts of the mid-Indian region the rural male participation rates rarely go below 50 per cent. The two districts of Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) and Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) are, however, notable exceptions.

Sub-Himalayan North

The male participation rates are consistently high in all the districts of Himachal Pradesh. They range between 63.80 per cent in Sirmaur and 54.22 per cent in Mandi. However, the males in the adjoining U.P. hill districts of Chamoli and Pithoragarh are not so economically active. The rural participation in Almora and Nainital compares favourably with Himachal Pradesh.

South

The three southern states present a highly varied picture in terms of rural male participation. The following main features may be highlighted.

The participation rates of the rural males nowhere exceed 70 per cent. The males in the districts of Palghat (Kerala) Bangalore, Coorg, Gulbarga, North Kanara (Karnataka) Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot (Tamil Nadu) have a participation rate of more than 60 per cent. The participation rates vary between 50 and 60 per cent, in 23 districts. Of these 11 lie in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Barring Kolar and Bidar districts of Karnataka, where the worker rate is below 40 per cent, the remaining districts of the south fall in the 40-50 per cent category.

Urban Males

Plates 137-139 depict the spatial patterns of male participation among the tribal Urban areas. A comparative study of Table G.7 and *plates 138 and 139* leads to the inescapable conclusion that the tribes in urban areas are not basically different from the non-tribal groups. As the state averages indicate dependency among the tribal males in urban areas increases (Table G.7) substantially than in rural areas. Even though the worker rate is about 50 per cent at the all India aggregative level the states and the Union territories in the north-east are characterized by very low rates

- below 40 per cent. Notable among the states which lie above the national average are Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh.

The salient features of *plate 138* have been presented in Table G.8. Evidently, a very high number of districts is concentrated in the 40-60 per cent range. The patterns, however, differ among the regions of the country.

TABLE G.7: **Tribal and Non-Tribal Urban Male Participation Rates 1971: State-level Patterns**

States/Union Territories	Tribal Participation Rates	Non-tribal Participation Rates
India	50.02	40.80
Andhra Pradesh	54.06	49.85
Assam	34.94	50.55
Bihar	47.57	47.47
Gujarat	53.68	47.09
Himachal Pradesh	53.25	54.52
Kerala	45.98	43.50
Madhya Pradesh	51.81	46.05
Maharashtra	52.92	51.04
Manipur	31.61	38.79
Meghalaya	36.19	56.95
Mysore	44.81	48.27
Nagaland	40.49	82.07
Orissa	55.33	50.25
Rajasthan	50.54	44.99
Tamil Nadu	52.59	50.28
Tripura	38.05	41.98
Uttar Pradesh	49.94	47.84
West Bengal	50.82	49.79
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	38.26	76.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-
Goa, Daman and Diu	54.57	50.95
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	-	-
Mizoram	39.30	76.61

TABLE G.8: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Urban Male Workers to the Total Tribal Urban Male Population, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
70 - 80	3
60 - 70	15
50 - 60	86
40 - 50	80
Below 40	38

North-East

Generally speaking the districts in the north-east are characterised by an extremely low level of participation of tribal males in economic activity in the urban areas. This is in sharp contrast to the pattern of overall participation rates. There are only three districts, *viz.*, Darrang (Assam), Kohima (Nagaland), and South Tripura where the participation rates range between 40 and 50 per cent. The rate varies between 50 and 60 per cent in only two districts (Kamrup and Sibsagar) of Assam and the district (Lohit) of Arunachal Pradesh.

Mid-India

Notwithstanding the pattern of overall or rural participation rates, the urban males have low worker rates in a large number of districts of the mid-Indian region. Tribal males in the urban areas of Darjeeling, West Dinajpur and Purulia (West Bengal) and Ranchi (Bihar) are mostly dependent-workers accounting for 30 to 40 per cent of their population only. Participation rates are generally low–40 to 50 per cent - in Santal Parganas and Singhbhum (Bihar); Khargone, Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Raigarh, Mandla, Jhabua and Bastar (Madhya Pradesh); Sawai Madhopur, Dungarpur and Banswara (Rajasthan).

Male participation rates range between 50 and 60 per cent over the districts of Orissa and Gujarat. Notable among these districts are Koraput, Kalahandi, Boudh-Khondmals Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Sambalpur in Orissa and Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad in Gujarat, Shahdol, Sidhi, Dhar, Surguja (Madhya Pradesh) Thana, Nasik, Dhulia (Maharashtra) and Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) also belong to the same category. Worker rates among the males are exceptionally high - above 60 per cent - in Sabar Kantha (69.82) and Ratnagiri (68.96).

Sub-Himalayan North

The male participation in economic activity in the districts of Himachal Pradesh is in broad correspondence with the situation in north-eastern India. The adjoining hill districts of U.P also display the same pattern, Dehra Dun and Nainital being the two exceptional cases.

South

A large number of districts in the three southern states are clustered in the 40-60 per cent category. The rates range between 50 and 60 per cent in 13 districts. Of these Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have 5 each and Kerala has 3.

FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE

Plates 140-148 depict the spatial patterns of female participation in economic activity (Appendix G.II).

On an average 21 out of every 100 females were returned as workers by the census of 1971. The tribal women were, however, far more economically active than their non-tribal counterparts. The participation rates for the latter category are as low as 11.18 per cent.

Table G.9 presents a comparative picture of the female participation patterns among the tribal and non-tribal segments of population for the states and the Union territories. Barring the states of the north-eastern region, the female participation rates are generally low all over the country. This, however, fails to reflect the tribal reality where women's involvement in work is as important as men's. As pointed out above, the low female participation is attributable to the census definition of a worker than to any other reason.

TABLE G.9: **Tribal and Non-Tribal Female Participation Rates, 1971 State-Level Patterns**

States/Union Territories	Tribal Participation Rates	Non-tribal Participation Rates
India	20.75	11.18
Andhra Pradesh	32.70	23.82
Assam	3.36	4.84
Bihar	13.84	8.39
Gujarat	24.54	7.89
Himachal Pradesh	39.20	19.99
Kerala	30.25	13.28
Madhya Pradesh	22.91	17.53
Maharashtra	33.75	18.81
Manipur	41.29	15.44
Meghalaya	39.32	11.66
Mysore	28.42	14.09
Nagaland	47.73	6.83
Orissa	10.97	5.54
Rajasthan	9.52	8.18
Tamil Nadu	24.48	15.02
Tripura	9.55	2.89
Uttar Pradesh	21.87	6.67
West Bengal	19.90	3.46
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.47	2.85
Arunachal Pradesh	55.89	23.68
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.17	17.00
Goa, Daman and Diu	27.37	15.29
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	13.40	17.25
Mizoram	39.85	20.41

The position at the level of the states is that the women in the predominantly tribal states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Meghalaya as well as in Himachal Pradesh have very high participation rates (39-55%). In these states the male and female rates do not differ sharply. Himachal Pradesh is an exceptional case where the female participation is of a lower order than the male participation.

The female participation rates are moderately high in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Kerala. They are very low in Assam, Tripura, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Plates 140-142 depict the overall female participation patterns as they obtain at the district level. Evidently, as is observed from Table G.10, most of the districts are clustered in the low participation categories. There are as many as 124 districts in which the female participation rates range between .01 and 20 per cent. On the other hand, the high percentage categories (40-70) have 31 districts only (*Plate 141*).

Rural Females

Participation patterns of the rural females have been depicted on *Plate 144*. They are summarised below for each of the regions separately.

TABLE G.10: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Female Workers to the Total Tribal Female Population, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
60 - 70	2
50 - 60	8
40 - 50	21
30 - 40	56
20 - 30	61
10 - 20	73
.01 - 10	51

North-East

The female participation rates are very low in Assam and Tripura. Over most of the districts of Assam 1-4 per cent of the tribal women are reported as workers. The rates vary between 8 and 13 per cent in Tripura. On the other hand, the worker rates are very high in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram. Arunachal Pradesh stands out as an area of high female participation with all the districts falling in the 50-62 per cent range. Nagaland closely follows. The participation rates in Mizoram, Meghalaya and Manipur remain almost the same 30 to 45 per cent. However, Manipur is a significant exception.

Mid-India

The tribes of the mid-Indian belt display a mixed situation in so far as the female participation in work is concerned. It is evident that none of the districts of the region fall in the above 50 per cent category. There are only 12 districts in which 40 to 50 per cent of the rural females are reported as workers. Many of these districts have either marginal or negligible tribal population. The women workers perhaps constitute the immigrant labour in these districts. The female workers account for 30-40 per cent of the female population in Surat, Valsad, (Gujarat); Sidhi, Mandla, Raipur, (Madhya Pradesh); Thana, Nasik, Dhulia (Maharashtra); and Darjeeling (West Bengal).

The significantly tribal districts of Gujarat, such as the

Dangs, Bharuch and Panch Mahals, have low female participation rates - 20 to 30 per cent. The other districts which fall in this category include Chhindwara, Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) and Daman.

TABLE G.11: **Tribal and Non-Tribal Rural Female Participation Rates, 1971: State-Level Patterns**

States/Union Territories	Tribal Participation Rates	Non-tribal Participation Rates
India	20.80	12.38
Andhra Pradesh	32.92	27.10
Assam	3.35	4.95
Bihar	13.77	8.84
Gujarat	24.83	9.17
Himachal Pradesh	39.29	20.87
Kerala	30.21	13.84
Madhya Pradesh	22.93	20.05
Maharashtra	34.21	23.51
Manipur	42.85	15.35
Meghalaya	41.18	14.78
Mysore	29.22	15.64
Nagaland	49.18	9.94
Orissa	10.84	5.52
Rajasthan	9.54	9.22
Tamil Nadu	24.12	17.55
Tripura	9.58	2.48
Uttar Pradesh	22.89	7.23
West Bengal	19.85	3.34
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.47	1.66
Arunachal Pradesh	56.16	26.26
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42.17	17.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	29.19	16.62
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	13.40	17.24
Mizoram	42.35	17.29

About one-tenth to one-fifth of the female population consists of workers in Ranchi, Santal Parganas, Singhbhum (Bihar); Vadodara (Gujarat); Khargone, Betul, Raigarh, Bastar, Dhar and Surguja (Madhya Pradesh). Almost all the tribal districts of Orissa fall in the same category. Not more than 5 per cent of the females are reported as workers in Dungarpur and Banswara (Rajasthan).

TABLE G.12: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Rural Female Workers to the Tribal Rural Female Population, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
60 - 70	2
50 - 60	12
40 - 50	21
30 - 40	58
20 - 30	49
10 - 20	73
.01 - 10	45

Sub-Himalayan North

The tribal women of Lahul-Spiti and Kinnaur districts of Himachal Pradesh are highly active economically, the participation rates being as high as above 55 per cent. The female participation is moderately high in Chamoli (44.60 per cent).

South

Most of the districts of the three southern states are characterized by a low worker rate for tribal women in rural areas. From 30 to 50 per cent of women belong to the category of workers in 10 districts only. These include Nilgiris, Madurai, Ramanathapuram (Tamil Nadu); Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malapuram, Palghat (Kerala); South Kanara, Dharwar and Coorg (Karnataka).

TABLE G.13: **Tribal and Non-Tribal Urban Female Participation Rates, 1971: State-Level Patterns**

States/Union Territories	Tribal Participation Rates	Non-tribal Participation Rates
India	19.11	6.45
Andhra Pradesh	28.58	10.35
Assam	5.74	3.44
Bihar	15.72	4.10
Gujarat	12.53	5.02
Himachal Pradesh	11.06	7.04
Kerala	31.21	10.35
Madhya Pradesh	22.10	6.93
Maharashtra	23.21	8.18
Manipur	6.44	15.83
Meghalaya	19.57	6.76
Mysore	21.61	9.11
Nagaland	13.44	3.72
Orissa	15.64	5.71
Rajasthan	8.45	3.78
Tamil Nadu	28.80	9.11
Uttar Pradesh	9.04	5.38
West Bengal	22.21	3.82
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	6.27
Arunachal Pradesh	22.74	7.93
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-
Goa, Daman & Diu	21.27	11.31
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	-	-
Mizoram	19.78	8.09

Urban Females

The work participation rates of the females in urban areas are depicted on *Plates 146-148.*

It is evident from Table G. 13 that the worker rate among the tribal women is much higher than among the non-Tribal women in all the states and union territories. The gap is very significant in Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala. The female participation is, however, very low in comparison to the male participation. Thus workers account for only one-third to one-half of the female

population in 28 districts. There is only one district (Kolar) in which the participation rate goes above 60 per cent. The tribal women in the urban centres by and large consist of immigrant labour force and their participation rates are naturally high. Divorced from their socio-cultural milieu these women live under the over-riding constraints of a quantitatively different social setting.

Table G.13 also brings out the fact that although there are no significant rural urban differences in so far as the female participation is concerned at the all-India level inter-state differences are quite pronounced.

TABLE G.14: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Urban Female Workers to the Tribal Urban Female Population, 1971**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts
60 - 70	1
50 - 60	-
40 - 50	8
30 - 40	20
20 - 30	64
10 - 20	75
.01- 10	54

The striking features of *Plate 147* have been described in the following paragraphs.

North-East

Although Arunachal Pradesh figures very prominently in male participation, the share of workers in the women population is very low below 30 per cent. Several districts in Manipur, Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura have as low participation rates as less than 10 per cent.

Mid-India

Workers account for less than one-third of the female population over most of the significantly tribal districts of the mid-Indian region. The female participation rates are less than 20 per cent in Santal Parganas, Ranchi, Singhbhum (Bihar); Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri (West Bengal); Jhabua, Dhar, Surguja, Bastar (Madhya Pradesh); Vadodara and Panch Mahals (Gujarat) less than one-tenth of the female population of the urban areas of Dungarpur and Banswara is reported as workers.

Sub-Himalayan North

Chamba in the Sub-Himalayan north is classified in the less than 10 per cent category. In other districts of the region urban female workers are conspicuous by their absence.

South

Barring Kolar which is an exceptional case, female participation rates are moderately high - 40 to 50 per cent - in Nilgiris, Bidar and Gulbarga districts. The female participation is generally low in other districts of the southern region.

THE CREATION OF THE WORLD

At first all the world was water. There were no animals, no things. Then Chanchenga and Pachenga, the first Konds, came out of the water They swam round all the four quarters of the world. In the midst of the water was a great rock; the water covered it to the depth of two fingers. The two Konds made their home on it.

Many days passed. Then the Konds went to Nirantali and Kapantali for soil. They said, 'There is no soil, what can we do for an earth to live on?' Nirantali brought four handfuls of earth out of the bun of her hair and said, 'Throw one handful to each quarter of the world and soil will cover the water.'

The Konds took the soil to their rock and, standing there, threw it in all four directions. The earth set on the surface and the water sank down. The Konds stepped on the earth but their feet went through. They set up a bamboo pole and sacrificed a cow, a buffalo and a pig before it and the earth became dry and hard. The bones of their victims became rocks; the hair became trees and grass.

—Kuttia Kond
Surangbaro, Ganjam District

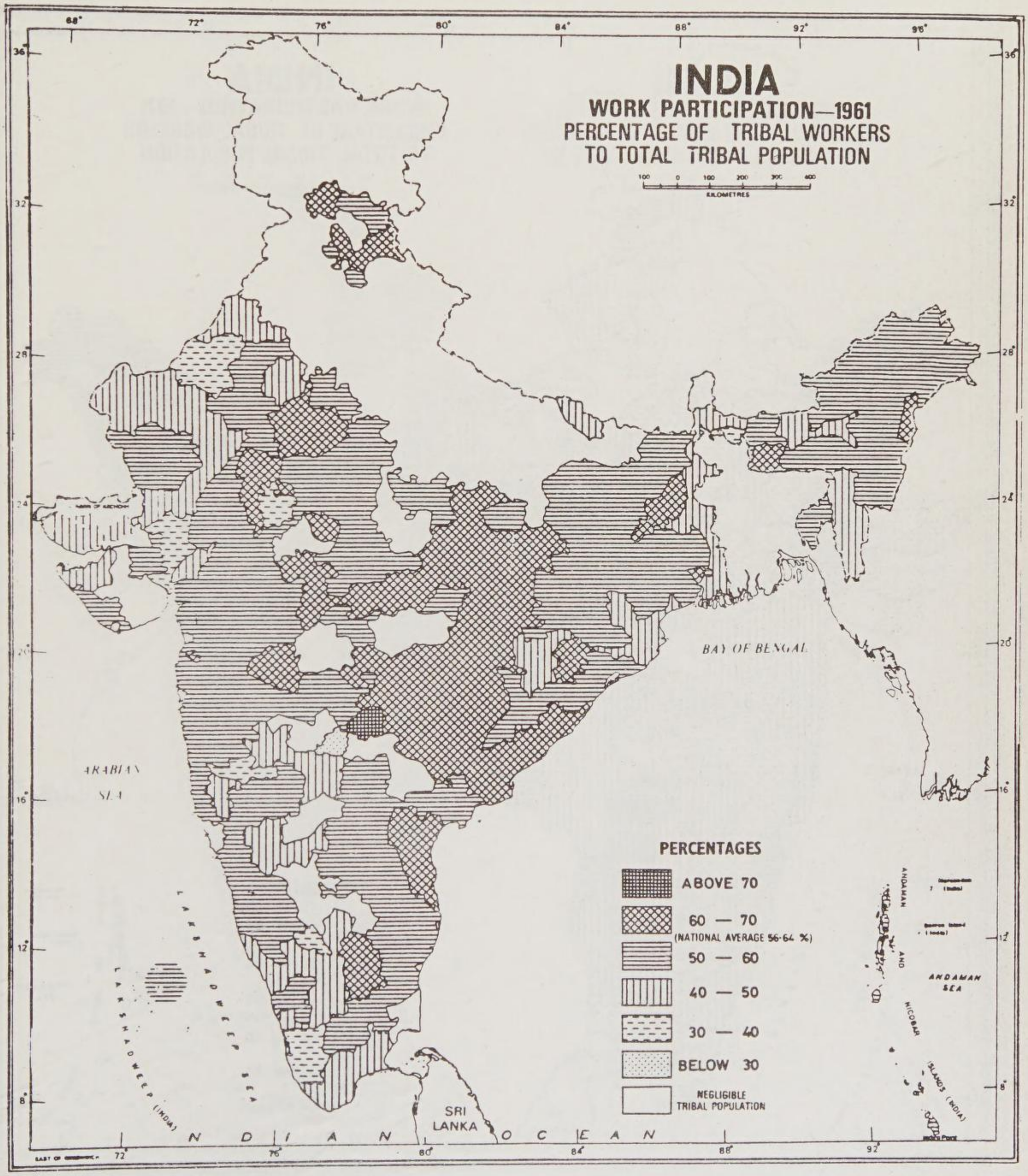

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1961
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
TO TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND
INDIAN OCEAN
PERCENTAGES
ABOVE 70
60 — 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 56·64 %)
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
BELOW 30
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 128

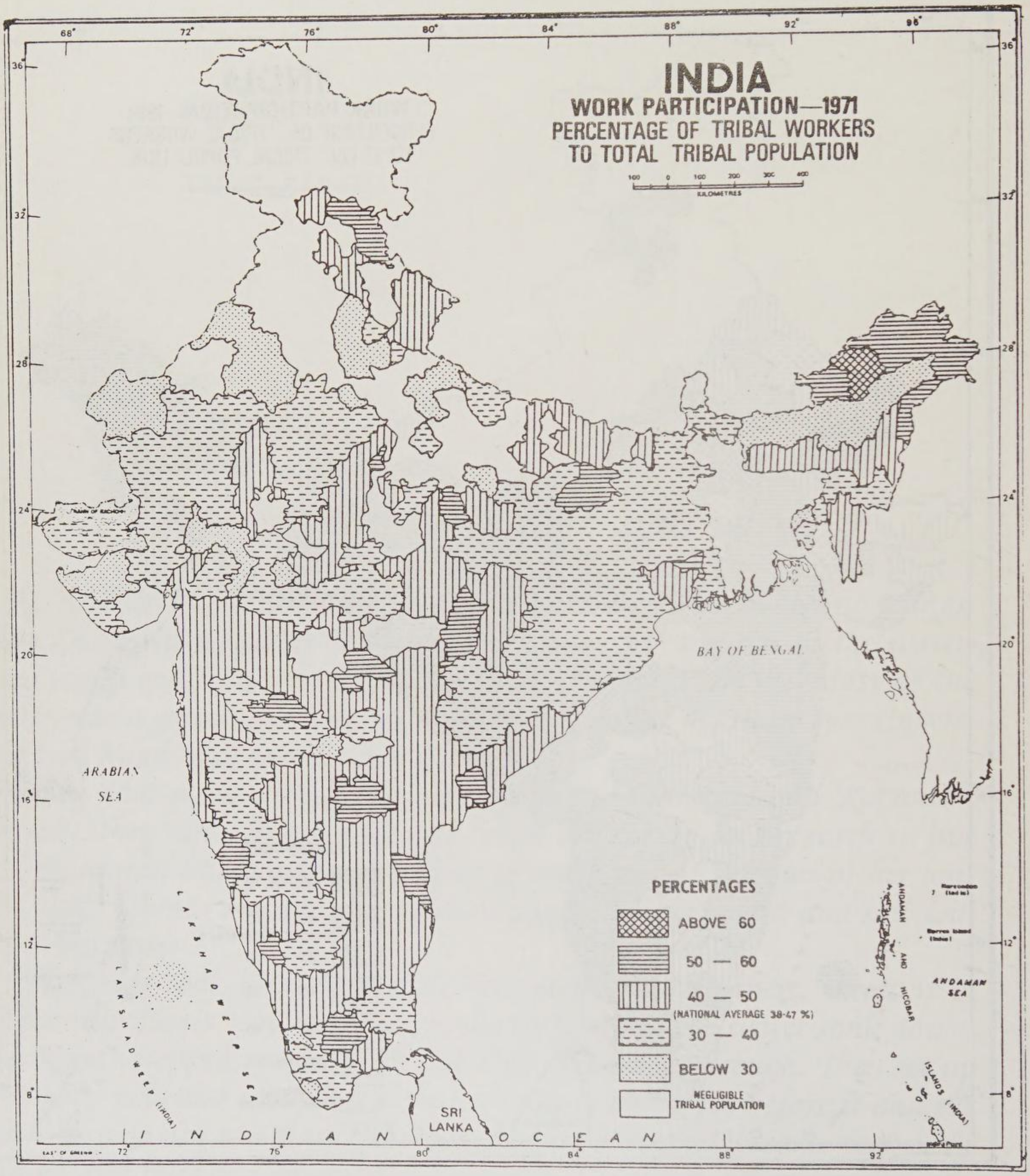

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
TO TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
ABOVE 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 38-47 %)
30 — 40
BELOW 30
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 129

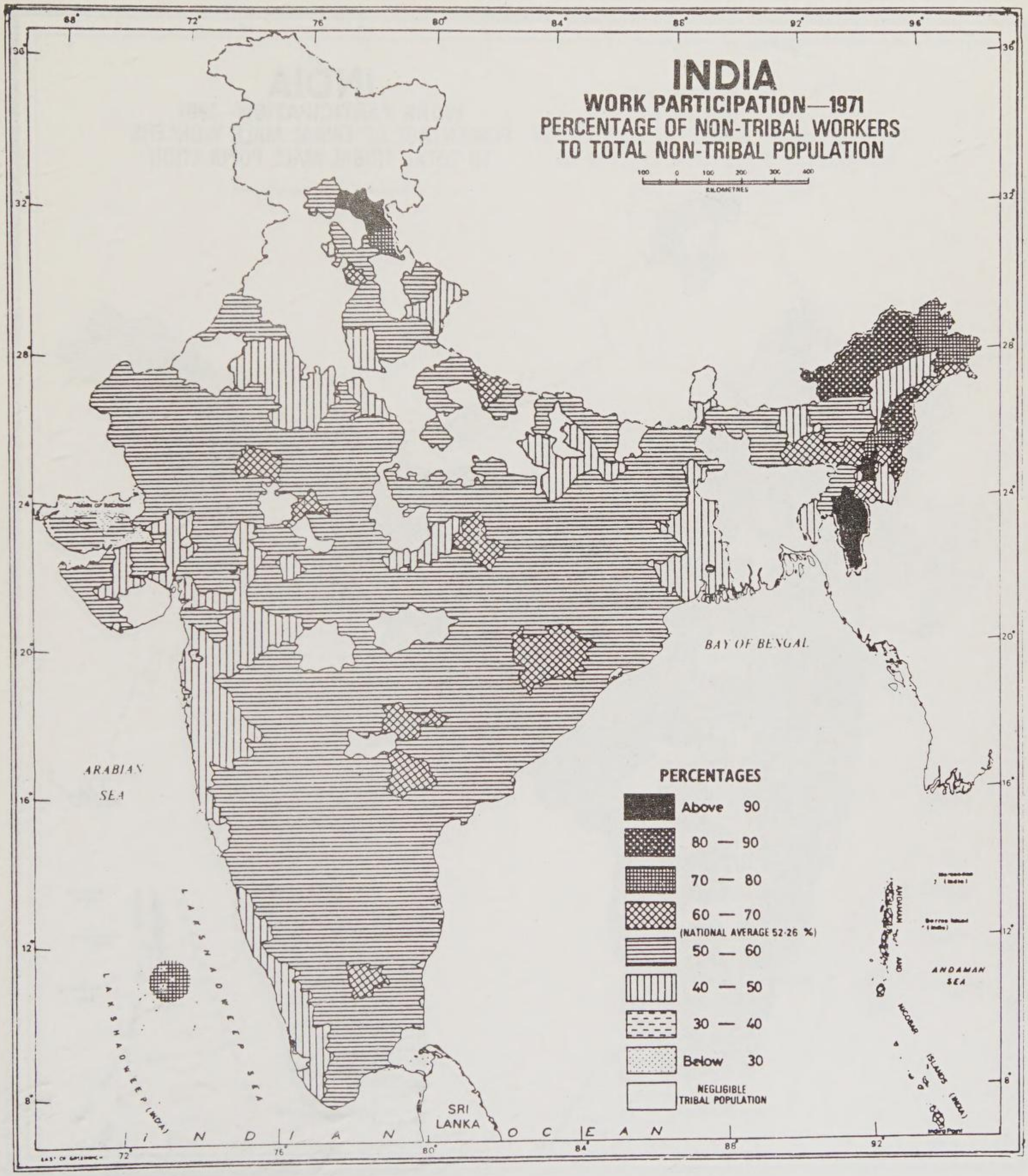

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS
TO TOTAL NON-TRIBAL POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
80 — 90
70 — 80
60 — 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 52·26 %)
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
Below 30
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 130

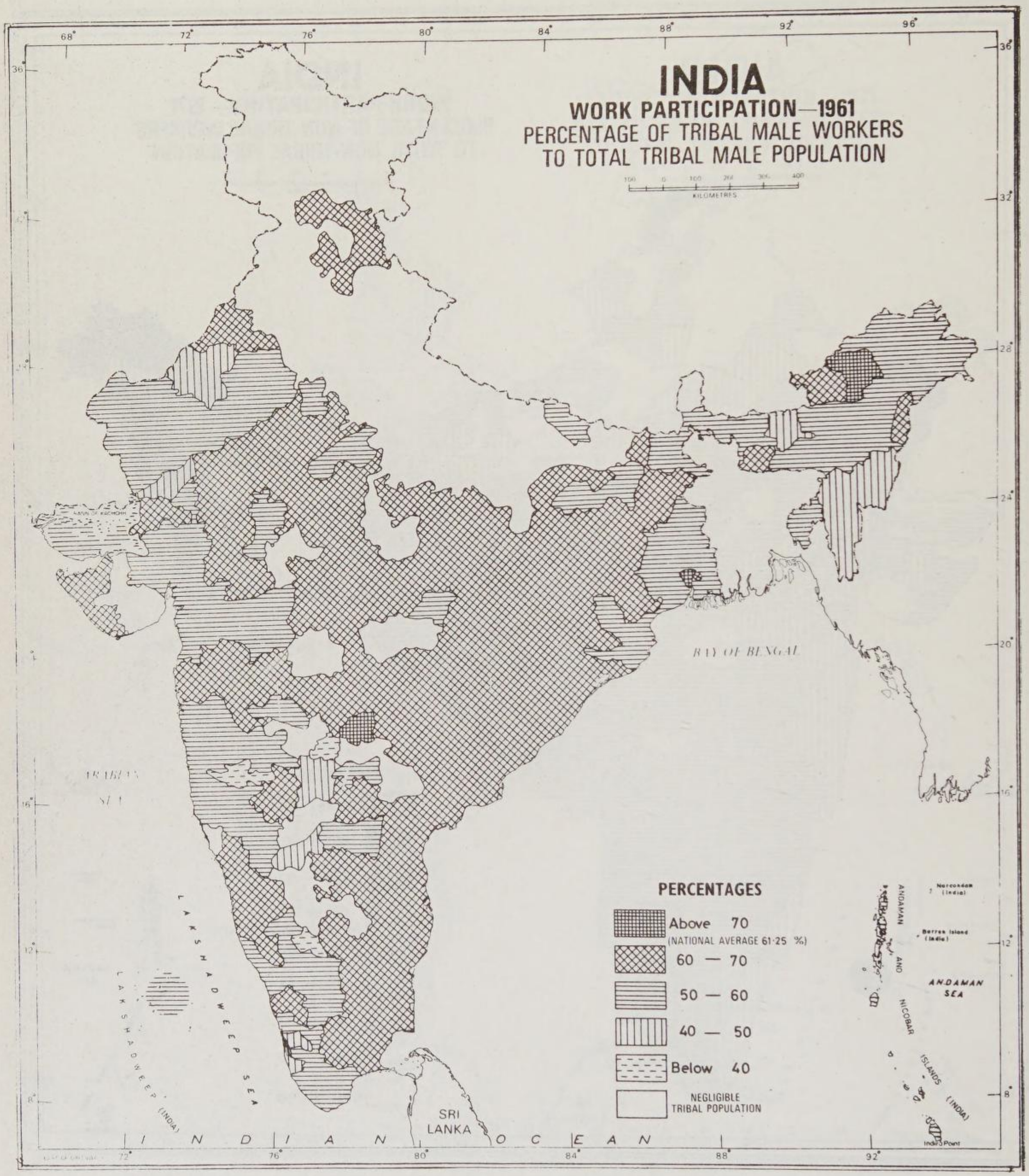

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1961
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL MALE WORKERS
TO TOTAL TRIBAL MALE POPULATION
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
Indira Point
PERCENTAGES
Above 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 61·25 %)
60 — 70
50 — 60
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
I N D I A N O C E A N
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 131

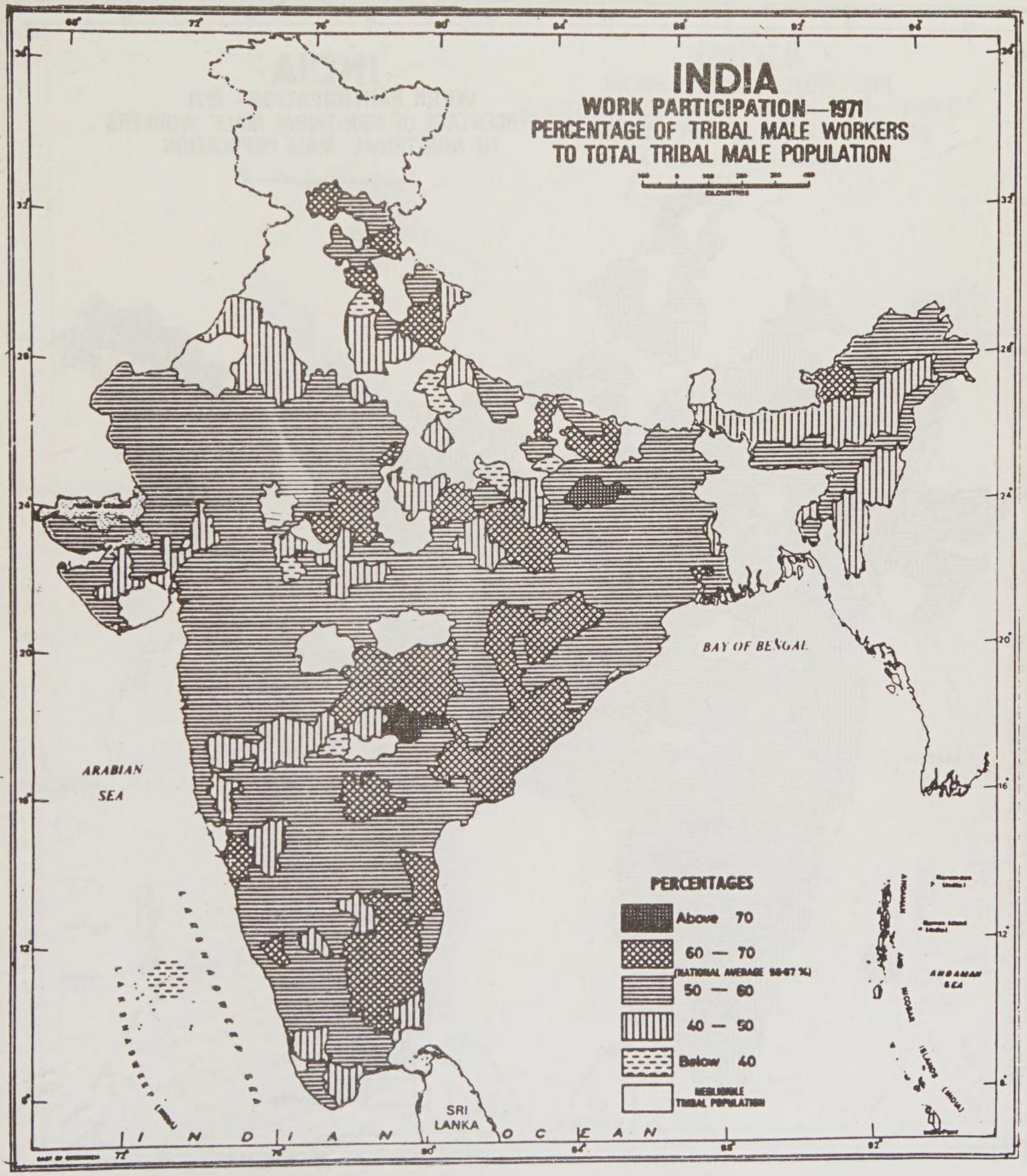

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL MALE WORKERS
TO TOTAL TRIBAL MALE POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
PERCENTAGES
Above 70
60 — 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 58·67 %)
50 — 60
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA

PLATE 132

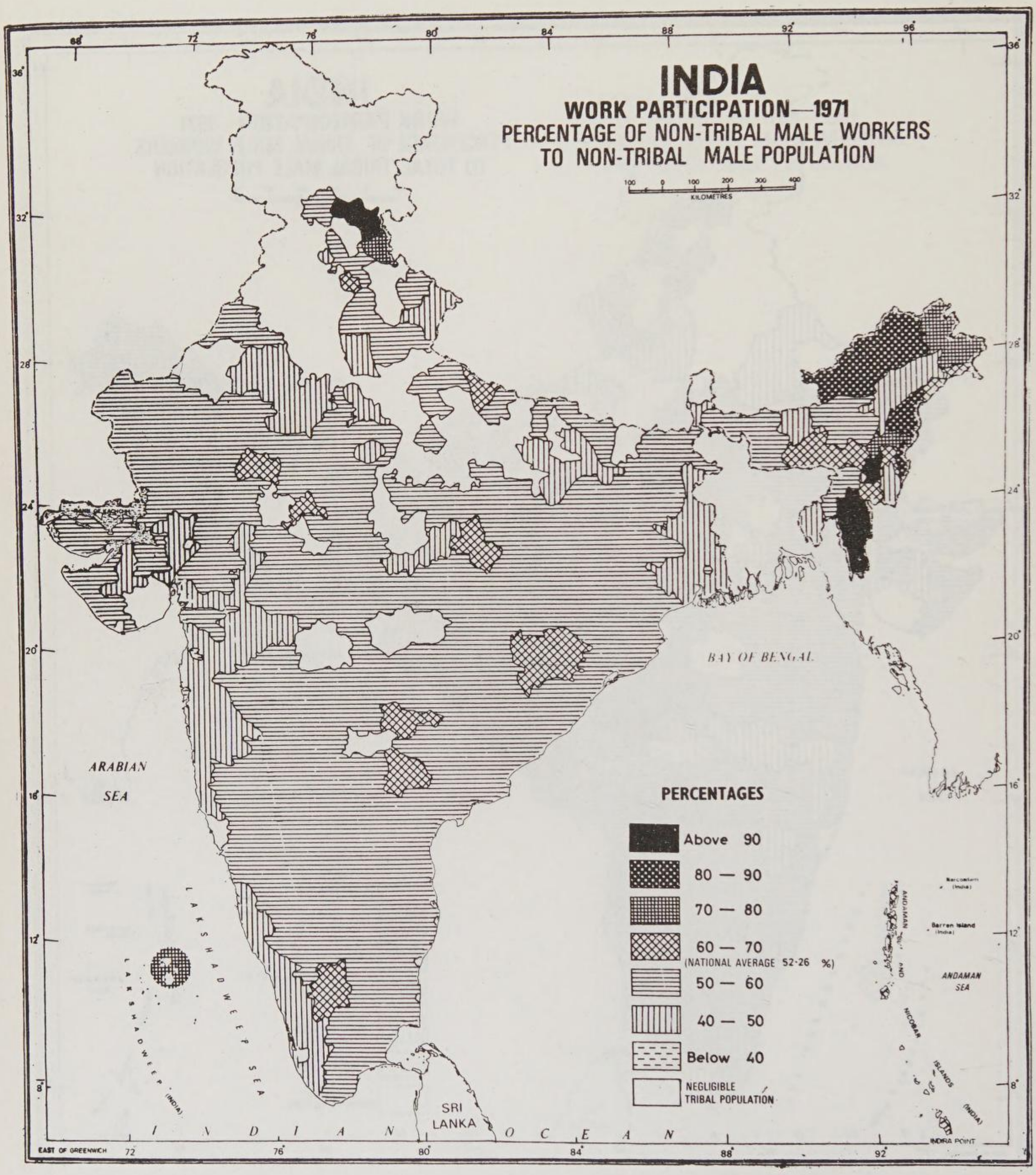

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL MALE WORKERS
TO NON-TRIBAL MALE POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
80 — 90
70 — 80
60 — 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 52·26 %)
50 — 60
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
NICOBAR ISLANDS
INDIRA POINT (INDIA)
Barren Island (India)
EAST OF GREENWICH
72 76 80 84 88 92
36 32 28 24 20 16 12 8

PLATE 133

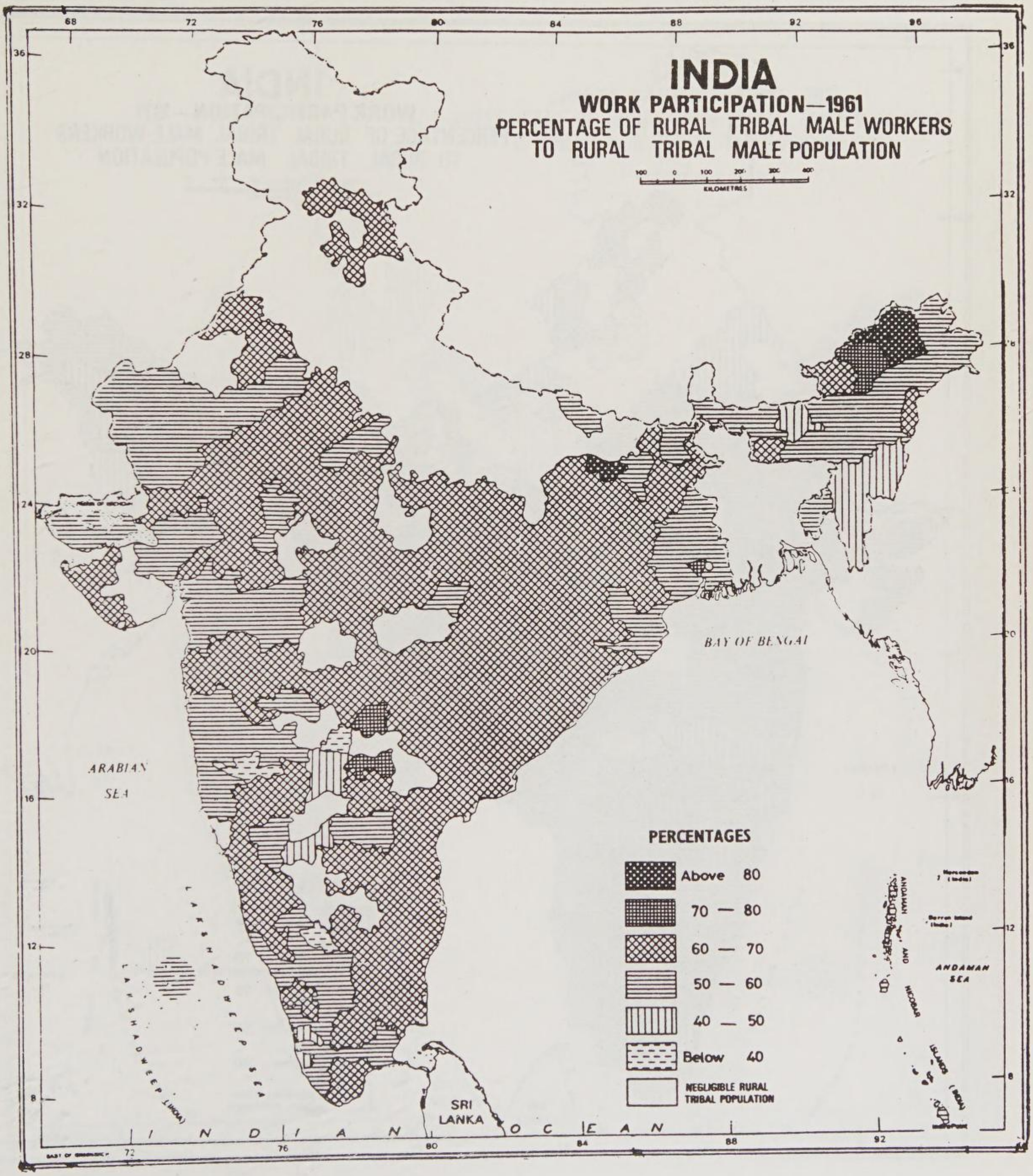

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1961
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL MALE WORKERS
TO RURAL TRIBAL MALE POPULATION
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 80
70 — 80
60 — 70
50 — 60
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
68
72
76
80
84
88
92
96
36
32
28
24
20
16
12
8

PLATE 134

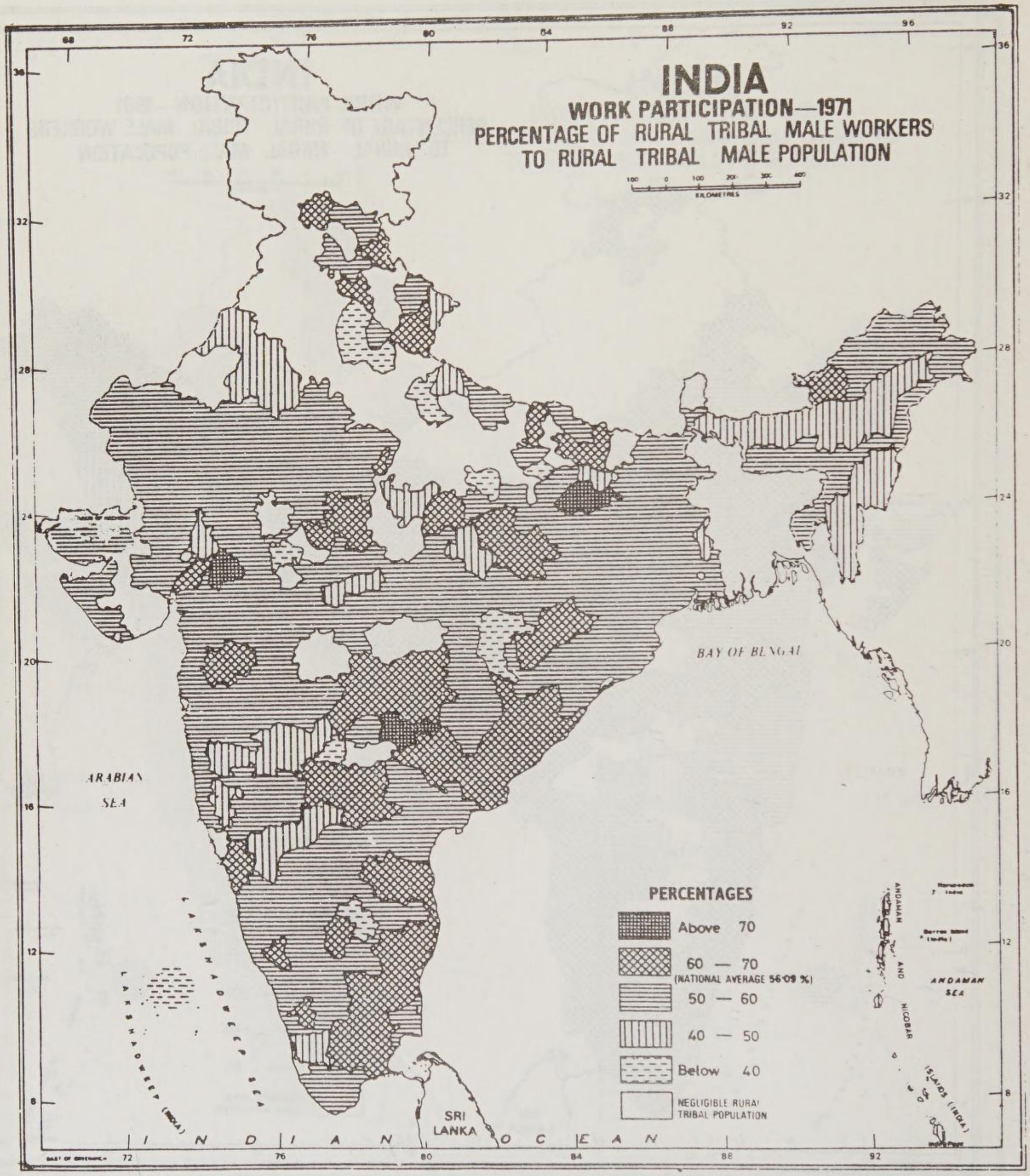

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL MALE WORKERS
TO RURAL TRIBAL MALE POPULATION
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 70
60 — 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 56·09 %)
50 — 60
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 135

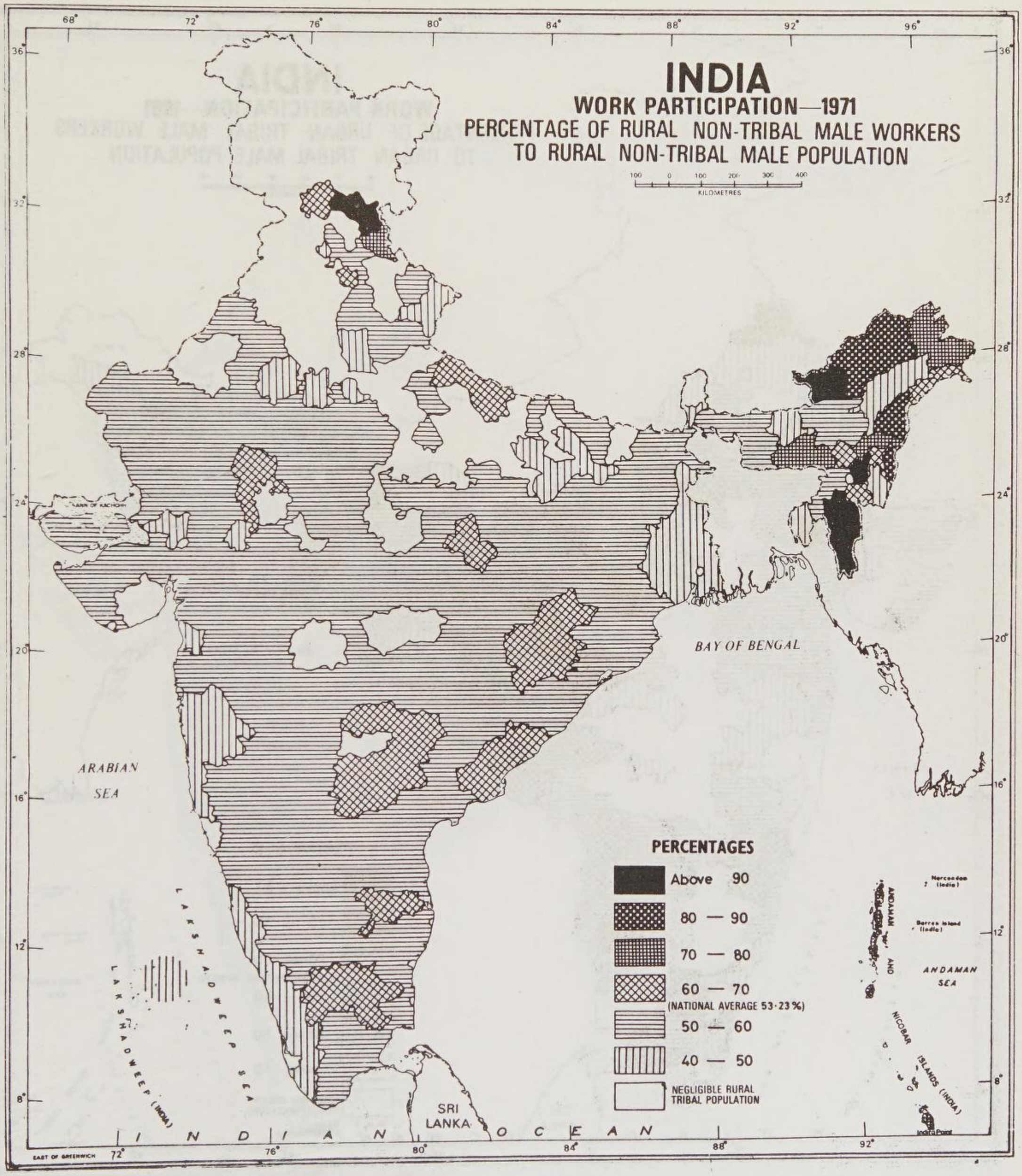

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL NON-TRIBAL MALE WORKERS
TO RURAL NON-TRIBAL MALE POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
Indira Point
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
80 — 90
70 — 80
60 — 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 53·23%)
50 — 60
40 — 50
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 136

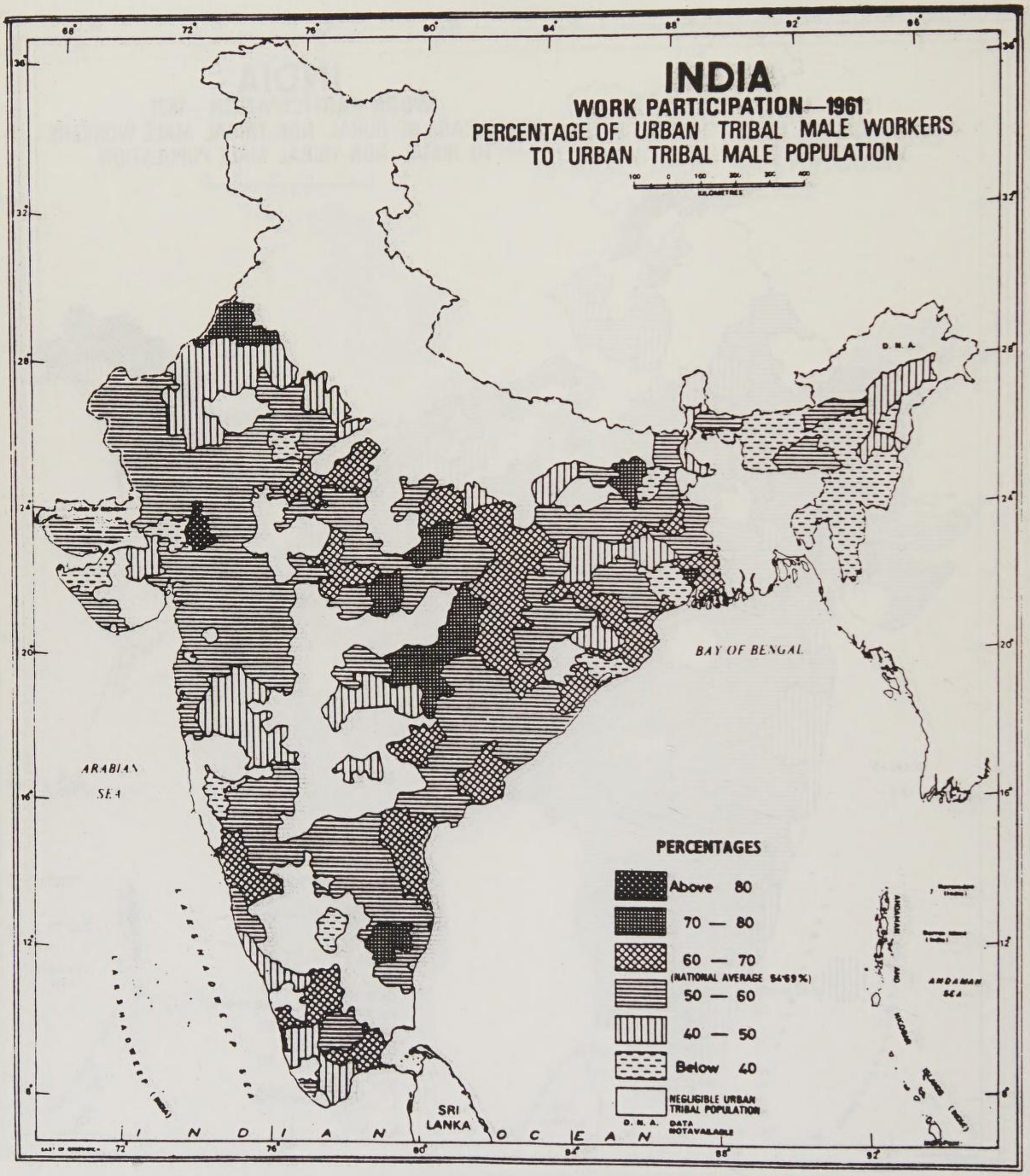

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1961
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL MALE WORKERS
TO URBAN TRIBAL MALE POPULATION
KILOMETRES
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 80
70 — 80
60 — 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 54·69%)
50 — 60
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 137

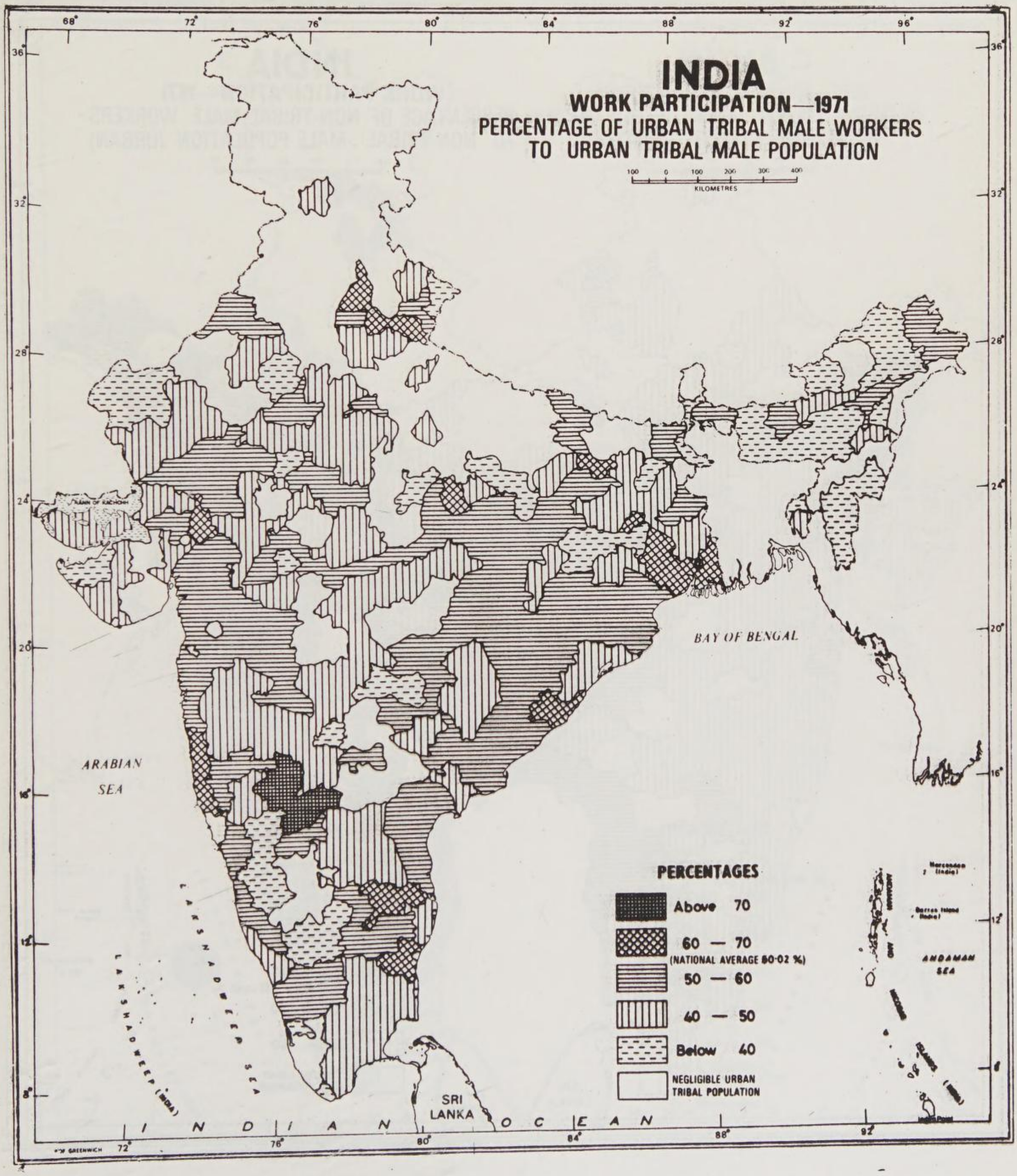

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL MALE WORKERS
TO URBAN TRIBAL MALE POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 70
60 — 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 60·02 %)
50 — 60
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 138

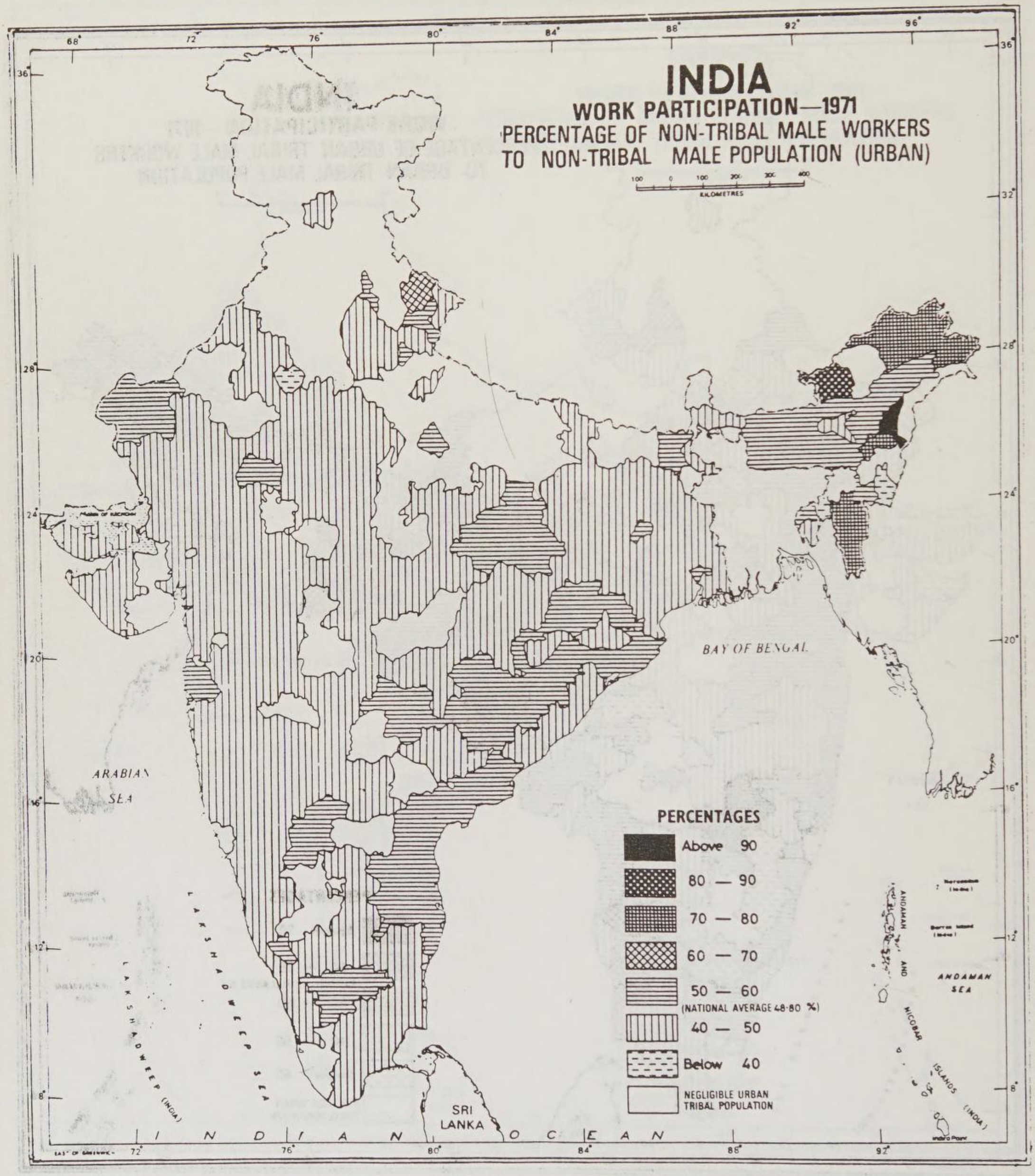

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL MALE WORKERS
TO NON-TRIBAL MALE POPULATION (URBAN)
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 90
80 — 90
70 — 80
60 — 70
50 — 60
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 48·80 %)
40 — 50
Below 40
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
I N D I A N O C E A N
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 139

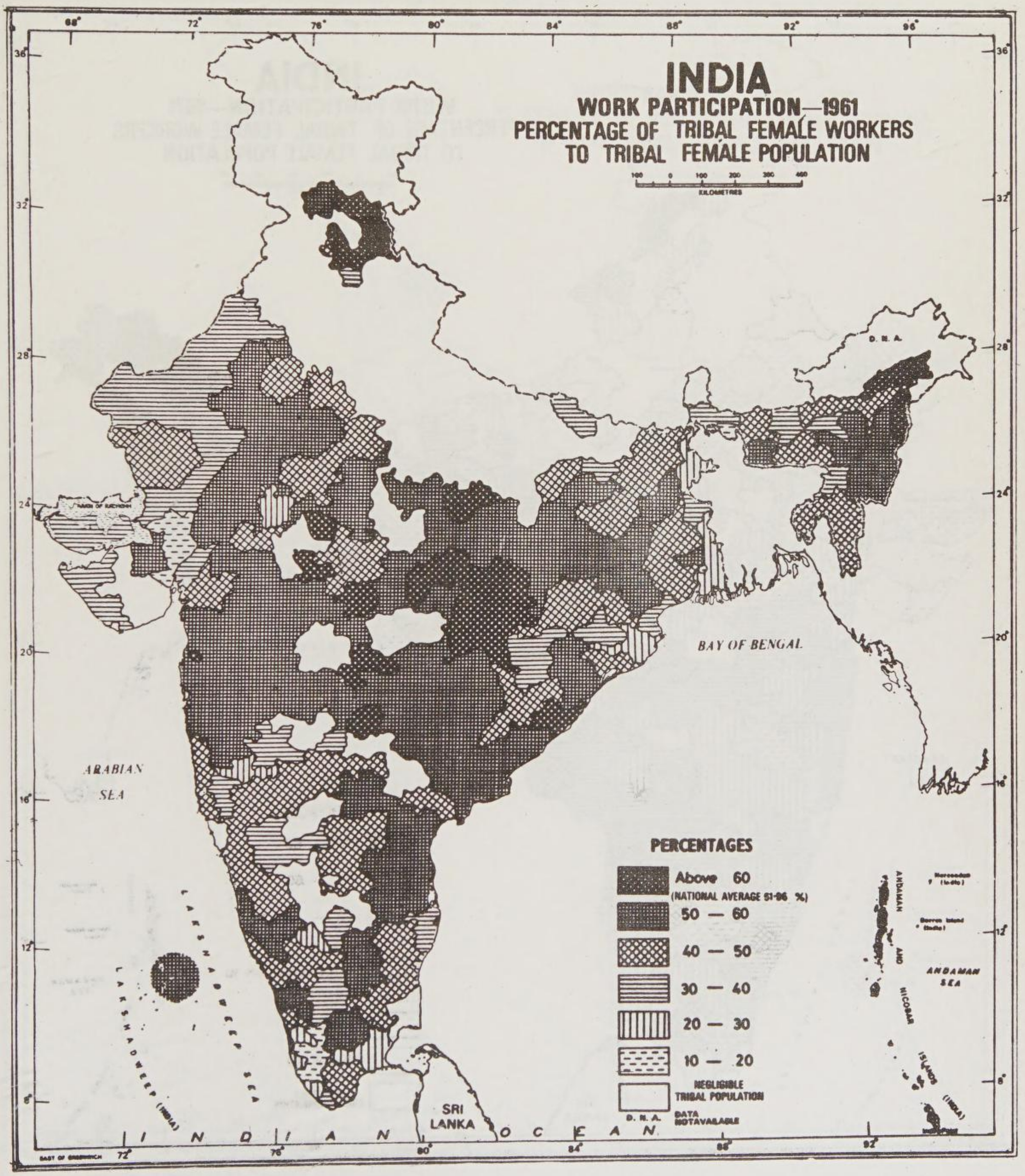

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1961
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL FEMALE WORKERS
TO TRIBAL FEMALE POPULATION
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND
D. N. A.
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 51-96 %)
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
10 — 20
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PLATE 140

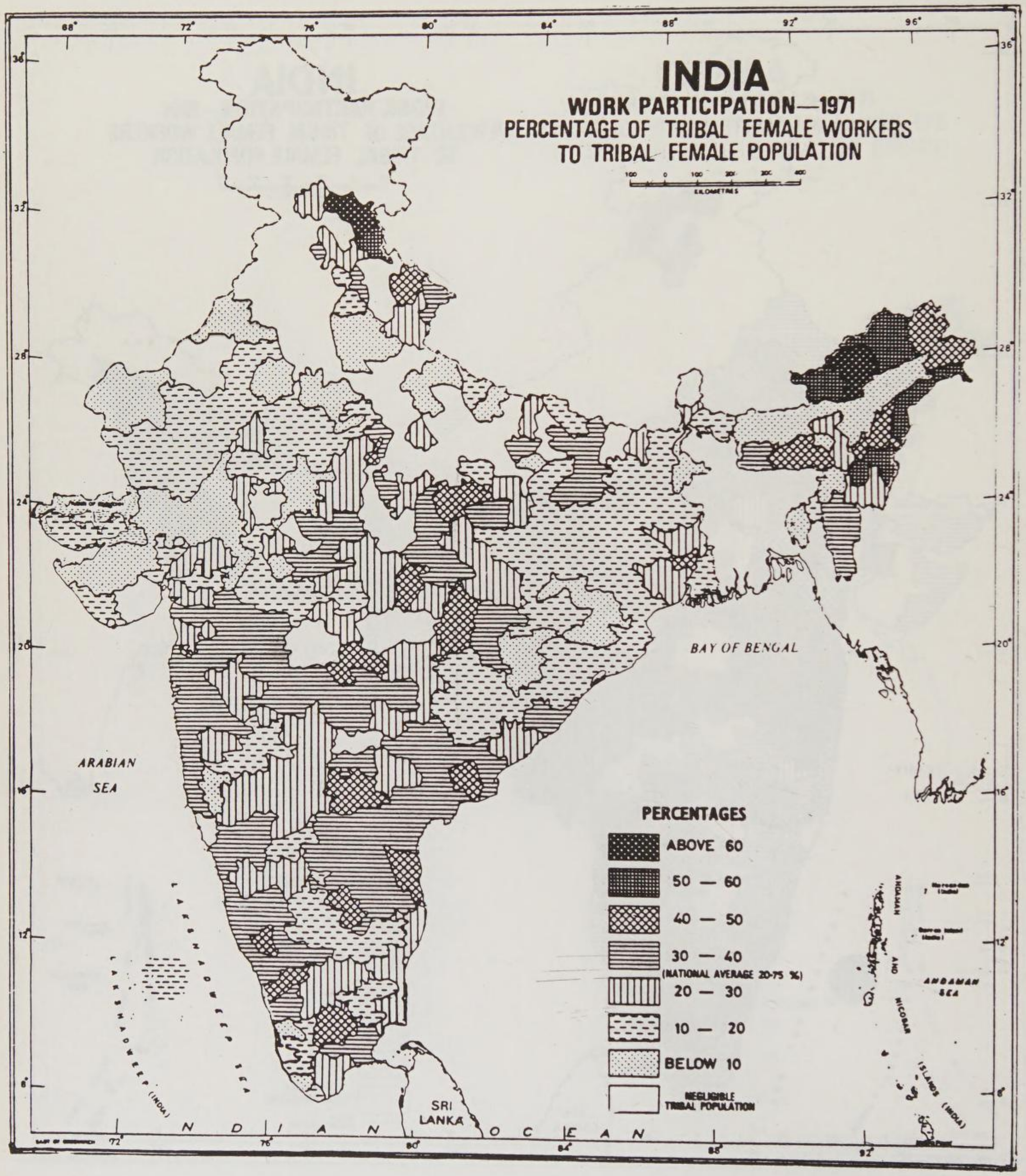

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL FEMALE WORKERS
TO TRIBAL FEMALE POPULATION
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
ABOVE 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 20-75 %)
20 — 30
10 — 20
BELOW 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 141

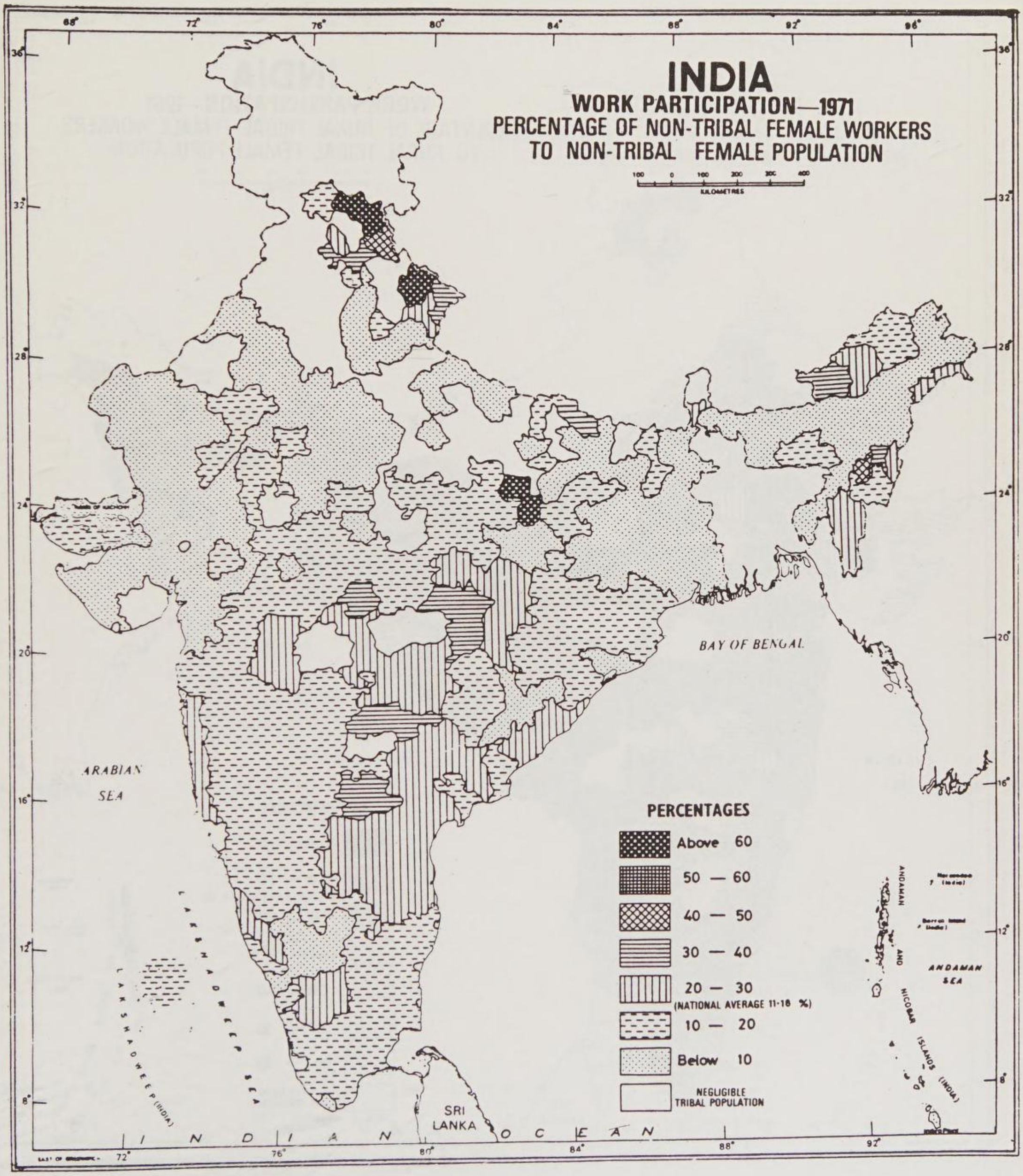

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL FEMALE WORKERS
TO NON-TRIBAL FEMALE POPULATION
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 11·18 %)
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 142

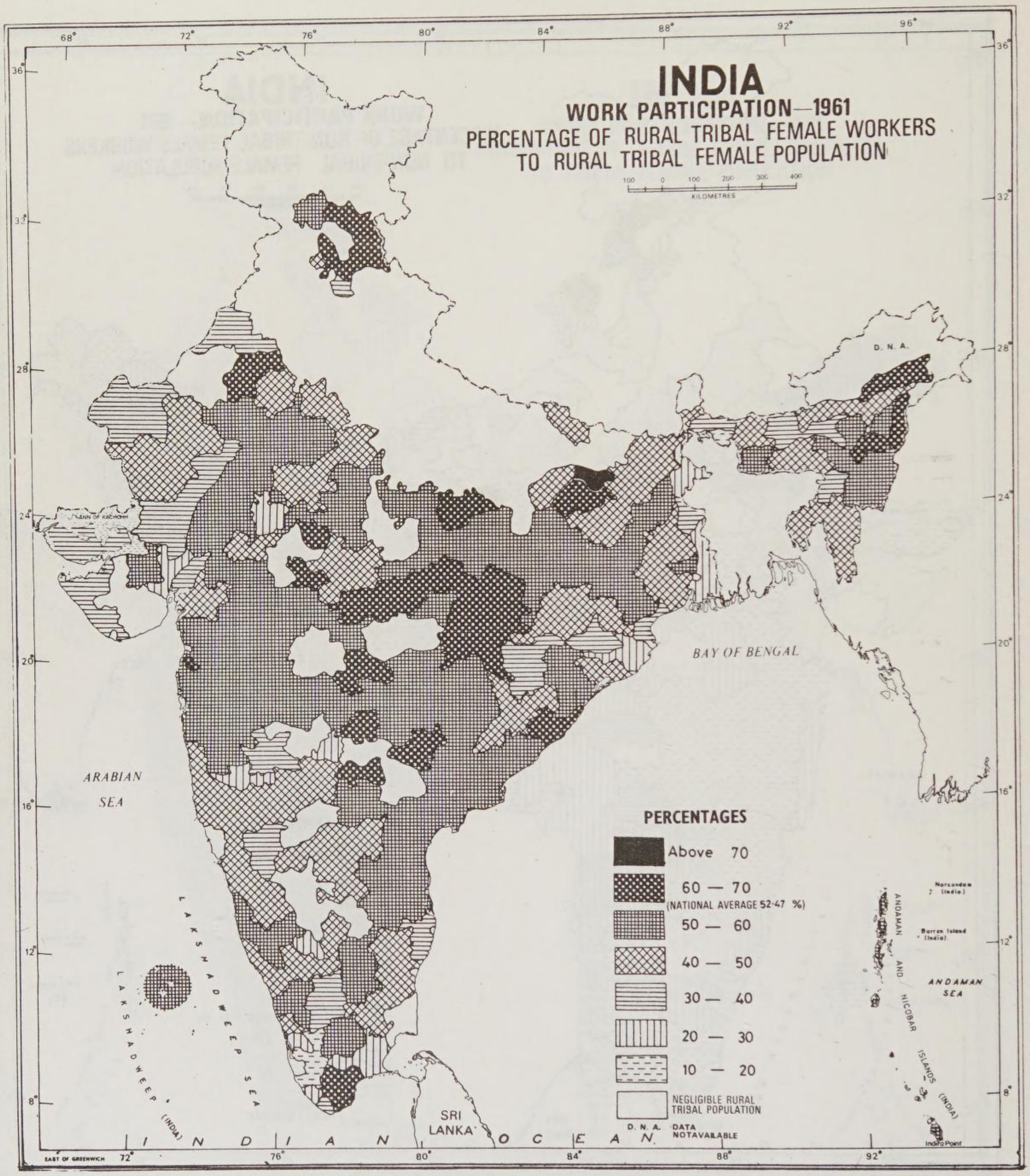

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1961
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL FEMALE WORKERS
TO RURAL TRIBAL FEMALE POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
India Point
EAST OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGES
Above 70
60 — 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 52·47 %)
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
10 — 20
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRISAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOTAVAILABLE

PLATE 143

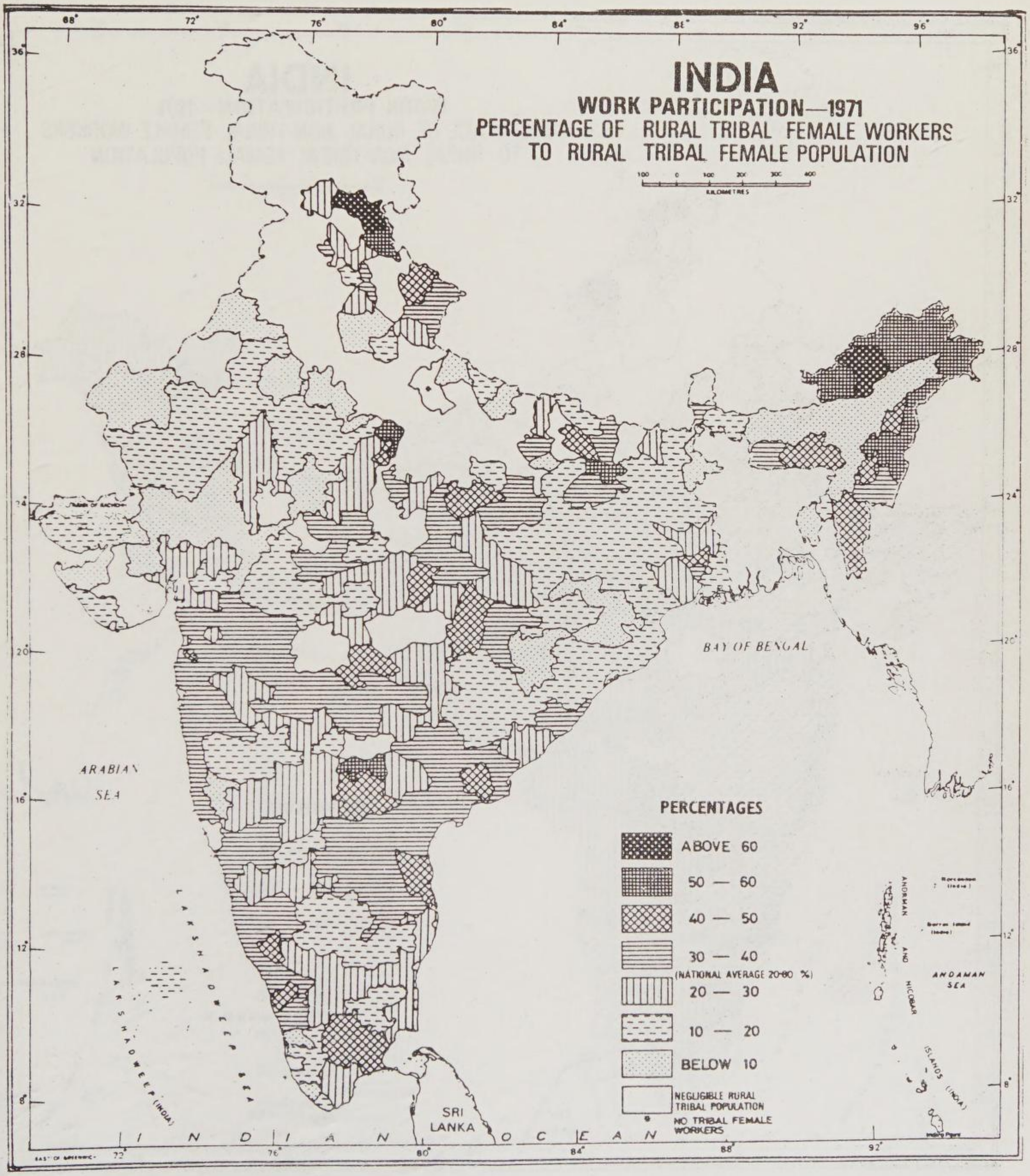

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TRIBAL FEMALE WORKERS
TO RURAL TRIBAL FEMALE POPULATION
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
ABOVE 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 20·80 %)
20 — 30
10 — 20
BELOW 10
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
NO TRIBAL FEMALE WORKERS
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
I N D I A N O C E A N

PLATE 144

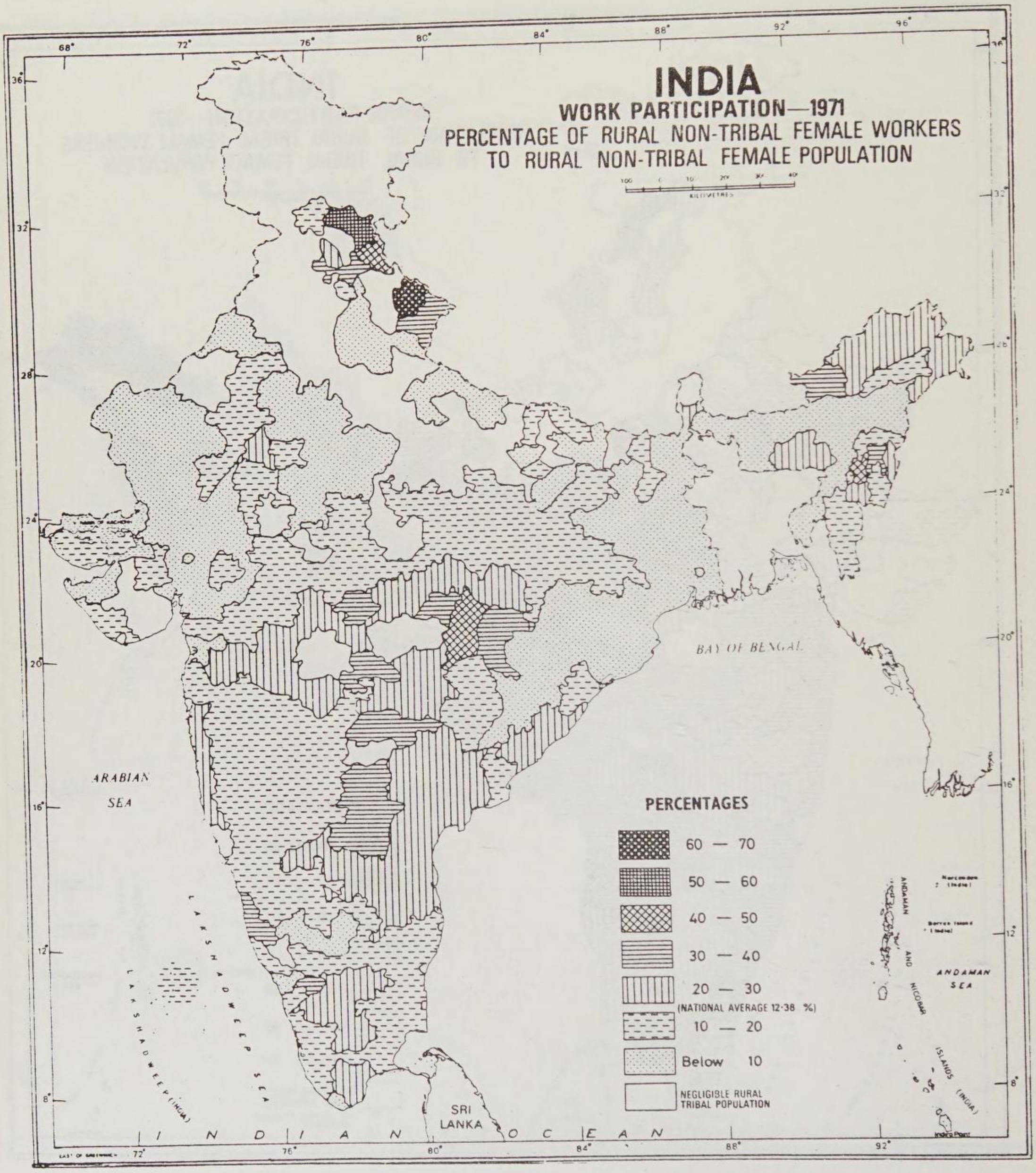

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL NON-TRIBAL FEMALE WORKERS
TO RURAL NON-TRIBAL FEMALE POPULATION
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
60 — 70
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 12·38 %)
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE RURAL TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 145

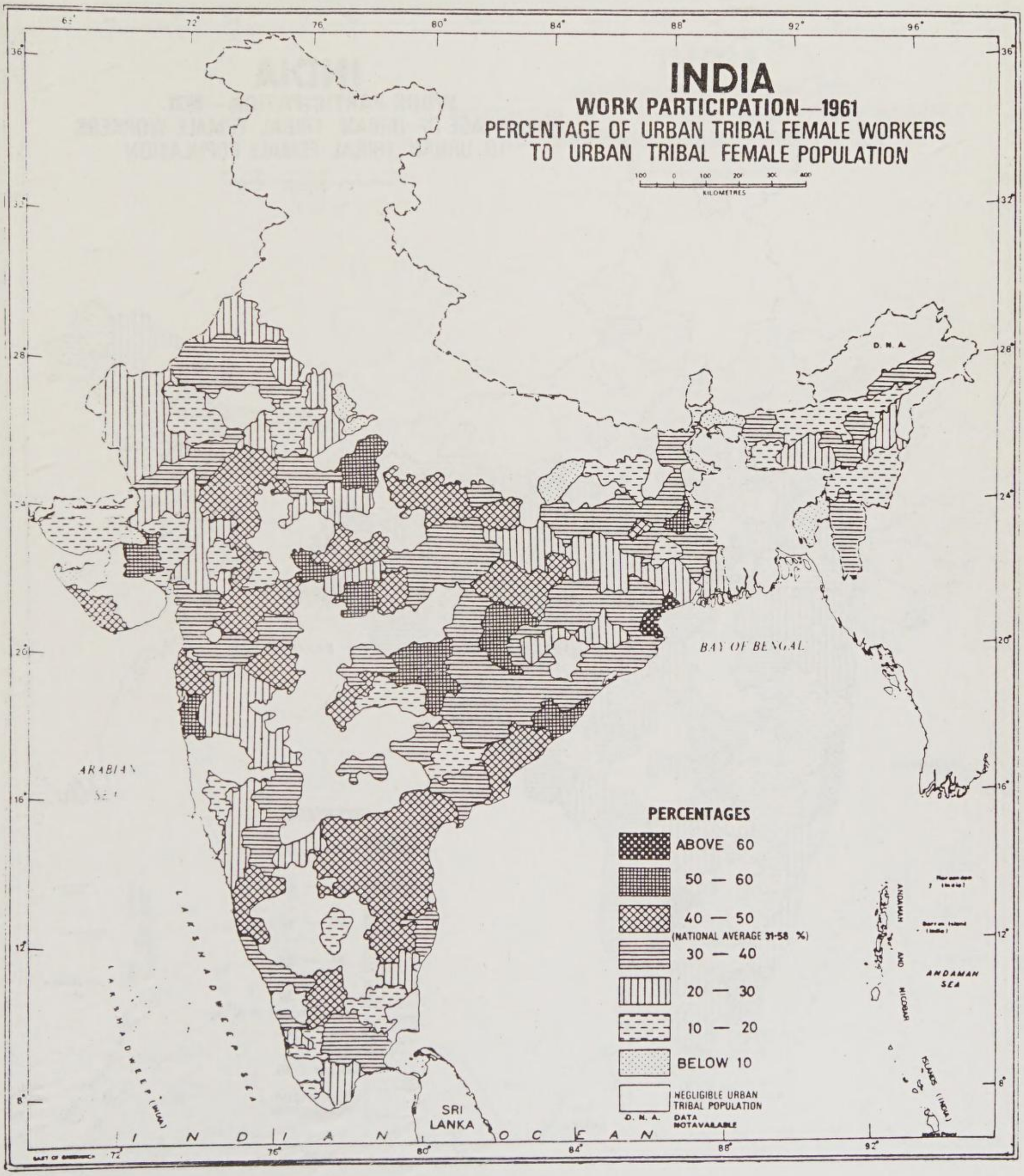

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1961
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL FEMALE WORKERS
TO URBAN TRIBAL FEMALE POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
ABOVE 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 31-58 %)
30 — 40
20 — 30
10 — 20
BELOW 10
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 146

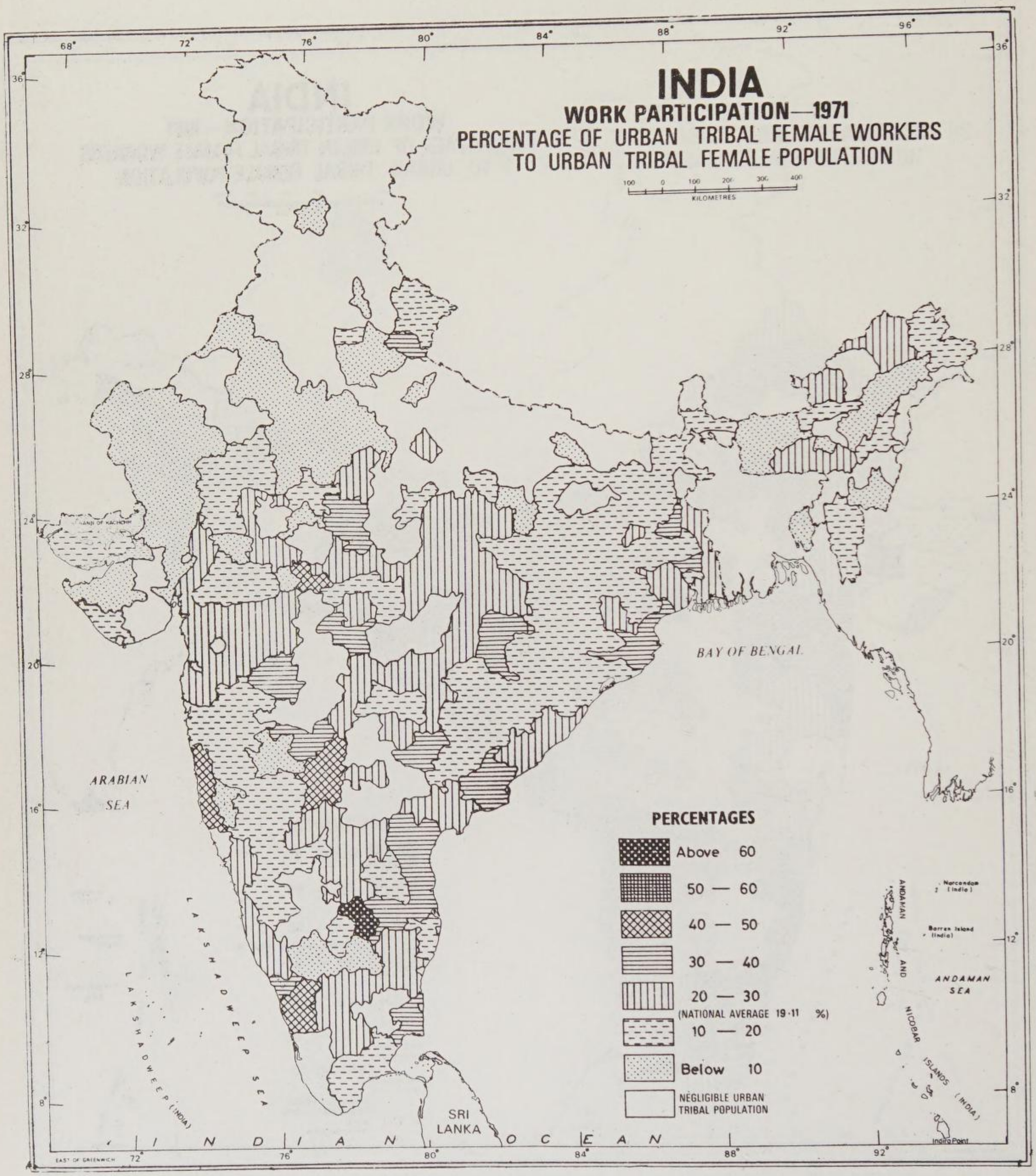

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TRIBAL FEMALE WORKERS
TO URBAN TRIBAL FEMALE POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGES
Above 60
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 19·11 %)
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
Indira Point
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 147

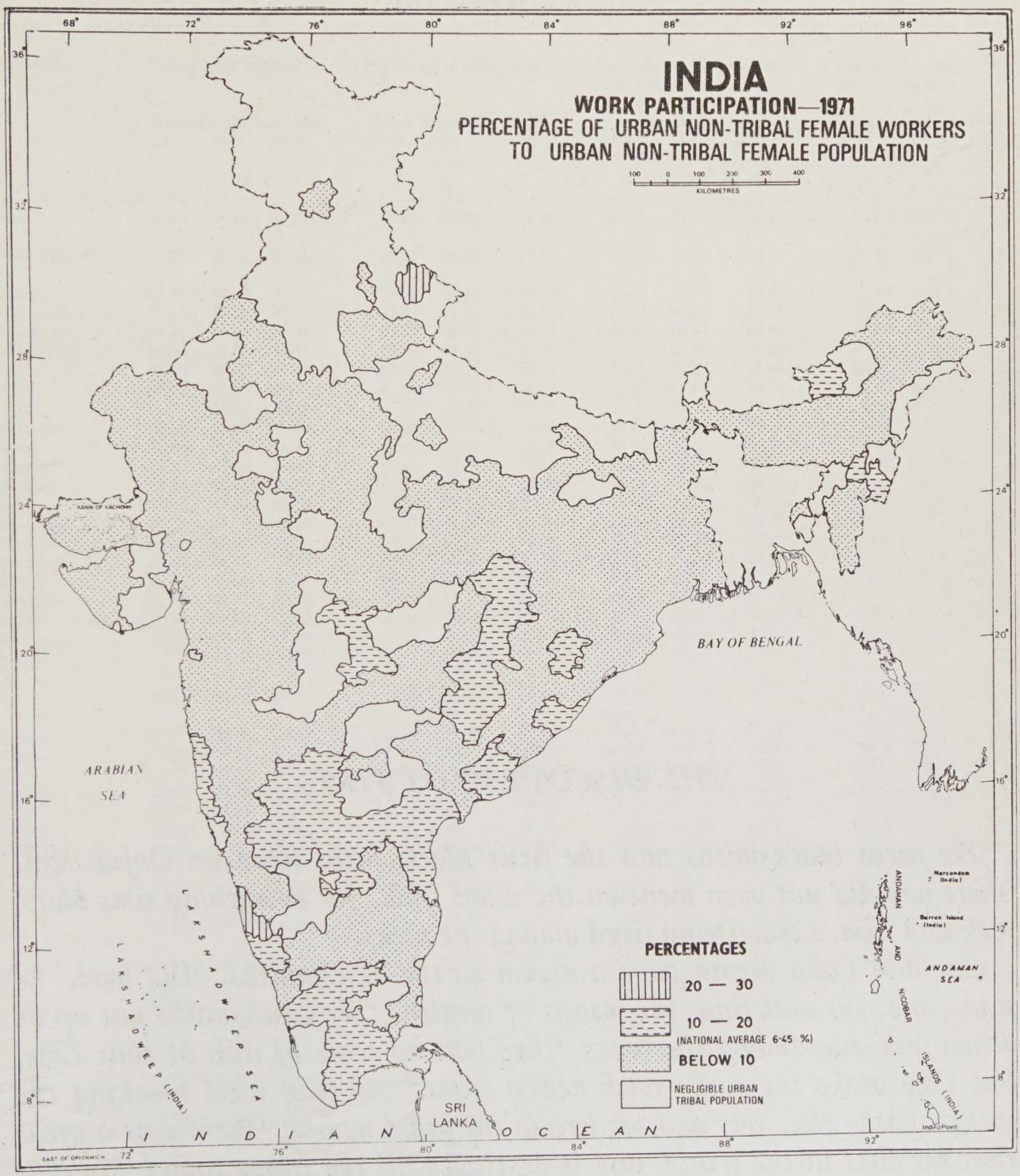

INDIA
WORK PARTICIPATION—1971
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN NON-TRIBAL FEMALE WORKERS
TO URBAN NON-TRIBAL FEMALE POPULATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
India Point
EAST OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGES
20 — 30
10 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 6·45 %)
BELOW 10
NEGLIGIBLE URBAN TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 148

THE DISCOVERY OF FIRE

The great blacksmiths and the little blacksmiths lived on Onjur Hill. There you did not even mention the word 'soil', for everything was black rock and iron. Loha Deota lived among the rocks.

One day Loha Deota gave a dream to the blacksmiths. 'Dig here,' he said, 'and you will find the means of wealth.' The blacksmiths got up at dawn and dug among the rocks. They had no tools of iron at that time, but they broke the rocks with heavy stones. As they were breaking the rocks, sparks flew out and set fire to the grass nearby. There was a great fire, the first in the world, and it destroyed all the forest round Koraput town.

——JHORIA
Parjamanda, Koraput District

APPENDIX G.I

MALE PARTICIPATION RATES

State/Districts	Percentage of workers			Percentage of male workers			Rural Percentage of male workers in the rural areas			Urban Percentage of male workers in the urban areas		
	Tribal 1961	Tribal 1971	Non-Tribal 1971	Tribal 1961	Tribal 1971	Non-Tribal 1971	Tribal 1961	Tribal 1971	Non-tribal 1971	Tribal 1961	Tribal 1971	Non-tribal 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	56.64	38.47	32.51	61.25	55.87	52.26	61.43	56.09	53.23	54.69	50.02	48.80
Andhra Pradesh	61.27	47.17	41.21	65.73	61.24	58.10	65.97	61.64	60.17	60.42	54.06	49.85
Srikakulam	65.71	48.33	42.16	69.01	65.43	68.73	69.04	65.44	59.88	59.76	65.03	49.95
Visakhapatnam	63.25	43.18	40.35	67.27	61.34	59.18	67.33	61.39	62.65	54.22	52.84	49.00
East Godavari	63.71	47.17	37.98	67.77	60.35	58.72	67.82	60.44	60.59	64.00	55.88	51.23
West Godavari	60.84	52.20	40.35	67.83	63.52	59.06	67.83	63.79	60.60	67.74	59.61	52.03
Krishna	57.18	46.40	38.18	62.99	57.32	56.58	63.78	59.17	58.64	58.81	46.79	51.21
Guntur	55.92	45.83	40.00	61.76	57.02	56.73	62.44	57.84	58.78	58.62	53.67	50.63
Ongole	-	44.72	40.35	-	57.26	57.05	-	57.51	57.85	-	55.49	50.61
Nellore	60.38	53.92	40.04	66.00	63.01	58.03	66.00	63.60	59.34	66.00	59.06	51.56
Chittoor	59.46	47.38	40.91	65.49	60.61	59.68	65.85	59.67	61.20	59.95	69.87	50.24
Cuddapah	58.87	46.49	39.97	63.43	59.41	58.50	63.81	60.08	59.51	56.51	49.72	52.51
Anantapur	54.58	47.85	41.90	60.33	58.75	57.27	60.58	59.38	58.91	52.44	45.57	49.95
Kurnool	52.28	45.10	42.35	59.56	55.52	55.79	59.76	57.24	57.13	57.55	44.49	-
Mahbubnagar	59.35	53.52	46.97	61.67	61.14	59.70	62.94	61.52	60.88	-	-	48.00
Hyderabad	50.23	47.91	34.94	55.15	58.83	52.08	73.28	65.25	60.49	44.20	57.17	47.83
Nizamabad	72.94	38.41	45.58	77.05	41.97	59.55	77.22	50.00	61.05	-	-	-
Adilabad	61.11	46.01	41.25	64.04	60.19	57.91	64.11	60.57	59.46	46.96	29.91	51.18
Karimnagar	61.81	49.75	46.10	67.58	71.75	60.48	67.59	72.92	61.64	-	50.00	51.13
Warangal	63.07	49.13	42.48	66.35	59.34	59.18	66.34	62.04	61.22	67.27	43.17	46.47
Khammam	61.24	48.10	39.85	65.37	62.07	57.57	65.48	62.29	59.02	52.89	50.94	49.80
Nalgonda	-	40.85	44.73	-	56.48	61.34	-	53.72	62.31	-	-	-
Assam	49.86	25.44	28.27	51.52	46.63	48.86	51.63	46.76	48.91	38.17	34.94	50.55
Goalpara	50.17	24.39	27.32	51.94	45.44	51.24	52.10	45.71	51.29	36.29	27.56	50.67
Kamrup	43.55	24.87	26.32	47.48	47.91	47.84	47.56	47.25	47.40	37.19	56.73	50.48
Darrang	51.36	25.29	29.57	56.13	48.73	50.31	56.29	48.74	50.15	51.52	45.93	52.35
Nowgong	43.65	24.84	27.30	50.91	47.35	50.08	50.97	47.40	50.30	27.97	36.00	47.60
Sibsagar	50.39	24.83	28.75	51.74	44.87	45.74	51.78	44.84	45.15	45.51	50.00	51.03
Lakhimpur	56.01	22.58	30.10	51.17	42.0	47.41	51.22	42.56	46.60	44.07	30.99	52.10
Mikir Hills	53.15	27.69	35.37	53.08	49.38	58.01	53.16	49.50	57.93	29.79	34.15	59.25
North Cachar Hills	-	42.52	40.52	-	54.86	60.68	-	55.24	60.93	-	33.54	59.55
Cachar	42.14	32.19	28.74	44.85	55.88	50.72	45.58	55.84	51.05	28.66	-	-
Bihar	58.93	34.77	30.60	61.92	55.76	51.83	62.27	56.15	52.39	50.46	47.57	47.47
Patna	52.81	50.18	30.34	64.45	59.21	48.92	89.04	47.51	49.89	55.75	65.92	45.77
Gaya	54.30	56.76	30.68	52.15	70.29	50.01	62.72	72.45	50.55	-	-	43.75
Shahabad	54.70	36.31	29.23	60.92	54.55	48.63	61.17	54.98	48.93	47.64	45.00	45.48
Saran	-	47.78	26.62	-	60.98	47.58	-	64.11	47.64	-	56.65	46.27
Champaran	45.95	48.17	33.85	52.54	58.20	55.98	51.64	58.27	56.35	-	50.88	49.54
Muzaffarpur	-	48.17	29.43	-	62.36	53.41	-	63.44	53.78	-	-	-
Monghyr	53.63	35.04	30.76	59.45	55.69	51.34	53.32	55.82	52.46	71.54	42.29	43.41
Bhagalpur	53.98	36.72	31.84	62.13	54.71	51.17	62.38	54.93	52.04	34.90	35.42	44.51
Saharsa	55.53	42.22	35.28	61.45	57.37	55.21	61.60	57.31	55.42	-	-	-
Purnea	51.03	39.14	32.99	59.49	57.92	55.84	59.54	58.06	56.19	57.79	52.93	51.13
Santal Parganas	61.34	36.12	33.75	63.77	58.76	52.78	63.82	58.82	53.58	56.06	49.81	44.84
Palamau	55.91	33.82	31.80	60.49	56.09	51.97	60.56	56.13	53.44	54.60	52.68	44.34
Hazaribagh	55.65	32.54	39.37	62.63	55.07	52.61	62.77	55.46	50.96	56.80	49.44	48.04
Ranchi	59.45	32.43	31.00	60.69	53.66	51.90	61.38	54.35	54.49	42.25	39.85	45.29
Dhanbad	60.43	35.53	33.51	65.99	56.85	55.01	65.87	56.11	53.49	66.76	60.16	56.53
Singhbhum	58.88	36.27	30.56	61.67	55.16	50.02	62.02	55.66	51.88	53.36	48.50	47.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gujarat	53.72	40.34	30.00	58.25	55.66	50.54	58.44	55.79	52.17	54.66	53.68	47.09
Jamnagar	45.40	29.10	29.78	61.98	54.62	50.59	64.68	59.36	53.48	38.37	38.44	45.33
Rajkot*	-	27.92	29.69	-	49.57	49.17	-	-	51.63	-	49.54	45.23
Surendranagar	55.25	32.34	30.71	58.16	54.24	50.57	58.93	54.27	52.67	47.75	-	-
Junagadh	50.95	36.48	30.20	66.34	58.85	50.34	67.29	59.96	52.51	54.81	47.73	45.13
Kutch	44.87	36.72	32.83	56.26	55.26	52.48	57.02	56.30	54.25	50.84	49.76	47.61
Banas Kantha	49.33	33.32	30.87	60.54	56.82	54.27	60.69	57.11	55.09	56.73	49.50	46.66
Sabar Kantha	54.37	26.58	29.72	55.08	48.30	51.43	54.92	48.05	51.89	84.23	69.82	47.43
Mahesana	36.80	30.11	28.22	54.69	50.70	48.85	55.87	50.61	45.57	18.39	50.81	45.68
Ahmedabad	36.32	31.02	29.34	52.22	48.41	49.46	53.25	54.38	51.89	51.50	46.88	48.30
Kheda	47.82	43.05	29.03	59.57	59.19	50.69	60.13	60.08	52.12	57.08	54.95	44.99
Panch Mahals	57.09	39.32	35.04	60.36	56.74	53.74	60.49	79.59	54.60	54.50	52.93	45.05
Vadodara	50.37	37.89	30.23	59.45	56.55	51.29	59.56	56.52	53.97	56.71	57.23	47.14
Bharuch	53.27	42.21	29.90	58.16	56.14	49.76	58.25	56.39	50.99	56.31	51.60	46.46
Surat	53.99	44.03	31.28	57.34	56.51	52.44	57.56	56.44	50.94	54.24	57.53	53.33
Valsad	-	41.96	27.70	-	54.44	46.64	-	54.65	45.73	-	52.27	48.64
The Dangs	55.61	42.39	33.78	58.47	56.64	54.26	58.47	56.64	54.26	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	62.61	49.31	36.42	66.94	59.42	52.14	64.98	59.45	51.93	54.72	53.25	54.52
Chamba	62.78	44.20	38.82	66.52	60.61	58.83	66.53	60.67	60.24	-	47.46	46.74
Mandi	61.06	42.29	39.56	61.80	54.82	52.65	61.62	54.22	51.58	-	-	-
Lahaul and Spiti	58.61	58.12	86.02	66.84	55.74	91.29	61.85	55.75	91.29	-	-	-
Bilaspur	57.80	46.24	40.38	66.91	56.25	48.98	66.85	56.16	48.82	-	-	-
Mahasu	64.43	44.40	47.16	66.94	56.75	58.14	68.61	57.31	58.29	42.02	-	-
Sirmaur	53.14	39.17	42.52	64.81	63.66	62.74	65.02	63.80	61.08	-	-	-
Kinnaur	66.26	58.54	64.78	62.07	60.02	74.51	62.07	60.02	74.51	-	-	-
Kerala	46.98	41.43	28.96	53.78	52.56	44.90	54.00	52.53	45.18	48.76	45.98	43.50
Cannanore	48.19	43.36	29.69	52.59	51.46	45.75	54.66	51.90	45.72	49.17	45.99	45.86
Kozhikode	48.70	43.63	26.21	54.17	53.20	43.82	54.92	54.36	44.40	45.67	45.26	42.28
Malappuram	-	48.63	26.96	-	54.45	44.64	-	54.57	44.69	-	50.69	43.90
Palghat	59.71	47.31	35.71	63.26	59.67	48.89	63.43	60.00	49.42	-	51.50	45.30
Trichur	47.31	44.18	28.28	53.12	50.20	41.77	52.80	50.08	41.89	61.68	53.24	40.81
Ernakulam	37.80	27.60	28.84	47.53	48.75	45.10	47.50	49.33	45.25	48.20	30.68	44.70
Kottayam	34.69	30.41	29.71	50.28	49.66	46.83	50.29	49.77	47.10	48.54	-	-
Alleppey**	31.34	41.37	28.15	40.33	-	-	40.31	-	-	40.38	-	-
Quilon	36.54	31.95	28.60	53.22	50.23	44.36	53.13	50.19	44.55	-	-	-
Trivandrum	40.43	27.90	28.58	50.87	51.62	45.48	50.90	51.80	46.05	50.00	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	60.78	39.75	35.96	63.56	56.54	53.05	63.59	56.63	54.86	61.82	51.81	46.05
Morena	52.66	33.69	30.49	58.69	54.97	52.19	58.79	55.14	53.27	-	41.09	43.40
Bhind	-	42.01	28.67	-	51.14	50.61	-	56.75	51.13	-	44.93	45.59
Gwalior	54.36	42.41	25.81	59.38	55.27	48.77	59.17	55.79	52.95	62.80	49.05	44.95
Datia	58.64	51.66	31.84	62.46	61.38	52.42	62.40	61.46	54.16	-	-	-
Shivpuri	56.96	40.86	37.75	60.43	57.63	55.63	60.44	57.69	56.78	60.00	47.13	46.81
Guna	57.40	41.50	32.86	69.37	65.17	52.80	63.52	65.34	54.19	53.40	51.27	44.01
Tikamgarh	57.83	43.71	34.68	61.92	49.77	54.90	61.84	49.85	55.60	-	-	-
Chhatarpur	58.01	39.47	36.23	63.00	49.22	56.33	63.06	49.32	57.54	58.68	38.84	47.13
Panna	58.22	48.02	34.99	63.77	62.08	54.01	63.74	62.22	54.99	68.75	55.04	42.63
Satna	63.20	51.50	35.62	66.03	60.73	51.82	65.98	60.66	52.16	68.60	63.23	49.35
Rewa	64.20	48.64	34.19	66.41	52.11	50.46	66.63	52.28	51.14	48.12	46.92	43.19
Shahdol	60.36	36.02	38.31	64.59	49.85	62.83	64.70	49.52	65.98	59.65	57.32	50.37
Sidhi	59.74	47.04	34.23	63.18	60.74	52.40	63.18	60.77	52.41	63.24	50.83	58.69
Mandsaur**	38.58	-	37.99	51.28	-	-	51.33	-	-	-	-	-
Ratlam	50.91	30.57	34.12	54.82	50.67	52.54	54.85	50.83	56.35	-	42.84	44.89
Ujjain*	-	34.32	32.70	-	45.02	51.33	-	31.03	55.00	-	53.12	44.80
Jhabua	58.73	29.76	28.92	60.76	52.53	48.85	60.78	52.63	51.63	59.88	46.34	44.56
Dhar	58.81	32.38	33.89	60.69	51.04	51.08	60.77	51.06	52.98	56.61	50.39	43.54
Indore*	-	19.93	29.09	-	28.28	46.90	-	-	50.73	-	20.06	44.69
Dewas	61.95	44.30	34.06	63.68	56.97	51.79	63.84	57.04	53.58	57.80	54.21	43.14
Khargone (W.Nimar)	57.27	34.50	35.09	59.27	50.28	51.64	59.33	50.87	53.52	55.85	46.28	45.36
Khandwa (E.Nimar)	61.09	35.05	36.42	62.54	54.49	52.71	62.54	54.50	55.17	-	-	-
Rajgarh	67.93	48.12	35.96	67.01	62.60	55.54	66.87	61.50	56.85	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Vidisha	59.56	47.91	33.78	65.66	60.37	54.91	65.76	60.53	56.77	56.44	48.79	44.23
Sehore	56.42	45.02	32.17	63.48	41.46	50.94	63.42	59.47	53.48	64.72	44.24	47.71
Raisen	57.38	36.36	33.80	65.28	53.75	53.73	65.34	53.73	54.27	57.00	48.35	45.78
Hoshangabad	56.98	36.05	34.47	64.99	48.82	52.31	65.06	48.31	54.71	62.94	59.11	44.58
Betul	66.64	34.45	45.19	65.50	54.26	55.28	65.58	54.30	57.06	53.00	49.31	43.81
Jabalpur	60.33	45.54	31.68	62.66	56.16	49.11	62.64	56.24	51.28	70.48	55.11	46.64
Narsimhapur	58.49	42.99	31.70	61.78	59.21	48.81	61.93	59.45	50.00	58.35	54.83	41.70
Mandla	62.21	46.92	38.86	62.60	56.86	53.48	62.64	56.95	55.02	53.68	46.52	43.34
Chhindwara	62.85	39.89	36.59	66.11	55.70	52.60	66.03	55.99	54.88	70.26	48.20	40.60
Seoni	64.27	49.60	36.29	65.48	59.33	52.95	65.55	59.33	54.06	51.64	42.96	43.33
Surguja	62.22	37.00	34.72	67.68	61.00	58.28	67.73	61.03	59.66	63.59	58.71	50.16
Balaghat	59.80	43.12	43.83	59.97	56.28	57.67	59.97	56.28	58.57	-	-	-
Bilaspur	62.09	42.84	40.22	64.28	59.80	54.46	64.15	59.92	55.30	65.56	54.43	48.96
Raigarh	59.23	37.93	36.92	63.11	59.54	57.65	63.20	59.71	58.79	53.93	45.14	48.23
Durg	63.19	53.57	45.19	64.82	58.11	54.46	64.29	58.20	55.56	79.34	56.04	49.71
Raipur	63.40	46.90	41.25	65.95	61.03	52.99	65.97	33.47	54.01	64.01	53.83	47.16
Bastar	61.53	37.49	34.98	63.65	58.44	55.05	63.68	58.54	55.40	55.49	42.53	52.22
Maharashtra	58.72	46.16	35.88	61.54	58.24	51.71	61.74	58.49	52.07	56.48	52.92	51.04
Greater Bombay	45.57	36.95	36.81	60.03	55.26	57.67	-	-	-	60.03	55.27	57.67
Thana	59.67	46.63	34.28	62.37	58.26	41.53	62.52	58.29	52.52	58.73	57.77	53.32
Kolaba	55.62	46.85	34.80	59.70	57.88	48.05	59.73	57.82	47.76	57.83	59.17	49.82
Ratnagiri	50.50	48.01	34.96	53.70	56.36	43.46	53.49	55.55	43.45	-	68.96	43.49
Nasik	59.00	49.26	34.73	62.15	59.90	48.60	62.47	60.35	50.92	53.16	51.68	44.53
Dhulia	56.97	43.14	31.44	58.86	55.79	48.38	59.00	55.94	50.28	54.77	51.00	42.99
Jalgaon	56.79	47.00	35.59	59.67	56.06	48.79	59.74	56.29	50.21	58.55	52.35	44.52
Ahmednagar	59.33	30.94	35.05	62.56	55.19	50.58	62.72	55.31	51.06	48.71	45.38	47.09
Poona	56.44	44.15	32.20	59.24	56.10	49.15	59.60	56.87	49.72	43.10	44.15	48.44
Satara	55.03	32.93	31.33	55.99	42.38	46.63	56.63	41.25	47.09	-	49.29	43.80
Sangli	31.76	35.67	31.08	37.39	54.59	50.41	34.67	53.95	51.34	-	58.08	45.46
Sholapur	42.31	30.38	33.70	50.15	46.56	51.59	50.91	46.26	53.99	47.26	48.01	44.95
Kolhapur	45.98	30.14	34.01	52.08	48.63	51.48	55.14	48.26	52.54	39.19	51.21	47.77
Aurangabad	61.17	47.21	36.90	64.08	58.26	51.96	64.23	58.29	53.66	57.78	56.32	44.20
Parbhani	59.85	47.03	37.14	64.13	59.84	53.91	64.13	59.92	55.44	-	47.99	46.34
Bhir	57.12	56.65	35.21	56.16	51.45	52.06	55.90	51.41	53.25	-	-	-
Nanded	58.27	46.83	35.12	62.04	60.76	52.72	62.20	60.87	54.16	43.60	44.51	45.92
Osmanabad*	-	35.44	33.79	-	40.57	51.36	62.94	40.38	52.48	-	42.40	43.72
Amravati	58.11	40.70	38.35	60.93	54.83	51.69	60.90	54.87	53.86	-	46.89	46.49
Yeotmal	64.00	53.76	40.52	65.23	63.50	52.64	65.55	64.11	53.87	53.76	46.55	46.04
Chandrapur	61.77	46.34	39.57	65.08	62.42	53.93	65.05	62.46	54.74	75.09	56.34	48.10
Manipur	52.25	43.29	30.61	48.33	45.31	45.31	48.60	45.98	46.69	35.08	31.61	38.79
Manipur North	-	49.41	53.30	-	47.59	66.26	-	47.59	66.25	-	-	-
Manipur West	-	48.43	77.64	-	47.79	90.56	-	47.80	90.56	-	-	-
Manipur South	-	36.58	44.11	-	43.51	62.45	-	44.47	65.81	-	31.39	54.64
Manipur Central	-	36.55	29.59	-	45.14	44.07	-	47.60	45.25	-	31.77	38.50
Manipur East	-	47.65	74.69	-	43.29	88.25	-	43.29	88.24	-	-	-
Meghalaya	55.92	45.35	39.29	61.09	51.35	59.90	61.88	52.65	62.00	51.41	36.19	56.95
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	51.35	46.71	43.30	56.82	51.41	63.16	57.26	53.29	73.28	53.41	36.86	56.85
Garo Hills	62.45	43.30	33.49	67.07	51.25	54.03	67.71	51.79	54.26	35.47	32.09	57.99
Mysore	53.36	42.11	34.68	60.05	55.20	54.39	60.23	56.52	56.42	56.67	44.81	48.27
Bangalore	49.63	35.71	31.57	61.19	52.83	53.09	61.24	64.51	57.53	61.03	38.64	49.64
Tumkur*	-	36.18	34.02	-	54.91	56.31	-	56.80	57.56	-	-	-
Chitradurga*	-	36.74	37.17	-	50.79	55.45	-	50.00	57.42	-	-	-
Kolar*	-	44.72	34.90	-	46.30	56.18	-	38.87	59.14	-	51.21	44.91
Bellary	40.65	34.38	38.00	49.68	53.12	55.82	45.58	54.30	57.76	53.14	52.19	50.68
Mysore	49.67	37.35	33.58	58.77	53.07	56.19	58.83	43.88	59.51	-	35.52	46.72
South Kanara	56.87	44.36	38.41	60.32	53.80	48.65	60.48	53.84	49.34	52.67	52.97	46.08
Coorg	56.32	53.58	39.41	61.40	61.88	52.84	62.66	62.00	55.16	-	50.66	53.28
Hassan	57.68	42.83	31.73	59.89	53.32	54.29	59.88	56.41	55.45	-	-	-
Shimoga	53.85	38.25	31.98	62.11	54.58	51.69	62.03	55.84	52.93	63.03	37.54	47.78
Chikmagalur	56.40	45.44	34.46	62.91	58.51	53.82	62.79	59.31	54.68	-	36.05	49.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mandya	30.43	30.37	32.56	33.96	43.67	56.05	33.55	55.87	57.15	-	15.57	49.25
Belgaum	51.91	39.19	35.40	59.89	57.52	55.39	60.08	58.41	57.21	57.71	49.33	48.59
Bijapur	52.28	40.36	35.55	60.56	59.58	54.76	61.44	57.15	56.70	51.90	72.21	47.72
North Kanara	59.86	50.57	33.63	69.46	65.38	52.75	69.93	67.17	53.96	63.25	59.85	47.09
Dharwar	45.64	38.12	35.48	57.15	45.69	54.06	57.45	49.84	56.74	55.61	27.31	48.41
Gulbarga	45.19	42.17	34.94	41.86	54.92	54.82	41.12	60.37	56.72	-	44.77	46.22
Bidar	29.86	26.03	33.03	35.07	30.95	52.88	34.95	27.85	54.20	-	37.19	45.23
Raichur	-	41.38	37.2	-	58.99	57.05	-	49.60	58.18	-	75.11	50.97
Nagaland	58.93	49.25	62.43	58.05	50.72	80.91	58.85	51.20	79.45	35.54	40.49	82.07
Kohima	56.50	49.35	52.35	54.15	50.09	76.95	54.58	50.59	76.16	45.45	44.52	77.34
Mokokchung	54.57	43.92	75.10	52.95	43.37	89.24	54.32	43.87	84.01	28.45	35.04	92.01
Tuensang	64.67	54.16	61.59	65.55	57.93	80.74	65.55	57.93	80.74	-	-	-
Orissa	53.81	34.84	30.13	63.65	58.8	54.26	63.75	58.99	54.75	59.24	55.33	50.25
Sambalpur	55.47	34.65	34.78	66.10	62.26	59.84	66.34	62.44	61.35	56.14	58.92	51.78
Sundargarh	50.62	30.37	32.11	61.27	55.29	55.11	61.17	55.59	56.22	62.25	51.96	53.66
Keonjhar	49.00	32.05	29.32	57.94	55.16	53.27	57.81	55.22	53.37	61.71	53.88	52.34
Mayurbhanj	56.02	35.52	30.27	60.91	56.73	52.13	61.96	56.74	52.64	51.21	53.61	44.73
Balasore	46.25	35.43	26.34	57.91	53.26	50.47	57.66	53.05	50.65	62.75	57.66	47.55
Cuttack	43.48	35.31	27.25	59.51	57.50	51.35	59.46	57.63	51.31	62.44	54.16	51.66
Dhenkanal	50.54	33.81	29.53	62.26	58.26	54.45	62.45	58.26	54.78	43.44	58.88	48.14
Baudh Khondmals	61.02	35.44	35.19	66.28	59.16	60.01	66.29	59.19	60.43	-	54.65	52.25
Bolangir	48.76	35.15	33.21	64.52	63.86	60.05	64.65	63.94	61.05	52.88	59.24	49.03
Kalahandi	48.81	32.18	32.96	65.16	58.59	60.80	65.14	58.58	61.50	68.36	59.87	50.73
Koraput	57.25	36.41	33.39	66.96	62.23	57.65	67.11	62.31	58.97	55.31	59.07	50.69
Ganjam	59.58	37.70	31.97	64.68	57.63	52.05	64.71	57.67	52.96	60.78	48.36	45.98
Puri	51.94	36.53	28.79	62.19	57.88	53.84	62.96	58.53	54.26	34.54	40.82	50.41
Rajasthan	56.69	32.74	31.03	62.08	54.34	51.79	62.28	54.43	53.49	53.11	50.54	44.99
Ganganagar	49.86	29.35	28.85	64.49	49.01	51.53	63.54	43.67	52.25	71.24	56.67	47.96
Bikaner*	38.39	-	28.85	44.34	-	-	-	-	-	42.69	-	-
Churu	57.14	29.24	30.13	59.94	46.29	49.20	63.36	45.07	52.37	48.09	49.31	41.50
Jhunjhunun	47.79	25.88	25.28	53.78	45.20	44.61	54.24	45.54	45.80	44.86	38.40	39.14
Alwar	54.65	32.68	25.58	59.81	54.89	48.23	60.27	55.26	48.87	47.56	41.51	42.36
Bharatpur	53.74	31.90	28.77	61.43	54.23	50.73	61.71	54.40	51.70	45.17	47.85	44.79
Sawai Madhopur	61.02	35.37	31.36	64.43	55.99	51.74	64.66	56.14	52.76	50.36	47.08	45.99
Jaipur	61.58	35.48	29.73	65.45	56.42	49.64	65.87	56.71	51.22	53.65	51.00	46.51
Sikar	49.84	27.73	26.91	56.15	47.67	47.08	56.43	48.32	48.46	51.42	37.16	40.40
Ajmer	59.63	44.26	24.63	64.07	58.87	51.57	64.45	59.88	56.18	58.23	46.03	44.27
Tonk	60.51	38.58	33.27	63.16	58.57	53.90	63.81	58.64	55.82	28.77	43.17	46.03
Jaisalmer	47.68	29.22	31.79	58.71	50.63	54.00	58.70	51.90	54.67	58.99	39.84	50.23
Jodhpur	46.76	35.65	30.16	55.58	54.66	50.46	57.55	55.91	54.05	46.46	49.48	43.11
Nagaur	54.95	35.96	33.97	55.12	56.71	51.90	59.56	58.26	53.00	-	-	-
Pali	47.16	36.03	32.03	60.40	57.22	52.26	60.59	57.27	52.80	52.42	56.01	48.27
Barmer	53.65	35.49	33.97	59.87	56.53	56.07	59.99	56.81	56.85	51.28	40.94	46.86
Jalor	50.39	36.24	31.14	41.46	56.97	54.43	59.32	57.10	54.74	59.10	54.13	47.80
Sirohi	49.05	34.42	28.62	59.98	56.23	51.58	60.16	56.50	53.36	57.12	51.99	45.10
Bhilwara	62.82	40.85	39.11	66.09	59.51	61.04	66.17	59.65	62.39	59.70	55.78	51.20
Udaipur	57.25	31.00	32.45	62.79	53.40	56.15	62.87	53.37	58.49	57.73	56.93	46.00
Chittaurgarh	60.21	40.05	38.32	62.09	58.05	58.97	62.19	58.16	60.61	53.68	49.10	47.78
Dungarpur	57.11	28.16	27.56	60.73	70.67	50.60	60.84	50.71	52.32	50.20	47.96	40.62
Banswara	53.71	28.44	26.36	60.15	52.05	48.22	60.19	52.07	49.26	58.23	48.75	43.29
Bundi	53.88	35.35	32.59	63.51	57.20	54.47	63.25	57.36	56.85	54.15	38.78	43.49
Kota	53.49	31.95	30.72	61.11	52.71	52.26	61.15	52.53	53.41	60.06	57.31	49.33
Jhalawar	59.07	32.57	31.86	62.92	53.94	65.65	62.99	54.10	55.58	56.48	45.69	43.83
Tamil Nadu	56.77	44.07	35.72	64.15	62.70	55.96	64.56	63.29	58.50	57.45	52.59	50.28
Madras	40.97	39.55	28.20	63.20	53.61	49.09	-	-	-	63.20	53.61	49.09
Chingleput	51.16	41.23	33.66	63.04	59.06	54.49	63.73	60.86	56.90	57.91	47.74	50.09
North Arcot	36.52	41.88	35.37	65.84	63.55	55.62	65.72	63.62	57.20	74.77	59.39	49.73
South Arcot	54.04	43.63	34.66	63.99	61.21	56.99	64.66	61.19	58.47	54.06	62.41	48.12
Dharmapuri	-	40.00	36.34	-	62.98	58.00	-	53.14	58.80	-	54.67	49.66
Salem	62.14	47.99	39.23	66.27	66.56	59.45	66.27	66.63	61.30	-	45.83	54.57
Coimbatore	47.91	42.59	40.84	57.63	59.80	60.36	57.14	59.81	63.96	61.78	59.38	54.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nilgiris	52.10	49.33	38.39	56.30	57.89	50.56	58.86	58.29	50.57	49.89	56.92	50.54
Madurai	57.39	51.48	36.89	62.77	58.83	55.83	64.14	61.92	59.04	57.99	41.18	49.59
Tiruchirapalli	50.91	39.22	37.04	61.25	60.50	58.01	61.44	60.62	60.40	-	-	49.83
Thanjavur	-	37.99	33.40	-	49.22	55.48	-	51.60	57.33	-	42.95	48.31
Ramanathapuram	47.10	43.75	35.67	65.74	54.66	54.39	58.10	64.77	56.17	68.49	46.02	49.42
Tirunelveli	49.08	37.61	36.60	54.05	49.94	54.29	68.18	53.13	56.39	41.24	47.25	49.90
Kanya Kumari	46.90	33.23	28.66	59.33	54.14	50.59	61.11	54.55	51.36	-	-	46.70
Tripura	51.59	31.55	26.26	54.76	52.54	48.17	54.98	52.73	49.18	34.70	38.05	41.98
West Tripura	-	29.55	11.05	-	49.99	47.12	-	50.33	48.37	-	37.37	41.75
North Tripura	-	34.41	55.16	-	54.38	50.45	-	54.40	51.22	-	-	31.77
South Tripura	-	32.15	25.61	-	54.65	47.77	-	54.67	48.39	-	45.65	41.90
Uttar Pradesh	-	40.78	30.92	-	57.43	52.23	-	58.13	52.97	-	49.94	47.84
Chamoli	-	45.80	58.37	-	51.14	55.40	-	53.01	55.15	-	45.71	60.16
Pithoragarh	-	40.13	40.14	-	49.53	48.54	-	49.73	48.63	-	38.57	46.54
Almora	-	44.77	38.83	-	60.51	48.50	-	61.13	48.10	-	56.71	54.02
Naini Tal	-	43.40	32.83	-	62.10	50.11	-	62.10	54.95	-	61.33	49.22
Bijnor	-	32.17	28.11	-	57.79	50.91	-	57.00	51.1	-	65.16	47.21
Moradabad	-	27.28	29.25	-	44.08	52.59	-	14.29	54.07	-	49.81	47.73
Rampur	-	31.18	30.51	-	48.07	55.22	-	-	56.33	-	45.80	50.48
Shahjahanpur	-	13.40	32.73	-	22.02	57.63	-	1.37	59.30	-	47.09	47.90
Dehra Dun	-	49.68	33.05	-	65.96	53.84	-	65.96	56.16	-	66.20	51.83
Saharanpur	-	29.52	29.80	-	37.67	52.96	-	35.16	53.84	-	-	49.98
Muzaffarnagar	-	26.47	28.72	-	41.62	51.21	-	34.39	51.93	-	55.41	46.64
Meerut	-	26.58	27.64	-	42.69	49.19	-	27.56	49.32	-	49.82	48.77
Bulandshahr	-	26.97	26.61	-	44.29	48.07	-	-	48.27	-	45.58	46.69
Mathura	-	24.87	27.49	-	45.75	48.42	-	-	49.02	-	45.49	45.33
Agra	-	39.71	27.13	-	58.22	48.50	-	-	50.09	-	58.15	45.70
Kanpur	-	35.88	29.37	-	46.51	50.92	-	-	51.42	-	48.77	50.27
Allahabad	-	24.55	32.30	-	35.27	50.13	-	33.05	51.03	-	39.01	46.44
Kheri	-	23.09	33.34	-	44.39	59.40	-	44.38	60.16	-	-	-
Hardoi	-	17.35	31.17	-	19.20	54.61	-	16.21	56.13	-	-	-
Bahraich	-	35.05	35.09	-	57.73	61.49	-	57.49	62.19	-	-	-
Gonda	-	31.07	35.01	-	56.67	59.45	-	56.75	60.12	-	-	-
Gorakhpur	-	45.65	32.38	-	66.55	52.57	-	66.52	53.28	-	-	-
Ghazipur	-	41.23	29.60	-	6.23	47.94	-	6.36	48.12	-	-	-
Mirzapur	-	34.89	35.01	-	45.35	52.87	-	55.49	52.87	-	20.44	52.79
West Bengal	50.14	37.56	27.33	58.48	54.43	48.50	58.59	54.54	47.99	54.17	50.82	49.79
Darjeeling	47.86	39.68	35.56	56.99	49.35	48.86	59.17	51.09	48.91	40.88	34.80	48.70
Jalpaiguri	46.74	34.05	30.17	54.10	47.23	50.63	54.03	47.21	51.07	59.20	51.09	47.63
Cooch Behar	35.97	31.96	27.58	54.72	49.99	51.39	54.50	48.15	51.81	-	-	-
West Dinajpur	43.00	34.54	27.09	59.93	59.20	50.15	60.09	59.47	51.19	47.83	36.49	41.50
Malda	45.62	29.52	26.88	60.09	51.51	49.37	60.76	51.53	49.67	-	-	-
Murshidabad	47.99	39.45	25.72	57.45	58.49	48.01	57.56	58.54	48.41	52.57	56.79	43.62
Nadia	41.94	35.39	24.62	57.01	49.26	46.35	56.99	49.29	47.23	57.24	48.94	42.61
24-Parganas	40.23	35.12	25.71	57.07	57.76	46.91	56.39	57.31	47.52	66.55	63.78	45.86
Howrah	65.12	46.65	26.55	78.12	62.08	47.56	78.83	59.79	44.74	76.88	65.26	50.96
Calcutta	55.63	57.59	37.00	65.58	70.99	56.95	-	-	-	65.58	70.98	56.94
Hooghly	54.78	50.07	26.15	59.15	57.45	46.52	58.98	57.91	45.33	64.42	47.71	49.93
Burdwan	52.46	30.01	27.24	58.67	53.71	47.81	58.79	54.13	48.03	55.83	44.84	47.17
Birbhum	49.91	35.76	25.96	59.22	55.19	47.65	59.14	55.20	47.87	64.92	54.69	44.99
Bankura	54.28	38.18	27.18	59.36	57.94	52.37	59.46	57.93	47.04	43.30	60.04	43.52
Midnapore	52.48	42.47	25.32	54.99	56.23	46.40	58.16	56.11	46.71	35.38	63.37	42.93
Purulia	58.67	36.42	29.81	63.34	57.05	50.81	63.46	57.20	51.52	43.25	38.42	44.68
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	53.62	29.36	41.45	55.49	46.22	64.54	55.49	46.22	63.86	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	50.91	57.01	60.07	59.86	58.14	76.84	59.86	58.35	78.86	-	38.26	76.88
Kameng	58.48	58.48	74.71	66.54	61.31	89.09	60.47	61.50	93.34	-	37.86	81.90
Subansiri	69.64	60.64	65.84	71.39	59.76	81.59	71.39	59.76	81.59	-	-	-
Siang	54.60	54.60	67.55	59.39	56.13	82.79	99.26	56.70	87.56	-	37.15	76.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lohit	53.61	53.61	54.53	55.82	57.54	70.94	55.82	57.60	70.47	-	50.00	73.55
Tirap	56.33	56.33	49.86	54.91	56.25	67.10	54.91	56.25	67.09	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.87	49.00	35.07	62.70	55.92	5.30	62.71	55.92	52.29	-	-	-
Goa, Daman & Diu*	-	40.99	31.58	-	54.53	47.70	-	54.52	46.43	-	54.57	50.95
Goa, Daman & Diu	-	40.47	27.20	-	53.64	45.28	-	53.86	44.40	-	52.86	46.12
Laccadive, Minicoy & Aminidivi Islands	50.99	24.07	53.22	50.33	34.97	73.02	50.33	34.96	14.32	-	-	-
Mizoram	46.94	43.46	80.95	47.96	47.13	93.55	48.49	48.13	95.97	37.73	39.30	76.61

* District with tribal population below 500 persons in 1961 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1971.
** district with tribal population below 500 persons in 1971 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1961
Districts with a tribal population of below 500 persons have been excluded from this list.

APPENDIX G.II

FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATES

States/Districts	Total Percentage of female workers			Rural Percentage of female workers in rural areas			Urban Percentage of female workers in urban areas		
	Tribal 1961	Tribal 1971	Non-Tribal 1971	Tribal 1961	Tribal 1971	Non-Tribal 1971	Tribal 1961	Tribal 1971	Non-Tribal 1971
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	51.96	20.75	11.18	52.47	20.80	12.38	31.58	19.11	6.45
Andhra Pradesh	56.69	32.70	23.84	57.38	32.92	27.10	40.90	28.58	10.35
Srikakulam	62.36	31.05	26.05	62.38	31.07	27.65	56.02	29.09	13.58
Visakhapatnam	59.14	24.50	21.53	59.22	24.49	25.94	40.30	27.27	7.82
East Godavari	59.64	33.93	17.14	59.97	33.89	18.90	40.14	36.39	10.04
West Godavari	54.14	40.85	21.52	55.83	41.36	23.70	31.03	33.22	11.54
Krishna	51.08	34.98	19.09	53.68	36.42	23.21	37.45	26.32	8.12
Guntur	49.84	34.11	22.84	51.58	36.38	25.91	41.91	24.57	13.71
Ongole	-	31.70	23.46	-	31.44	24.58	-	33.57	14.27
Nellore	54.29	44.10	21.89	55.86	45.53	24.01	42.97	34.74	10.57
Chittoor	52.98	33.46	21.37	53.73	33.59	23.23	40.60	31.62	9.32
Cuddapah	53.92	32.45	20.65	54.50	33.34	22.57	43.62	18.53	9.43
Anantapur	48.57	36.49	25.67	48.80	37.06	29.05	41.50	24.36	10.32
Kurnool	44.73	34.23	28.42	43.77	35.06	31.69	54.15	29.04	15.52
Mahbubnagar	56.97	45.89	34.09	56.99	46.45	35.76	-	15.68	16.70
Hyderabad	44.76	34.97	16.62	60.60	55.31	34.03	31.50	28.62	7.32
Nizamabad	68.90	33.85	31.59	68.13	38.86	34.59	100.00	9.30	15:04
Adilabad	58.15	31.73	24.12	58.27	31.91	27.45	19.39	15.16	8.57
Karimnagar	56.09	27.00	31.49	56.14	26.88	33.35	-	29.90	15.60
Warangal	59.75	36.03	25.01	60.05	36.05	27.40	32.77	33.33	9.74
Khammam	57.10	34.08	21.20	57.38	34.37	23.80	19.71	19.75	9.60
Nalgonda*	56.19	26.83	27.51	60.48	26.29	28.63	-	35.71	11.26
Assam	48.04	3.36	4.84	48.14	3.35	4.95	26.18	5.74	3.44
Goalpara	48.30	2.76	1.33	48.40	2.72	1.21	34.59	6.43	2.70
Kamrup	39.39	1.88	1.71	39.51	1.87	1.40	15.20	2.20	3.98
Darrang	46.17	1.03	5.98	46.29	0.99	6.19	17.18	14.38	2.61
Nowgong	35.74	1.56	1.83	35.78	1.55	1.79	8.62	7.22	2.33
Sibsagar	48.98	3.92	9.45	49.14	3.92	9.90	12.74	3.98	4.34
Lakhimpur	61.78	1.79	9.87	61.89	1.79	10.79	39.52	2.18	3.21
Mikir Hills	53.21	4.61	7.28	53.26	4.60	7.43	6.69	-	3.77
North Cachar Hills	-	29.51	8.93	-	2.96	9.42	35.50	20.28	6.84
Cachar	39.25	6.56	4.92	39.64	6.56	5.00	13.00	5.88	3.91

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	55.98	13.84	8.39	56.66	13.77	8.84	29.14	15.72	4.10
Patna	36.93	38.87	9.83	89.69	55.63	11.28	13.93	14.90	4.47
Gaya	56.51	36.67	10.79	69.43	38.94	11.29	9.52	12.96	4.23
Shahabad	48.30	16.49	8.74	48.96	16.62	9.18	6.47	14.01	3.51
Saran*	17.54	31.39	6.67	17.50	46.39	6.75	17.65	2.39	4.50
Champaran	38.65	19.48	10.08	40.23	19.42	10.36	9.86	28.40	4.57
Muzaffarpur	-	34.77	5.18	-	39.11	5.25	-	7.41	3.70
Monghyr	47.77	14.10	8.72	47.95	14.12	9.42	14.96	11.80	3.30
Bhagalpur	45.48	18.00	10.65	45.49	18.03	11.47	35.71	12.58	3.48
Saharsa	49.12	26.58	13.59	49.17	26.49	13.87	-	32.00	7.18
Purnea	42.46	19.71	8.03	42.68	19.82	2.33	34.00	15.70	3.09
Santhal Parganas	58.90	13.51	7.19	59.05	13.50	7.57	31.12	15.66	2.93
Palamau	51.35	10.99	10.80	51.47	10.95	11.13	38.38	14.44	4.52
Hazaribagh	48.47	10.19	7.67	48.69	10.10	8.13	38.77	11.62	4.35
Ranchi	58.23	11.46	8.33	59.32	11.35	10.10	23.44	14.20	3.02
Dhanbad	54.43	13.46	5.70	54.77	11.20	5.94	49.68	23.55	5.38
Singhbhum	56.21	17.73	8.48	57.25	17.89	11.38	28.93	15.19	4.23
Gujarat	49.06	24.54	7.89	50.12	24.83	9.17	27.94	12.53	5.02
Jamnagar	29.27	3.68	7.70	32.55	3.25	9.14	8.76	5.13	5.04
Rajkot*	7.10	5.15	9.12	13.51	11.11	12.05	5.63	4.62	4.38
Surendranagar	52.15	9.79	9.62	52.31	9.85	11.18	50.41	5.40	5.40
Junagadh	34.30	11.64	8.69	33.60	10.75	10.83	42.69	19.26	5.34
Kutch	32.48	17.00	13.49	34.55	17.11	15.64	17.47	16.46	6.94
Banas Kantha	37.29	8.04	6.01	37.59	8.08	6.18	27.60	7.03	4.39
Sabar Kantha	53.64	4.70	7.09	53.79	4.52	7.33	21.05	29.88	4.82
Mahesana	18.62	7.72	6.69	36.13	8.26	7.20	13.47	7.07	4.38
Ahmadabad	14.92	10.93	6.11	24.50	20.46	8.46	12.20	8.21	4.87
Kheda	34.72	24.75	4.80	36.19	25.68	4.83	27.71	20.39	4.63
Panch Mahals	53.67	21.23	15.68	54.29	21.49	17.99	19.12	13.42	3.73
Vadodara	40.77	17.92	6.57	41.44	17.92	7.88	21.98	18.04	4.43
Bharuch	48.23	27.87	8.63	48.98	28.22	9.88	32.27	20.89	5.26
Surat	50.59	31.24	8.32	51.86	31.50	10.05	31.41	27.70	6.92
Valsad	-	29.38	8.81	-	30.14	9.98	-	20.27	5.84
The Dangs	52.52	27.46	9.07	52.52	27.46	9.06	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	61.89	39.20	19.99	61.95	39.29	20.87	27.00	11.06	7.04
Chamba	58.74	27.39	17.32	58.76	27.47	18.44	36.84	5.45	6.90
Mandi	60.27	28.72	25.97	60.38	28.97	27.63	36.36	18.46	6.11
Lahul and Spiti	69.41	60.35	68.49	69.42	60.35	68.49	-	-	-
Bilaspur	47.78	35.79	31.72	47.82	35.83	32.64	41.67	-	11.47
Mahasu	61.19	28.73	35.13	62.86	28.99	35.99	15.38	15.15	7.52
Sirmaur	39.75	11.04	18.32	39.67	11.01	19.43	100.00	16.66	6.24
Kinnaur	69.77	57.18	47.80	69.77	57.18	47.80	-	-	-
Kerala	40.22	30.25	13.28	40.61	30.21	13.84	31.82	31.21	10.35
Cannanore	44.01	35.31	13.92	45.13	35.81	14.40	33.47	29.43	10.89
Kozhikode	42.55	34.02	8.45	42.74	34.12	9.04	31.27	30.03	6.90
Malappuram	-	42.97	10.01	-	42.94	10.17	-	43.94	7.59
Palghat	56.08	34.80	23.25	56.06	34.37	24.52	59.09	45.91	14.42
Trichur	41.59	38.37	15.81	41.70	38.15	16.29	39.20	44.57	12.12
Ernakulam	27.71	4.65	12.31	27.82	4.50	13.32	25.68	15.38	9.60
Kottayam	18.78	10.49	12.17	18.83	10.49	12.43	14.56	9.76	9.94
Alleppey**	21.83	-	-	32.46	-	-	-	-	11.20
Quilon	19.68	13.01	12.86	19.61	13.04	12.83	37.50	-	13.28
Trivandrum	29.48	4.23	11.81	29.83	4.10	12.02	15.18	14.93	11.18
Madhya Pradesh	57.99	22.91	17.53	58.17	22.93	20.05	40.39	22.10	6.93
Morena	46.32	10.91	4.43	46.31	10.98	4.64	48.15	3.30	2.65
Bhind*	-	31.49	2.38	-	52.81	2.35	9.16	4.86	2.67
Gwalior	49.16	28.65	5.10	48.90	28.80	6.71	53.49	26.80	3.65
Datia	54.38	41.49	8.44	54.38	41.28	9.03	-	52.17	5.05
Shivpuri	53.23	23.36	8.18	53.21	23.33	8.61	58.62	26.01	4.81
Guna	51.25	27.80	10.15	51.59	27.72	10.84	24.08	34.49	5.79

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tikamgarh	53.60	37.17	11.58	53.66	37.08	11.90	48.28	54.55	5.50
Chatarpur	52.97	29.11	12.89	53.07	29.30	13.51	44.55	17.67	8.10
Panna	52.51	33.64	14.19	52.56	33.83	14.79	43.97	24.34	6.92
Satna	60.26	42.15	18.47	60.54	42.57	19.84	46.34	23.82	7.26
Rewa	61.79	43.33	17.49	61.91	43.50	18.15	35.11	27.09	8.85
Shahdol	56.08	21.98	11.89	56.69	22.05	13.37	30.66	20.30	5.01
Sidhi	56.29	32.97	15.21	56.31	32.97	15.33	48.15	29.10	6.42
Mandsaur**	25.29	44.51	20.34	24.90	48.23	23.63	50.00	21.74	7.15
Ratlam	46.93	10.15	14.42	47.00	9.83	18.83	19.51	28.63	5.24
Ujjain*	37.93	23.24	12.41	100.00	15.58	15.78	36.84	27.89	6.11
Jhabua	56.61	6.46	7.31	50.78	6.39	8.42	42.04	11.50	5.60
Dhar	56.88	12.93	15.59	56.99	13.28	17.73	19.80	19.03	6.25
Indore*	48.50	9.47	8.83	55.73	14.78	15.11	34.78	6.96	4.96
Dewas	60.17	31.04	14.93	60.45	30.67	16.42	50.00	44.53	7.55
Khargone(W.Nimar)	55.22	17.76	17.39	55.37	17.71	19.99	45.11	23.10	8.42
Khandwa (E.Nimar)	59.64	15.10	18.91	59.64	15.10	23.24	-	-	6.07
Rajgarh	68.82	31.60	14.40	68.83	31.10	15.35	-	71.43	5.36
Vidisha	53.37	34.77	9.75	53.19	34.81	10.56	96.65	30.81	4.90
Sehore	49.42	31.38	18.01	49.66	30.74	14.40	42.47	23.11	5.18
Raisen	49.42	24.89	11.49	49.29	17.95	11.68	40.94	20.00	8.00
Hoshangabad	48.74	22.89	14.84	49.42	23.05	17.49	26.43	18.39	5.69
Betul	63.79	14.87	34.77	63.84	14.82	38.45	54.91	22.94	7.82
Jabalpur	58.05	34.85	12.36	58.13	35.19	16.84	33.47	29.75	6.44
Narsimhapur	55.20	26.11	13.11	55.78	26.16	14.16	38.96	24.89	6.57
Mandla	61.83	37.11	23.77	61.92	37.16	26.16	35.02	29.09	7.18
Chhindwara	59.73	24.54	19.49	60.00	24.87	22.51	41.41	15.56	9.32
Seoni	62.88	40.10	19.14	63.22	40.17	20.46	33.73	25.35	6.99
Balaghat	59.62	29.97	30.00	59.62	29.96	31.29	-	-	14.04
Surguja	56.69	12.60	9.70	56.88	12.62	10.31	26.83	11.11	5.46
Bilaspur	60.03	26.09	26.00	60.30	26.09	28.00	43.43	24.55	11.33
Raigarh	55.45	16.78	16.10	55.61	16.76	16.80	40.34	18.63	9.61
Durg	61.62	49.23	35.80	62.33	49.87	41.03	39.78	28.22	9.22
Raipur	60.94	33.46	29.54	61.00	33.47	32.42	54.64	32.12	11.46
Bastar	59.43	16.74	14.25	59.49	16.73	14.59	38.88	19.82	11.18
Maharashtra	55.83	33.75	18.81	56.62	34.21	23.51	34.71	23.21	8.18
Greater Bombay	28.55	14.43	7.68	-	-	-	28.55	14.43	7.68
Thana	56.88	34.69	18.70	57.50	34.95	17.91	40.19	26.23	6.70
Kolaba	51.28	35.13	22.38	51.30	35.76	24.23	50.18	17.44	8.84
Ratnagiri	46.99	38.80	28.13	46.84	38.55	29.62	52.50	42.28	10.10
Nasik	55.73	38.30	19.08	56.61	38.84	24.73	31.56	28.27	8.74
Dhulia	55.05	30.23	13.49	55.42	30.24	15.44	43.24	29.68	7.65
Jalgaon	53.85	37.79	21.29	55.20	38.45	25.44	30.65	27.18	8.37
Ahmadnagar	56.08	26.45	18.76	56.37	26.58	19.98	28.37	16.54	9.06
Poona	53.54	31.51	14.04	56.22	32.57	18.74	20.53	11.31	9.41
Satara	53.98	22.98	16.59	54.86	13.43	17.80	36.36	19.72	7.77
Sangli	24.41	15.13	10.71	23.53	15.78	11.57	100.00	11.60	6.76
Sholapur	34.15	13.51	14.63	37.50	15.01	16.51	21.37	6.33	9.58
Kolhapur	39.70	9.59	15.78	43.37	9.77	18.46	17.76	4.42	5.49
Aurangabad	58.27	35.61	20.93	58.61	35.54	23.86	43.94	37.84	6.63
Parbhani	55.54	34.05	19.65	55.54	34.07	22.02	-	31.58	7.30
Bhir	58.02	34.75	17.54	57.82	34.79	18.77	100.00	0.00	7.80
Nanded	54.62	32.94	16.67	54.68	32.99	18.47	43.64	21.05	7.53
Osmanabad*	-	29.86	15.18	47.45	28.69	16.24	-	38.88	7.38
Amravati	55.22	26.08	23.99	55.21	26.04	29.17	68.00	37.32	11.03
Yeotmal	62.78	43.95	27.82	63.51	44.66	30.90	35.70	21.49	10.25
Chandrapur	58.47	29.84	24.73	58.49	29.87	26.83	51.05	24.22	7.97
Manipur	52.12	41.29	15.44	52.68	42.85	15.35	11.80	6.44	15.83
Manipur North	-	51.21	35.80	-	51.20	35.80	-	-	-
Manipur West	-	50.98	40.35	-	49.02	40.35	-	-	-
Manipur South	-	29.67	15.96	-	31.50	22.43	-	6.80	3.40
Manipur Central	-	27.73	14.89	-	31.18	14.65	-	6.12	16.00
Manipur East	-	51.96	24.64	-	51.96	24.64	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	50.75	39.32	11.66	53.04	41.18	14.78	23.39	19.57	6.76
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	46.00	42.06	13.73	49.01	45.10	25.49	24.04	20.96	7.11
Garo Hills	57.72	35.13	9.07	58.28	35.80	9.56	14.62	8.65	2.96
Mysore	46.34	28.42	14.09	47.27	29.22	15.64	29.37	21.61	9.11
Bangalore	36.26	15.75	7.92	41.10	12.78	9.15	10.79	19.73	6.85
Tumkur*	44.57	17.21	10.72	46.02	17.35	10.95	12.50	13.51	8.86
Chitradurga*	53.06	22.63	17.70	60.00	26.33	19.84	35.71	12.12	8.91
Kolar*	35.71	42.88	12.75	37.25	16.12	14.43	27.59	61.48	6.20
Bellary	31.69	20.53	19.57	42.77	15.60	22.42	21.08	12.29	11.68
Mysore	40.12	34.88	9.56	40.14	21.17	10.39	-	6.22	7.08
South Kanara	53.44	15.17	28.75	53.74	35.21	30.67	40.45	59.54	21.19
Coorg	50.59	44.56	22.41	50.59	44.75	23.90	53.33	26.10	14.72
Hassan	54.77	31.70	8.57	54.77	32.80	8.92	-	0.00	6.21
Shimoga	45.55	20.88	10.80	45.71	21.03	12.09	42.10	18.85	6.53
Chikmagalur	49.08	13.81	13.77	49.36	33.10	14.96	28.89	10.94	7.28
Mandya	25.64	32.38	8.11	25.88	16.60	8.28	16.67	8.68	7.04
Belgaum	43.69	20.49	14.18	45.24	20.67	15.95	26.49	18.81	7.64
Bijapur	43.49	23.97	15.83	44.69	22.67	17.03	31.72	10.42	11.23
North Kanara	47.65	29.56	13.64	49.30	38.95	14.90	29.41	22.87	7.79
Dharwar	34.14	34.81	15.85	33.85	31.34	18.73	35.67	18.25	10.55
Gulbarga	48.83	27.99	14.66	49.60	20.91	15.42	14.29	40.69	11.03
Bidar	34.47	20.66	12.40	24.47	10.36	13.02	-	41.07	8.59
Raichur*	16.67	22.46	17.01	-	21.04	18.11	21.43	25.26	10.72
Nagaland	59.72	47.73	6.83	60.97	49.18	9.94	14.07	13.44	3.72
Kohima	58.85	42.77	6.89	60.69	51.22	12.27	24.72	15.90	3.80
Mokokchung	56.10	44.46	5.65	58.12	46.32	7.61	23.61	10.29	3.29
Tuensang	63.77	50.21	7.81	63.77	50.21	7.80	-	-	-
Orissa	44.13	10.97	5.54	44.29	10.84	5.52	36.07	15.64	5.71
Sambalpur	45.10	11.50	8.77	45.42	18.66	9.22	32.75	11.63	5.92
Sundargarh	40.02	6.57	5.78	40.38	5.94	5.92	36.16	13.71	5.52
Keonjhar	40.16	9.04	4.20	40.20	8.46	3.86	38.87	21.51	7.85
Mayurbhanj	50.21	14.39	7.57	50.26	14.39	7.75	33.30	15.43	4.43
Balasore	34.80	17.23	1.48	33.68	16.27	1.39	65.59	39.18	3.07
Cuttack	27.02	12.52	2.83	26.90	11.89	2.75	35.61	31.37	3.80
Dhenkanal	38.92	9.22	3.96	39.08	9.20	3.99	26.14	14.85	3.18
Baudh Khondmals	56.02	13.16	9.85	56.02	12.66	9.75	-	11.14	11.79
Bolangir	33.38	6.92	6.03	33.44	6.81	6.03	27.94	13.27	5.88
Kalahandi	32.99	6.39	5.26	33.01	6.44	5.13	35.36	14.52	7.12
Koraput	47.55	10.53	8.05	47.74	10.48	8.48	31.46	12.88	5.63
Ganjam	54.66	18.46	12.72	54.70	18.47	13.26	35.35	13.81	8.68
Puri	42.13	15.61	3.11	42.31	15.72	2.92	33.53	11.54	5.02
Rajasthan	50.86	9.52	8.18	51.28	9.54	9.22	28.98	8.45	3.78
Ganganagar	31.05	1.09	2.90	31.64	0.71	3.06	26.00	1.69	2.06
Bikaner**	31.92	6.38	6.70	50.00	17.07	8.81	31.39	5.67	3.66
Churu	53.88	10.66	9.90	60.28	11.69	13.19	33.43	8.16	2.45
Jhunjhunu	41.30	5.63	4.44	42.09	5.78	4.88	24.17	1.87	2.35
Alwar	48.85	7.30	4.31	49.70	7.32	4.39	24.64	6.25	3.48
Bharatpur	44.98	5.70	2.62	45.57	5.78	2.57	6.52	2.39	2.87
Sawai Madhopur	57.13	11.48	7.76	57.54	11.59	8.46	29.51	3.63	3.76
Jaipur	57.19	11.65	7.39	58.46	12.00	9.33	15.02	4.01	3.35
Sikar	42.79	5.97	5.95	43.04	6.19	6.74	38.31	1.97	2.14
Ajmer	54.85	28.53	16.01	56.29	26.19	22.14	28.31	17.34	5.71
Tonk	57.48	15.93	10.68	58.17	15.97	11.74	19.38	7.45	6.26
Jaisalmer	34.03	3.90	4.33	34.70	3.90	4.56	23.08	3.90	2.83
Jodhpur	36.99	14.07	7.61	14.72	15.01	9.35	17.40	9.85	3.81
Nagaur	54.76	14.31	14.95	58.45	15.31	16.55	-	1.41	3.11
Pali	32.38	12.58	10.73	32.37	12.34	11.68	33.25	18.13	3.56
Barmer	46.45	11.72	9.05	46.79	11.81	9.58	20.10	4.00	2.16
Jalor	40.48	12.96	6.24	40.68	13.32	6.40	36.76	5.41	2.44

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sirohi	37.28	10.86	4.79	37.91	11.10	5.18	26.80	6.77	3.28
Bhilwara	59.11	19.81	15.06	59.34	20.11	16.12	40.65	11.72	6.93
Udaipur	51.46	7.87	7.52	51.57	7.80	8.12	42.78	15.45	6.64
Chittaurgarh	58.21	20.86	16.06	58.29	20.83	17.59	49.42	24.92	5.23
Dungarpur	53.40	5.62	5.52	53.58	5.63	5.88	29.87	8.23	3.22
Banswara	47.02	4.32	5.09	47.04	4.29	5.31	44.58	9.21	4.01
Bundi	43.16	10.82	7.84	43.26	10.83	8.54	32.21	9.46	4.63
Kota	45.00	8.69	6.31	45.24	8.52	6.89	35.48	14.24	4.72
Jhalawar	54.94	9.23	7.41	55.22	9.24	7.62	26.75	8.66	5.54
Tamil Nadu	49.01	24.48	15.02	49.91	24.12	17.55	33.94	28.80	9.11
Madras	20.22	25.10	5.07	-	-	-	20.22	25.11	5.07
Chingleput	38.39	22.19	11.68	39.18	22.70	14.36	32.38	19.20	6.56
North Arcot	46.61	18.83	14.54	46.64	18.81	16.48	44.10	20.06	7.31
South Arcot	43.86	25.05	11.62	45.31	24.98	12.62	23.48	27.53	5.52
Dharmapuri	-	15.56	13.99	-	15.77	14.65	-	5.35	7.02
Salem	57.84	28.49	18.23	57.84	28.87	20.16	57.14	29.22	13.06
Coimbatore	37.71	24.14	20.44	36.84	24.12	24.27	45.57	24.44	13.39
Nilgiris	47.61	10.58	25.46	51.33	39.32	30.01	37.78	43.47	20.85
Madurai	51.69	43.61	17.69	56.59	47.51	21.72	34.83	23.70	9.61
Tiruchirapalli	40.03	10.32	15.90	40.69	16.90	18.31	19.85	20.58	7.32
Thanjavur	38.35	26.57	11.19	35.25	20.74	12.73	8.11	39.15	5.19
Ramanathapuram	28.35	32.50	17.70	23.21	48.98	19.11	30.39	17.82	13.62
Tirunelveli	43.45	23.15	19.62	67.97	28.46	22.64	22.78	17.05	13.18
Kanyakumari	32.42	10.32	6.11	32.98	10.45	5.87	25.42	3.85	7.23
Tripura	48.25	9.55	2.89	48.64	9.58	2.48	5.38	6.76	5.38
West Tripura	-	8.36	2.91	-	8.40	2.17	-	6.75	6.05
North Tripura	-	13.22	3.55	-	13.23	3.51	-	2.00	3.81
South Tripura	-	8.45	2.11	-	8.44	1.86	-	9.47	4.30
Uttar Pradesh	-	21.87	6.67	-	22.89	7.23	-	9.04	3.09
Chamoli	-	40.12	61.16	-	44.60	62.04	-	18.73	28.66
Pithoragarh	-	30.43	32.04	-	30.62	32.94	-	14.60	5.15
Almora	-	28.69	29.85	-	30.04	30.84	-	13.33	4.94
Naini Tal	-	22.63	6.58	-	22.57	7.56	-	38.05	3.35
Bijnor	-	6.22	13.71	-	5.49	1.27	-	9.85	1.81
Moradabad	-	7.00	1.37	-	13.09	1.21	-	5.63	1.84
Rampur	-	6.68	0.97	-	0.00	0.76	-	7.60	1.78
Shahjahanpur	-	2.96	1.51	-	-	1.45	-	5.71	1.81
Dehra Dun	-	30.21	5.79	-	30.41	7.48	-	3.81	4.17
Saharanpur	-	19.52	1.57	-	21.11	1.45	-	2.53	1.96
Muzaffarnagar	-	7.45	1.66	-	5.58	1.60	-	10.97	2.02
Meerut	-	5.02	1.73	-	4.59	1.49	-	5.20	2.46
Bulandshahr	-	1.46	1.48	-	-	1.34	-	3.52	2.37
Mathura	-	2.86	2.02	-	-	1.69	-	1.33	3.66
Agra	-	13.95	1.36	-	-	1.03	-	5.84	1.92
Kanpur	-	22.96	2.84	-	-	3.14	-	26.42	2.41
Allahabad	-	11.04	12.45	-	10.05	14.20	-	13.00	4.00
Kheri	-	19.05	1.50	-	0.11	1.44	-	8.33	2.30
Hardoi	-	23.07	1.64	-	0.00	1.57	-	6.25	2.47
Bahraich	-	10.53	3.70	-	10.63	3.76	-	-	2.77
Gonda	-	3.43	7.09	-	3.44	7.29	-	-	3.57
Gorakhpur	-	22.58	10.48	-	21.51	11.06	-	-	3.10
Azamgarh	-	33.29	9.57	-	33.29	9.22	-	-	16.31
Ghazipur	-	2.05	10.84	-	2.08	11.17	-	-	3.36
Mirzapur	-	23.77	60.02	-	32.81	16.53	-	1.55	4.71
West Bengal	41.55	19.90	3.46	41.86	19.85	3.34	26.27	22.21	3.82
Darjeeling	37.74	29.33	20.31	40.17	30.71	24.93	18.68	17.55	5.41
Jalpaiguri	38.67	19.69	6.84	38.81	19.71	7.24	8.09	11.49	3.98
Cooch Behar	15.32	15.15	1.58	15.42	15.26	1.37	-	6.25	4.62
West Dinajpur	26.45	8.74	1.94	26.63	8.72	1.84	8.30	10.60	2.78
Malda	29.95	7.11	3.08	29.97	7.10	3.03	7.41	75.00	4.20
Murshidabad	38.44	19.82	2.41	38.67	19.74	2.16	15.13	23.74	4.97

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nadia	26.31	20.84	1.70	26.03	20.26	1.26	33.33	28.44	3.57
24-Parganas	21.98	11.12	1.67	21.81	10.27	1.03	25.49	24.30	2.92
Howrah	45.97	24.51	1.33	49.71	33.21	0.84	39.30	12.96	2.11
Calcutta	12.15	16.81	5.65	-	-	-	12.15	16.81	5.65
Hooghly	50.29	42.32	3.37	50.52	42.46	3.35	37.01	39.13	3.41
Burdwan	45.56	23.34	3.95	45.92	23.67	4.20	37.68	16.01	3.05
Birbhum	40.61	15.82	3.53	40.49	15.59	3.47	50.47	35.33	4.30
Bankura	49.27	18.11	6.67	49.61	18.12	6.94	14.98	16.91	3.71
Midnapore	43.43	28.30	2.97	47.75	28.21	2.95	28.01	34.44	3.04
Purulia	53.96	15.47	7.89	54.05	15.50	8.28	30.46	11.89	4.16
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.60	11.47	2.85	51.60	11.47	1.66	-	-	6.27
Arunachal Pradesh	31.95	55.89	23.68	31.95	56.16	26.26	-	22.74	7.93
Kameng	-	55.59	33.45	13.24	55.79	37.33	-	26.75	10.26
Subansiri	-	61.50	22.18	29.85	61.50	22.18	-	-	-
Siang	-	53.10	14.63	39.07	53.73	25.10	-	23.01	6.32
Lohit	-	49.76	2.27	25.72	50.07	25.92	-	15.47	2.90
Tirap	-	56.41	20.80	32.08	56.41	23.59	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.02	42.17	17.00	61.02	42.17	17.00	-	-	-
Goa, Daman & Diu*	-	27.37	15.29	-	29.19	16.62	-	21.27	11.31
Goa, Daman & Diu	-	27.51	9.72	-	28.89	12.19	-	22.17	7.17
Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands	51.62	13.40	17.25	51.62	13.40	17.24	-	-	-
Mizoram	45.95	39.85	20.41	46.64	42.35	17.29	32.26	19.98	8.09

* Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1961 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1971.
** Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1971 but had tribal population of 500 and above in 1961.
Districts with tribal population below 500 persons have been excluded from this list.

THE DISCOVERY OF FIRE

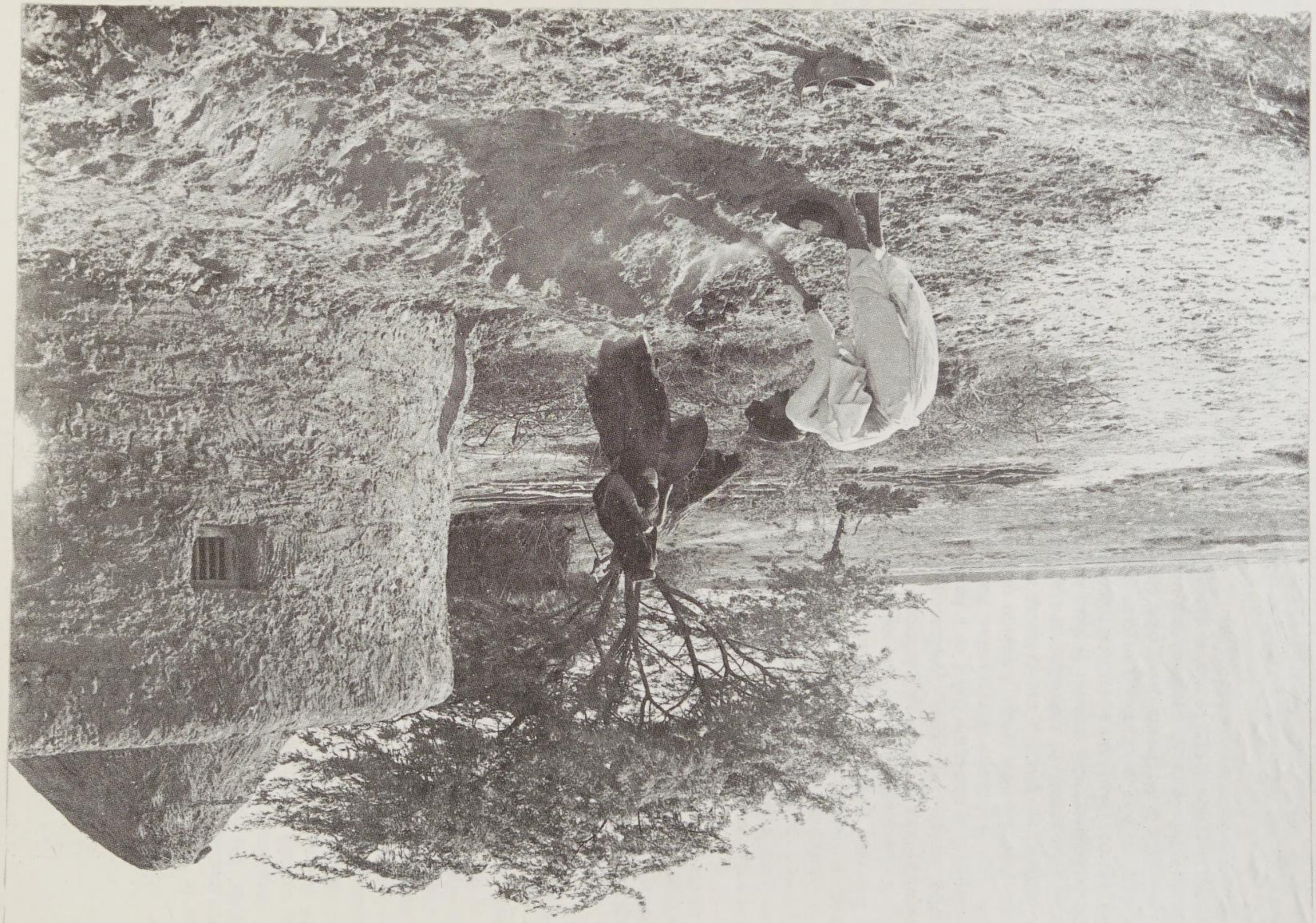
Fire came from the lightning; she was one of the heavenly maidens, Bijli Kantya. She plays hide-and-seek with her husband. When he chases her, she stumbles and falls to the ground and from her bright body comes the fire.

——JUANG
Tilkuda, Keonjhar District

SECTION H

STRUCTURE OF WORKFORCE

*	Spatial Analysis	381
*	Maps	393
*	Data Base	433



Maps in this Section portray the structure of the workforce according to the industrial categories of the census of India. The tribal workforce in each of the nine industrial categories has been mapped for 1961 and 1971. Mapping the data on the industrial categories for the two points of time may help in an understanding of the magnitude of change registered during the 1961-71 decade. The composition of the non-tribal workforce as it is depicted on a series of maps facilitates a comparison between the structure of the tribal and the non-tribal workforce in a cross-section. *Plates 149-188* thus reveal the present structure of the tribal workforce as well as the volume and direction of change in the industrial categories witnessed during the decade in the different regions of the country.

Generalities

The spatial dimension of the structure of tribal workforce has been developed on the basis of the scheme of classification adopted by the Census of India in 1961 and 1971[1]. Except minor differences the classification scheme adopted by the two censuses remain essentially the same[2].

It is important to note that such a scheme of classification leaves much scope for variation among the respondents who may answer the same question in more than one way. It is, therefore, highly generalised and, in most cases, unreal so far as tribes are concerned as they do not lend themselves to this otherwise rigid system of categorisation on the basis of work. This is particularly important since the nature of participation of the tribes in work is very different from that of the non-tribal groups. The census classification of the industrial categories is essentially based on a format which reflects the non-tribal modes of production. For example, unlike most of the non-tribal groups, a majority of the tribes might be engaged in collecting and gathering along with their partial engagement as cultivators and agricultural wage-earners. Although this problem is there among the non-tribals also, particularly among the rural communities in backward areas, in the case of tribes it assumes greater significance. However, in the absence of any other clssificatory scheme for the tribes the census categories may be accepted for the present analysis and may be used to interpret the nature of tribal involvement in economic activity.

Another difficulty arises from the frequent changes in the definition of 'worker' introduced by successive censuses. As noted in Section G, these changes render an analysis of time-series data almost impossible. Marginal workers, for example, were enumerated as secondary workers in 1961. However, the 1971 census treated them as non-workers. Such changes not only make the share of workers in the total population highly variable, the relative share of the workers in different industrial categories is also affected.

Despite the above limitations a districtwise analysis of the distribution of tribal workers in different sectors of economy as well as in various industrial categories has been attempted (*Plates 149-151*).

Sectoral Divisions of Workforce

At the all-India level, an overwhelming majority of tribal workers is engaged in primary activities. Their dependence on secondary and tertiary activities is only marginal. According to 1961 census 15.4 million males and females were dependent on primary activities. However, the total population of workers declined in 1971, mostly due to a change in definition. Only 14.6 million tribes were categorised as workers in 1971. Of the total population of 14.6 million tribal workers in 1971, 93.87 per cent were classified in the primary activities. The increase in the proportion of primary workers and a corresponding decrease in the secondary and tertiary sectors may be due to change in definition. But it also suggests structural changes in the tribal economy. Only 2.54 per cent of the workforce was engaged in secondary activities in 1971 as against 3.49 per cent in 1961. Likewise, there was a decline in the share of the tertiary sector from 5.21 per cent in 1961 to 3.89 per cent in 1971. The inescapable conclusion is that the tribes are becoming increasingly dependent on primary activities (Table H.1).

The generalisations at the aggregate level get modified at the lower levels, such as the district. The spatial patterns depicted on *plate* 150 may be described here briefly.

It is evident from Table H.2 that the number of districts has increased substantially, particularly in the categories in which the primary workers account for more than 90 per cent of all tribal workers[3].

In as many as 92 districts, more than 95 per cent of the tribal workers are engaged in primary economic activities,

such as cultivation, agricultural labour, fishing, hunting and other allied activities and mining and quarrying. On the other hand, the non-primary activities account for an insignificant share of workforce in these districts. They form a contiguous cluster over the mid-Indian tribal belt. This region includes 11 districts each in Rajasthan and Maharashtra, 28 adjoining districts in Madhya Pradesh, 6 districts each in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, 3 districts in West Bengal and 1 in Orissa.

The districts which fall in this category include Chamba, Bilaspur, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal in the North; Sibsagar, Mikir Hills, Garo Hills and the districts of Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh in the North-east; Kolar, Dharmapuri, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Palghat in the South.

TABLE H.1: **Structure of Tribal Workforce by Sectors of Economy, 1971**

States/Union Territories	Percentage of Workers		
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
INDIA	93.87	2.54	3.89
Andhra Pradesh	89.38	5.74	4.88
Assam	93.08	1.03	5.89
Bihar	92.63	3.70	3.67
Gujarat	91.86	3.80	4.34
Himachal Pradesh	91.48	3.00	5.52
Kerala	88.56	4.98	6.46
Madhya Pradesh	96.88	1.41	1.71
Maharashtra	94.98	2.07	2.95
Manipur	90.13	1.11	8.76
Meghalaya	90.65	2.04	7.31
Mysore	82.73	8.18	9.09
Nagaland	90.78	0.83	8.39
Orissa	92.29	2.64	5.07
Rajasthan	95.94	1.05	3.01
Tamil Nadu	93.06	2.13	4.81
Tripura	96.74	0.44	2.82
Uttar Pradesh	89.14	4.80	6.06
West Bengal	92.12	2.91	4.97
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.75	33.62	10.63
Arunachal Pradesh	96.43	0.17	3.40
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96.32	1.50	2.18
Goa, Daman and Diu	75.29	10.33	14.38
Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	30.84	37.54	21.62
Mizoram	92.64	1.09	6.27

TABLE H.2: **Frequency of Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Workers in the Primary Sector, All-India**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts	
	1961	1971
Above 95	50	92
90 - 95	49	74
70 - 90	85	66
50 - 70	17	14
Below 50	16	26

The proportion of tribal workers in the primary sector ranges between 90 and 95 per cent in 74 districts. Altogether, in these 166 districts the tribal economy is predominantly primary in nature with the non-primary sector accounting for a very insignificant proportion. The primary sector is relatively less important (between 70-90%) in 66 districts. The distribution of these districts does not, however, reveal any geographic pattern.

TABLE H.3: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Workers in the Primary Sector, By Regions**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of districts							
	North-east		Mid-India		North		South	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Above 95	5	11	42	68	0	8	3	5
90 - 95	6	12	35	48	2	2	6	12
70 - 90	5	5	63	38	3	8	14	15
50 - 70	0	0	8	3	2	4	7	7
Below 50	5	0	10	11	0	10	4	5

The overwhelming importance of the primary sector is evident from the fact that there are only 14 districts in which the primary sector is weak, its share declining to the 50-70 per cent range. However, none of these districts has a sizeable proportion of the tribal population as such.

The non-primary activities account for a very large proportion of the tribal workforce in the remaining 26 districts. Less than 50 per cent of the total workforce in these districts is found in the primary sector. These districts are, however, widely scattered all over the country. The tribal participation in the secondary sector of economy is generally low. Moreover, there has been a general decline in the proportion of tribal workforce in the secondary sector since 1961 (Table H.4).

TABLE H.4: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Workers in the Secondary Sector, All-India**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts	
	1961	1971
Above 50	4	1
30 - 50	8	17
10 - 30	33	32
5 - 10	44	43
3 - 5	38	18
Below 3	96	161

It is evident from Tables H.4 and H.5 that the secondary sector accounts for an infinitesimal proportion of the workforce in as many as 161 districts. The largest number of districts is concentrated in the mid-Indian belt, where an overwhelming proportion of the tribal workers is employed in the primary sector. North-east has 26 districts in this

category followed by the South and the North, with 18 and 10 districts respectively. The secondary activities account for 3 to 10 per cent of the total workforce in 36 districts of the mid-Indian belt, 2 districts in the North-east, 10 districts in the North and 13 districts in the South. The proportion of tribal workers in the secondary sector in all these districts is less than 10 per cent.

TABLE H.5: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Workers in the Secondary Sector, By Regions**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts							
	North-east		Mid-India		North		South	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Above 50	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
30 - 50	0	0	5	7	1	7	2	3
10 - 30	5	0	17	18	3	5	7	9
5 - 10	5	1	28	24	2	8	9	10
3 - 5	3	1	30	12	1	2	4	3
Below 3	8	26	75	107	0	10	13	18

It is significant to note that in as many as 17 districts of the mid-Indian belt, the proportion of workers in the secondary sector ranges between 10 and 30 per cent. Notable among these districts are Krishna, Guntur, Ongle, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Hyderabad and Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh; Gaya, Sahabad and Dhanbad of Bihar; Indore in Madhya Pradesh; Sholapur in Maharashtra; Ganganagar in Rajasthan; and Calcutta in West Bengal. In another 7 districts, dispersed widely in the region 30 to 50 per cent of the tribal workers are employed in the secondary sector. These are Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh) Patna, Saran, Muzaffarpur (Bihar), Greater Bombay and Howrah (West Bengal).

The proportion of tribal workers in the secondary sector varies between 10 and 30 per cent in Pithoragarh and between 30 and 50 per cent in Chamoli.

Among the districts of the South, Bangalore, Chitradurga, South and North Kanara, Gulbarga and Raichur in Karnataka and Chingleput, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu have a significant proportion (10 - 30%) of tribal workers in the secondary sector.

TABLE H.6: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Workers in the Tertiary Sector, All-India**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts	
	1961	1971
Above 50	10	9
30 - 50	11	17
10 - 30	47	39
5 - 10	57	58
Below 5	97	149

Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu records a still higher proportion (about 50 per cent) of tribal workers in the secondary sector.

The tribal workforce is so overwhelmingly engaged in the primary activities that the secondary and the tertiary sectors together have a share of less than 7 per cent. It is important to note that within the non-primary tertiary engages more workers than the secondary.

Tables H.6 and H.7 make it abundantly clear that less than 10 per cent of the workforce is engaged in tertiary activities in more than 200 districts. Moreover, the tertiary sector is generally unimpressive in the districts of significant tribal concentration. This fact is illustrated by Table H.8.

TABLE H.7: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Workers in the Tertiary Sector, By Regions**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts							
	North-east		Mid-India		North		South	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Above 50	5	0	4	4	0	5	1	0
30 - 50	0	0	5	7	0	5	6	5
10 - 30	1	3	32	14	0	6	14	16
5 - 10	1	13	45	28	1	5	10	12
Below 5	14	12	73	115	6	11	4	11

It may be noted that Lahul-Spiti, Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Sundargarh, (Orissa), Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya), Mokokchung, Kohima (Nagaland), Darjeeling (West Bengal), Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands are exceptional cases. They reveal that the process of diversification is making a notable impact on the tribal economies in these regions.

On the other hand, tertiary sector emerges very significantly in districts in which tribes are recent immigrants. The absolute population of the tribes is, however, very low in all these cases. For example, more than 50 per cent of the workforce is dependent on tertiary activities in Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Patna - the percentage for Calcutta being as high as 89.04 per cent. In fact, the percentage values are a statistical fallacy in themselves since the absolute strength of the tribal workforce is in itself small in these districts (Table H.9).

The above description of the sectoral division of the tribal workforce lends itself to the following broad generalisations:

(i) Primary activities comprise the most important sector of the tribal economy almost all over the country. In

this respect the tribes are not much different from the non-tribal groups.

(ii) It seems that a negative shift has taken place from the non-primary sectors of economy to the primary. It is a disquietening feature that the dependence of the tribes on the primary sector in general, and on agriculture, in particular, has increased during the 1961-71 decade. As a consequence the share of/ secondary and tertiary sectors has declined.

(iii) The overall patterns also suggest an important dimension of inter-regional variation. Thus the tribal workforce is relatively more diversified in areas in which they are less numerous than in areas of their concentration.

TABLE H.8: **Sectoral Division of Workforce in Significant Tribal Districts, 1971**

Districts	Primary %	Secondary %	Tertiary %
Jhabua	98.20	0.26	1.54
Santal Parganas	96.63	1.61	1.76
Ranchi	90.83	3.73	5.44
Singhbhum	90.60	5.37	4.03
Lahul-Spiti	86.18	4.47	9.35
Mayurbhanj	93.95	1.71	4.34
Valsad	88.47	5.39	6.14
Dhar	98.21	0.37	1.42
Mandla	97.50	1.29	1.21
Surguja	96.66	1.90	1.44
Bastar	97.94	0.84	1.22
Sundargarh	84.03	7.10	8.07
Koraput	94.55	1.23	4.22
Dungarpur	96.86	0.80	2.34
Banswara	98.77	0.24	0.99
The Dangs	95.04	1.99	2.97
Mizoram	92.64	1.09	6.27
Kinnaur	89.19	3.56	7.25
Thana	95.54	2.17	2.29
Nasik	95.45	1.64	2.90
Dhulia	96.61	1.32	2.07
Khasi-Jaintia	87.56	3.05	9.39
Garo	96.65	0.40	3.95
Kohima	87.73	1.21	11.06
Mokokchung	89.01	1.02	9.97
Tuensang	94.50	0.38	5.12
Chamoli	62.95	31.33	5.76
Darjeeling	79.48	2.37	18.15
Andamans and Nicobars	55.75	33.62	10.63
Lakshadweep	30.84	47.54	21.62

TABLE H.9: **Absolute Strength of Tribal Workers in Selected Districts, 1971**

District	Total Workers	Tertiary Workers	Percentage
Calcutta	1,387	1,235	89.04
Hyderabad	2,236	1,256	56.17
Kanpur	225	123	62.05
Patna	1,142	652	57.09

Industrial Categories

The analysis of the sectoral structure of the tribal workforce conceals the variations existing within the sectors. While it is true that the tribal workers are not evenly distributed in different industrial categories, there exists a marked uniformity in their concentration in the primary sector. Of the workforce in the primary sector, a major chunk is accounted for by the two categories of cultivators and agricultural labourers. In 1961, for example, 68.18 per cent and 19.70 per cent of the workers were returned as cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. However, the proportion of cultivators dropped to 57.56 per cent in 1971 with a corresponding increase in the share of agricultural labourers which rose to 33.07 per cent. The decadal change in other categories was only marginal. Thus, it is evident that, during 1961-71, change in the industrial distribution of tribal workers were confined by and large to the primary sector, more specifically between the cultivators and agricultural labourers. There are, however, significant inter-regional variations in the magnitude of this shift.

An attempt has been made here to present an overall view of the distribution of the tribal workforce among the nine industrial categories of the 1971 Census (Table H.10).

TABLE H.10: **Distribution of the Tribal Workforce by Industrial Categories, 1971, All-India**

Industrial Categories		Percentage of Workforce	
		Tribal	Non-Tribal
I.	Cultivators	57.56	42.12
II.	Agricultural Labourers	33.04	25.72
III.	Livestock, Forestry etc.	2.35	2.31
IV.	Mining and Quarrying	0.61	0.71
	(a) Household Industry	1.03	3.74
	(b) Other than Household Industry	1.11	6.30
VI.	Construction	0.41	1.30
VII.	Trade and Commerce	0.60	6.00
VIII.	Transport, Storage and Communication	0.58	2.60
IX.	Other services	2.71	9.20

It is evident from Table H. 10 that more than 90 per cent of the Tribal workforce is accounted for by the first three industrial categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers and workers in livestock, forestry etc. The corresponding non-tribal share is only about 70.00 per cent. The tribes are poorly represented in household and non-household industries as compared to non-tribes. The tribal participation in trade and commerce and other services is also negligible.

These generalisations reached with the help of aggregative data for India as a whole, may not hold good at the

regional and sub-regional levels. Thus, there are significant inter-regional variations in the proportion of cultivators (Table H. 11). The cultivators account for more than 80 per cent of the workforce in Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. On the other hand, their share is as low as 18 per cent in Kerala, 19 per cent in Goa, Daman and Diu, 25 per cent in Karnataka and 31 per cent in West Bengal. The agricultural workforce is conspicuous by its absence in Lakshadweep. It is interesting to note that the low proportion of the workforce in Kerala, Goa, Daman and Diu, Karnataka and West Bengal is only due to a large share of agricultural labourers within the agrarian sector. The north-eastern states are characterised by a negligible proportion of agricultural labourers. However, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam are exceptions to this generalisation. The agricultural labourers account for one-third to one-half of the workforce in the mid-Indian states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra. The southern states have also a sizeable proportion of the agricultural labourers.

TABLE H.11: **Proportion of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers, 1971: By States/Union Territories**

States/Union territories	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers
Andhra Pradesh	36.10	49.06
Assam	85.31	7.13
Bihar	61.90	28.10
Gujarat	48.34	42.33
Himachal Pradesh	82.52	3.08
Kerala	17.75	62.56
Madhya Pradesh	62.15	33.25
Maharashtra	41.18	51.90
Manipur	89.59	0.41
Meghalaya	78.40	9.59
Karnataka	26.26	45.05
Nagaland	89.56	0.98
Orissa	52.38	36.72
Rajasthan	81.66	17.31
Tamil Nadu	44.94	37.29
Tripura	75.37	20.14
Uttar Pradesh	78.54	8.42
West Bengal	31.18	48.94
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.04	0.06
Arunachal Pradesh	94.79	1.49
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.90	18.31
Goa, Daman and Diu	19.16	47.05
Lakshadweep	0.06	-
Mizoram	92.06	0.36

The non-primary sector is generally weak among the Indian tribes. The cumulative share of the secondary and tertiary sectors remains less than 10 per cent everywhere. Karnataka is perhaps the only exception, where about one-fifth of the workforce is dependent on the non-primary activities. The island groups present an entirely different situation; the non-primary activities engage a major share of the workforce there (Table H.12).

TABLE H.12: **Proportion of the Non-Primary Workforce, 1971: By States/Union Territories**

States/Union Territories	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
Andhra Pradesh	5.74	4.88
Assam	1.03	5.89
Bihar	3.70	3.67
Gujarat	3.80	4.34
Himachal Pradesh	3.00	5.52
Kerala	4.98	6.46
Madhya Pradesh	1.41	1.71
Maharashtra	2.07	2.95
Manipur	1.11	8.71
Meghalaya	2.04	7.31
Karnataka	8.17	9.09
Nagaland	0.83	8.39
Orissa	2.64	5.07
Rajasthan	1.05	3.01
Tamil Nadu	2.13	4.81
Tripura	0.44	2.82
Uttar Pradesh	4.80	6.06
West Bengal	2.91	4.87
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.62	10.63
Arunachal Pradesh	0.17	3.40
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.50	2.18
Goa, Daman and Diu	10.33	14.38
Lakshadweep	47.54	21.62
Mizoram	1.09	6.27

Cultivators

It seems imperative at this stage to go below the level of states and analyse the distribution of tribal workforce in the industrial categories at the district level for each of the tribal regions of the country.

TABLE H.13: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Cultivators to Total Tribal Workers: By Regions**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts							
	North-east		Mid-India		North		South	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Above 90	7	13	10	4	1	2	0	0
80 - 90	6	10	16	10	2	4	2	1
60 - 80	3	4	52	35	3	9	6	5
40 - 60	0	0	38	33	1	2	9	5
20 - 40	0	1	20	35	0	5	5	14
Below 20	5	0	22	35	0	9	14	17

Table H. 13 presents a general view of inter-regional variations in the frequency distribution of districts in different percentage categories of cultivators. The evidence of the Table is that the shift between the cultivators and agricultural labourers has not been uniform over all the regions of the country. The share of cultivators has gradually increased during the decade in the north-east as well as in U.P. and Himachal Pradesh. On the other hand, mid-India and the south reveal an increase in the proportion of cultivators in the higher percentage categories and an increase in the low percentage categories (*Plate* 153).

North-east

Evidently, agricultural activity accounts for the bulk of workforce in the north-east. It may be noted that as many as 23 districts have a very high proportion (above 80 per cent) of cultivators. The Cachar district of Assam is a notable exception, with only about one-third of the total workforce belonging to the category of cultivators.

Mid-India

Unlike north-east most of the districts in the mid-Indian region are clustered in the low percentage categories. Thus, more than a hundred districts have a proportion of cultivators which is less than 60 per cent. There are only 14 districts in which the share of cultivators goes above 80 per cent. A disturbing feature of the agricultural situation in the mid-Indian region is a decline in the number of districts having a high share of cultivators during the decade 1961-71. Implicit in this decline is a process of land alienation. However, this alienation has not generated a sequential shift from the primary to other sectors of economy. The tribal workforce continues to be dependent on agriculture and is generally returned as landless labourers.

The proportion of cultivators is the highest (above 90 per cent) in the four districts of Rajasthan *viz.*, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur and Banswara. The proportion of the cultivators ranges between 80 and 90 per cent in another 10 districts. These districts include, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Tonk, Barmer, Jaipur (Rajasthan); Sabar Kantha, Panch Mahals (Gujarat); Ratlam and Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh).

The share of cultivators ranges between 60 to 80 per cent in Ranchi, Santal Parganas (Bihar); Dhar, Mandla, Surguja, Bastar, Seoni, Khargone, Betul and Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh) and Koraput and Boudh Khondmals (Orissa). All these districts have a significant proportion of tribes in their population. Another striking feature is the low proportion of cultivators in Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat (Gujarat) and Jalpaiguri (West Bengal). The cultivators account for one-fifth of the entire workforce in these districts. Singhbhum (Bihar), Valsar (Gujarat), Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Kalahandi (Orissa); Thana, Nasik, Dhulia (Maharashtra); Shahdol, Sidhi and Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) have a moderately high proportion of cultivators (40 to 60 per cent).

North

The hilly districts of U.P. and Himachal Pradesh present a pattern in which bulk of the tribal workforce is concentrated in the category of cultivators. Thus the cultivators account for above 90 per cent of the workforce in Chamba, and Lahul-Spiti (Himachal Pradesh) and Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh).

South

As many as 36 districts are concentrated in the category of low percentage of cultivators. There are only 6 districts in which the share of cultivators exceeds 60 per cent.

Agricultural Labourers

The distribution of the census category of agricultural labourers among the tribes has been depicted on *Plates* 156 and 158. The proportion of agricultural labourers has been computed out of the total agricultural workforce. Thus a high share of agricultural labourers in a district would imply a corresponding low share of the cultivators.

The emergence of agricultural labourers among the tribes is a disturbing phenomenon. Historically, land in tribal area was owned on a communitarian basis. Till very recently, the property rights were not clearly defined or enforced in practice over most of the tribal areas. The emergence of the private ownership of land, therefore, reveals a process of gradual alienation of a section of the tribal population from land which the tribes owned and operated. It also shows the twin processes of the rise of private ownership of land and land accumulation. The newly emergent category of owner-cultivators attracted surplus workforce which was rendered as landless and provided them work as agricultural labourers. The following hypotheses may be formulated.

First, the process of land accumulation was partly endogenous. Secondly, the process was further accentuated by exogenous factors. The more enterprising non-tribal communities who made inroads into the tribal areas further aggravated the situation. Being far more articulate than the tribal groups these exogenous peasant communities easily ousted the tribes from their traditional lands. Having been exposed to the procedures of civil law for generations and being well-versed in the mechanics of the land revenue administration these peasants easily exploited the nebulous situation that prevailed in the tribal areas to their own advantage.

The cumulative effect of the land alienation process can be seen in the phenomenal rise of agricultural labourers during the decade 1961-71.

At the all-India aggregative level, the proportion of agricultural labourers increased from 28.90 per cent in 1961 to 36.48 per cent in 1971. It is evident from Table H.14

that although all the states recorded an increase in the proportion of agricultural labourers, there was no spatial homogeneity in the trend. The increase has been very significant in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar islands. Maharashtra has registered only a marginal increase. The north-eastern and the northern states, on the other hand, registered very little increase in the proportion of agricultural labourers.

TABLE H.14: **Percentage of Tribal Agricultural Labourers to Total Tribal Agricultural Workforce, 1961-71**

States/Union Territories	1961	1971
INDIA	28.90	36.48
Andhra Pradesh	41.39	57.61
Assam	3.33	7.71
Bihar	10.89	31.22
Gujarat	34.46	46.48
Himachal Pradesh	1.72	3.59
Kerala	61.84	77.89
Madhya Pradesh	22.00	34.85
Maharashtra	42.59	44.22
Manipur	0.67	0.47
Meghalaya	5.21	10.90
Mysore (Karnataka)	39.62	63.18
Nagaland	1.20	1.08
Orissa	26.17	41.21
Rajasthan	4.30	12.29
Tamil Nadu	26.18	45.35
Tripura	4.89	21.08
Uttar Pradesh	-	9.68
West Bengal	36.81	61.08
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.43	60.00
Arunachal Pradesh	DNA	1.55
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.37	19.23
Goa, Daman and Diu	-	71.06
Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	-	-
Mizoram	0.03	0.39

Furthermore, the inter-regional variations in the proportion of agricultural labourers are of a very high order. Agricultural labourers account for more than three-fourths of the agricultural workforce in Kerala. On the other hand, their share is less than 1 per cent in Mizoram. Most of the southern states have a very high proportion of agricultural labourers (above 60 per cent). The agricultural labourers comprise 40 to 60 per cent of the agricultural workforce in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa and Maharashtra and for 20 to 40 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The northern and north-eastern states have a low proportion in general (less than 20 per cent).

Table H.15 presents a general view of the inter-regional variations in the distribution of agricultural labourers as well as in the pattern of change during 1961-71. Almost all the districts in the north-east are clustered in the below 20 category. There has been a substantive shift of districts from the low percentage to high percentage categories in the mid-Indian region during 1961-71. Most of the districts in the three southern states are concentrated in the 40 to 80 per cent category (Plate *158*).

Mid-India

Almost the entire agricultural workforce in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh was returned as agricultural labourers, the percentage being as high as 96.84. Guntur and Krishna districts follow closely. It may be noted that as many as 20 districts in the mid-Indian region are classified in 80-90 per cent category. The agricultural labourers account for 60-80 per cent of the agricultural workforce in 39 districts of the region. Significant among these districts are Kolaba (Maharashtra), Bharuch, Vadodara (Gujarat), Guna, Panna, Satna, Dewas, Sehore, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Narsimhapur (Madhya Pradesh); Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh); Balasore, Puri, Cuttack (Orissa); Murshidabad and Twenty-Four Parganas (West Bengal).

TABLE H.15: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Agricultural Labourers to Total Tribal Agricultural Workforce, By Regions**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts							
	North-east		Mid-India		North		South	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
90 - 100	0	0	1	4	1	2	1	7
80 - 90	0	0	7	20	2	4	2	7
60 - 80	0	0	17	39	3	9	5	9
40 - 60	0	0	30	30	1	2	12	11
20 - 40	0	2	42	37	0	5	9	7
Below 20	16	26	60	26	0	9	7	2

From two-fifths to three-fifths of the workforce in the agrarian sector is comprised by agricultural labourers in a number of districts important from the view-point of concentration of tribal population. These include Valsar (Gujarat), Thana, Nasik, Dhulia (Maharashtra), Shahdol, Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh), Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Kalahandi (Orissa).

A striking feature of *Plate 158* is that the agricultural labourers have generally a low share in the predominantly tribal districts of the region. The exceptions to this generalisation have already been noted above.

North

The general situation in the hilly districts of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is that the agricultural labourers are by and large an insignificant category.

South

It may be noted that there are only a few districts in the South in which the tribal workforce in the agrarian sector is sizeable in terms of numerical strength. However, in all these districts the tribal workers belong to the category of agricultural labourers. Belgaum, South Kanara, Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat in Karnataka and Kerala and North Arcot, Chingleput and Salem in Tamil Nadu may by named as illustrations.

Livestock, Forestry and Allied Activities

Traditionally, livestock rearing, fishing, forestry, hunting and allied activities were treated as ancillary to crop husbandry among the tribal communities in general. However, the situation has changed substantially because of the expansion of agriculture and the national forest policy. Most of the forests have now been reserved and new regulations have been introduced which restrict the operation of tribal communities on forest lands. It is, therefore, suggested that not much importance can be attached to this category of workers (*Plate* 164).

TABLE H.16: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Workers in Livestock, Forestry and Allied Activities to the Tribal Workers in the Primary Sector - 1971, By Regions**

Percentage Categories	North-east	Frequency of Districts		
		Mid-India	North	South
Above 70	0	1	0	3
50 - 70	0	3	0	4
20 - 50	0	3	1	3
10 - 20	0	9	2	7
5 - 10	0	21	7	13
2 - 5	4	44	7	7
Below 2	20	84	4	6

It may be noted that the primary workforce in the island groups is mainly engaged in these activities. On the mainland, striking examples are presented by Hassan, Chikmagalur, Coorg (Karnataka), Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu), and Kottayam (Kerala) districts.

Mining and Quarrying

It is evident from *Plate 166* (Table H. 16) that mining and quarrying are not significant activities among the Indian tribes. The only significant cases that can be identified include the districts of Gaya, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh (Bihar), Keonjhar (Orissa) and Burdwan (West Bengal). However, tribal workers engaged in these activities account for less than one-fifth of the total primary workforce of these districts.

Household Industry

The overall position at the all-India level is that the secondary sector of tribal economy is by and large equally divided between the household and non-household workers, the respective percentages being 56.0 and 43.6 respectively. However, the distribution of the workforce is quite uneven at the district level (*Plate 175*).

North-east

Although the secondary sector in itself is very poorly developed among the tribes in the north-east, the share of the household industry within the secondary sector is fairly large. It may, however, be noted that the workers in the household industry are mainly concentrated in the four states of Meghalaya, Assam, Manipur and Mizoram - these states together accounting for 92 per cent of the total workers in the household industry. The total population of the workers in household industry is as low as 6,559 in the North-east. Any discussion of the percentage variations should, therefore, be seen in this light.

TABLE H.17: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Workers in Mining and Quarrying to Total Tribal Workers in the Primary Sector, 1971, By Regions**

Percentage Categories	North-east	Frequency of Districts Mid-India	North	South
Above 15	0	2	0	3
10 - 15	0	1	0	0
5 - 10	0	7	0	0
1 - 5	0	19	2	3
0.50- 1.00	0	16	5	5
Below 0.50	9	79	5	16
Nil	19	44	24	17

On an average, 60 to 80 per cent of the secondary workforce is accounted for by the workers in the household industry in all districts of Manipur, Garo district of Meghalaya, Siang district in Arunachal Pradesh and Nowgong, Sibsagar and Mikir Hills of Assam.

TABLE H.18: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Workers in Household Industries to Total Tribal Workers in the Secondary Sector: By Regions**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts							
	North-east		Mid-India		North		South	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
90 - 100	9	2	30	5	3	2	4	0
80 - 90	2	0	28	10	0	3	6	0
60 - 80	0	8	32	28	1	3	8	7
40 - 60	1	7	23	31	2	4	5	8
20 - 40	0	7	25	36	0	7	7	12
Below 20	2	4	16	54	0	7	2	14

Mid-India

Almost three-fourths of all workers engaged in the household industry were concentrated in the states of mid-Indian region. The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have a strength of more than 20,000 each. Tribal workers in the household industry are mainly concentrated in Guntur, Krishna, Anantapur, Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh), Surguja, Mandla, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Raipur, Bastar (Madhya Pradesh), Mayurbhanj (Orissa), Santal Parganas, Ranchi and Singhbhum (Bihar).

It is interesting to note that the secondary sector in itself is small in terms of absolute numbers. Workers in the household industry, therefore account for 80 to 90 per cent of the secondary workforce in several districts in The mid-Indian region. The districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Banas Kantha (Gujarat) may be specially mentioned. Santal Parganas (Bihar), Shahdol, Sidhi, Rajgarh, Mandla, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh, Mayurbhanj, Baudh-Khondmals, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Koraput (Orissa) districts fall in 60-80 per cent category.

North

Chamoli and Kinnaur districts of the North deserve mention as the workers in the household industry in these districts comprise a sizeable proportion in terms of numbers. Within the secondary sector, they hold a dominant Position (more than 90 per cent).

South

Among the districts in the three southern states, South Kanara and Kozhikode have a sizeable population of the workers in the household industry.

Industry other than Household

The 1971 census enumerated 162,132 workers in "industry other than household" among the Indian tribes. The workers of this category are, however, highly unevenly distributed in the country. More than three-fourths of the total workers of this category are concentrated in the states of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Significant concentrations are seen in the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum (Bihar); Sambalpur, Sundargarh (Orissa); Surat and Valsar (Gujarat). Other districts which deserve mention include, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya); Twenty-Four Parganas, Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapur (West Bengal); Shahabad, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad (Bihar); Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Balasore, Koraput (Orissa); Guntur, Ongle, Nellore (Andhra Pradesh); Satna, Jabalpur, Durg (Madhya Pradesh); Greater Bombay, Thana, Nasik and Dhulia (Maharashtra).

TABLE H.19: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Workers in Non-Household Industries to Total Tribal Workers in Secondary Sector: By Regions**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts							
	North-east		Mid-India		North		South	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Above 90	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	2
80 - 90	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	2
60 - 80	0	3	10	28	0	6	3	8
40 - 60	2	2	15	34	0	5	9	10
20 - 40	2	5	21	53	0	6	8	13
Below 20	10	16	103	37	6	9	12	6

TABLE H.20: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Workers in Construction to Total Tribal Workers: By Regions 1961-71**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts							
	North-east		Mid-India		North		South	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Above 7.00	0	0	2	2	0	3	2	0
5.00 - 7.00	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	3
3.00 - 5.00	0	0	5	6	0	2	2	4
2.00 - 3.00	0	0	3	6	1	1	1	3
1.00 - 2.00	0	1	14	12	2	5	4	9
0.50 - 1.00	0	4	32	33	3	2	8	3
Below 0.50	13	18	25	100	0	4	15	17

Construction

It is evident from Table H.20 that tribal workers engaged in the construction activity account for a very insignificant proportion of the total workforce. Of the 59,311 workers engaged in construction, a little over one-half were found in the four states of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Construction workers account for more than 5 per cent of the tribal workforce in such districts as Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Patna and Gaya. Their proportion ranges between 2 and 5 per cent in 22 districts (*Plate 172*).

Trade and Commerce

A total population of 87,398 tribal workers was enumerated at 1971 census under the category of "trade and commerce". However, about 80 per cent of these workers were concentrated in the seven mid-Indian states only.

Meghalaya is the only state in the north-east which had a sizeable population of the workers in this category.

TABLE H.21: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Workers in Trade and Commerce to Total Tribal Workers in Tertiary Sector: By Regions**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts							
	North-east		Mid-India		North		South	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Above 50	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	2
40 - 50	0	1	2	3	0	2	2	6
30 - 40	0	0	4	18	0	2	2	5
20 - 30	2	1	7	23	1	9	3	9
10 - 20	3	6	30	55	4	8	6	10
Below 10	10	20	106	54	2	5	22	11

Major concentration of workers in trade and commerce is found in Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh); Surat; Valsar, Vadodara, Bharuch (Gujarat); Nasik, Dhulia, Thana, Greater Bombay (Maharashtra); Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack (Orissa); Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) districts (*Plate 181*).

Transport, Storage and Communication

A little over one-sixth of the tribal workers in the tertiary sector were enumerated under the category "transport, storage and communication" in 1971. Their absolute strength was 84,348 persons only. Like the workers in trade and commerce, they were highly unevenly distributed in the country. They were largely concentrated in the states of Bihar, Orissa and Gujarat - the three states accounting for more than 45 per cent of their total population in the country. The uneven distribution is further evident from the fact that the eight states of the mid-Indian region, *viz.*, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, share among themselves more than 72 per cent of all tribal workers in transport, storage and communication (*Plate 184*).

TABLE H.22: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Workers in Transport Storage and Communication to Total Tribal Workers in Tertiary Sector: By Regions**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts							
	North-east		Mid-India		North		South	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Above 30	0	0	5	18	0	3	1	6
20 - 30	0	1	2	34	2	8	0	10
15 - 20	1	1	7	26	1	2	0	4
10 - 15	1	1	18	28	1	3	1	4
5 - 10	3	5	42	34	2	4	8	8
Below 5	10	15	75	21	1	7	25	9

At the district level, sizeable population of these workers is found in the metropolitan district of Greater Bombay; Burdwan and Midnapore in West Bengal; Santal Parganas in Bihar; United Khasi and Jaintia Hills in Meghalaya; Sambalpur, Sundargarh and Keonjhar in Orissa; Jaipur in Rajasthan; and Nellore and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh.

Other Services

Within the tertiary sector workers engaged in "other services" have as high a share as 70 per cent at the all-India aggregative level.

The 1971 census enumerated 396,616 workers under this category. About 70 per cent of these workers are concentrated in the mid-Indian states only. These states may be arranged in the following descending order on the basis of the size of the workforce in this category: Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Workers in other services have a sizeable population in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur among the north-eastern states.

Among the districts, Ranchi (Bihar), Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Koraput (Orissa) stand out significantly in terms of the numerical strength of workers in other services. From 75 to 90 per cent of the workforce in the tertiary sector is engaged in other services in these districts.

Table H.23 shows the frequency distribution of districts according to the percentage of workers in other services in the different regions of the country (*Plate 187*).

TABLE H.23: **Frequency Distribution of Districts According to the Percentage of Tribal Workers in Other Services to the Total Tribal Workers in Tertiary Sector: By Regions**

Percentage Categories	Frequency of Districts							
	North-east		Mid-India		North		South	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Above 90	7	12	59	7	0	6	22	6
80 - 90	5	10	52	28	3	4	5	2
70 - 80	3	4	29	40	1	6	4	7
60 - 70	1	1	5	37	1	3	4	6
50 - 60	0	0	6	25	2	6	2	6
Below 50	0	1	7	31	0	6	1	16

North-east

Workers in other services account for more than 90 per cent of the tertiary workforce over most of the districts in the North-east.

Mid-India

Within the tertiary sector other services have a dominant share in a large number of districts in the mid-Indian region. The proportion of workers in this category is above 70 per cent in Santal Parganas, Ranchi, Hazaribagh (Bihar); Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling (West Bengal); Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Baudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi, Koraput (Orissa); Seoni, Mandla, Raisen, Khargone, Khandwa, Dhar, Raigarh, Bastar (Madhya Pradesh); The Dangs (Gujarat); Banswara and Dungarpur (Rajasthan). The districts of Singhbhum (Bihar); Nasik, Dhulia (Maharashtra); Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara (Gujarat); and Keonjhar (Orissa) fall in the 50-70 per cent category.

North

Among the districts of the north other services have a high share in Kinnaur, Lahul-Spiti (Himachal Pradesh) and Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh). Workers in the category of other services account for 78 to 85 per cent of the tertiary workforce in these districts. Chamoli has a relatively low share (56 per cent).

South

As is evident from Table H. 23, the proportion of tribal workers of this category generally remains below 50 over the districts in the three southern states. While there are 8 districts in the above 80 per cent category, the absolute population of workers in these districts is too small to deserve any mention.

Concluding Statement

The above analysis of the structure of the tribal workforce leads to the following broad generalisations:

(a) The tribes continue to be overwhelmingly dependent on agricultural activities in all the regions of the country.
(b) The tribal workforce in agriculture mainly consists of cultivators in the North-east. However, the situation in the mid-Indian region is such that they are increasingly being reduced to the status of agricultural labourers.
(c) The 1961-71 decade has witnessed a phenomenal increase in the proportion of agricultural labourers within the agrarian sector, thus suggesting an accelerated process of ousting of tribes from their traditionally-owned land.
(d) Within the secondary sector, workers in the household industry have a lesser share than those in industries other than household. The absolute numerical strength of the workforce in the either category remains very small.
(e) Within the tertiary sector "other services" seem to absorb a sizeable proportion of the tribal workers in the North-east as well as in a large number of districts in the mid-Indian region. On the other hand, tribal workers are distributed in other categories of the tertiary sector, particularly in trade and commerce, in the districts of the North and the South.

NOTES

1. The nine industrial categories of the 1971 census are as follows:
   (i) Cultivators
   (ii) Agricultural labourers
   (iii) Workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities
   (iv) Mining and quarrying
   (v) (a) Household industry (b) Other than household industry
   (vi) Construction
   (vii) Trade and commerce
   (viii) Transport, storage and communication
   (ix) Other services
2. The only difference that exists in the scheme of 1971 in relation to that of 1961 is that 'mining and quarrying' is a separate category in 1971, whereas it was clubbed with 'livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities' in 1961.
3. Despite the fact that part of this increase may be attributed to the scheduling of new communities as tribes during 1961-71, the tribal dependence on the primary sector of economy has substantially increased during the decade.

ALL the grains are different; let us touch the feet of all
From birth rice is a deceiver; it breaks when we husk it
For supper I eat kodon; how it laughs with urid pulse
Dear little kutki is always tiny; but with milk it swaggers
Sawa says, I grow in Sawan, I am sweet with buttermilk
Wheat-flour we cannot eat, for it makes us very hot
Fish taken with bread tastes wonderfully sweet
Gruel of maize is good to look at
But we do not like it without buttermilk
When they eat it with gram shoots, the Gond become proud.

—Folk Song from Chhattisgarh

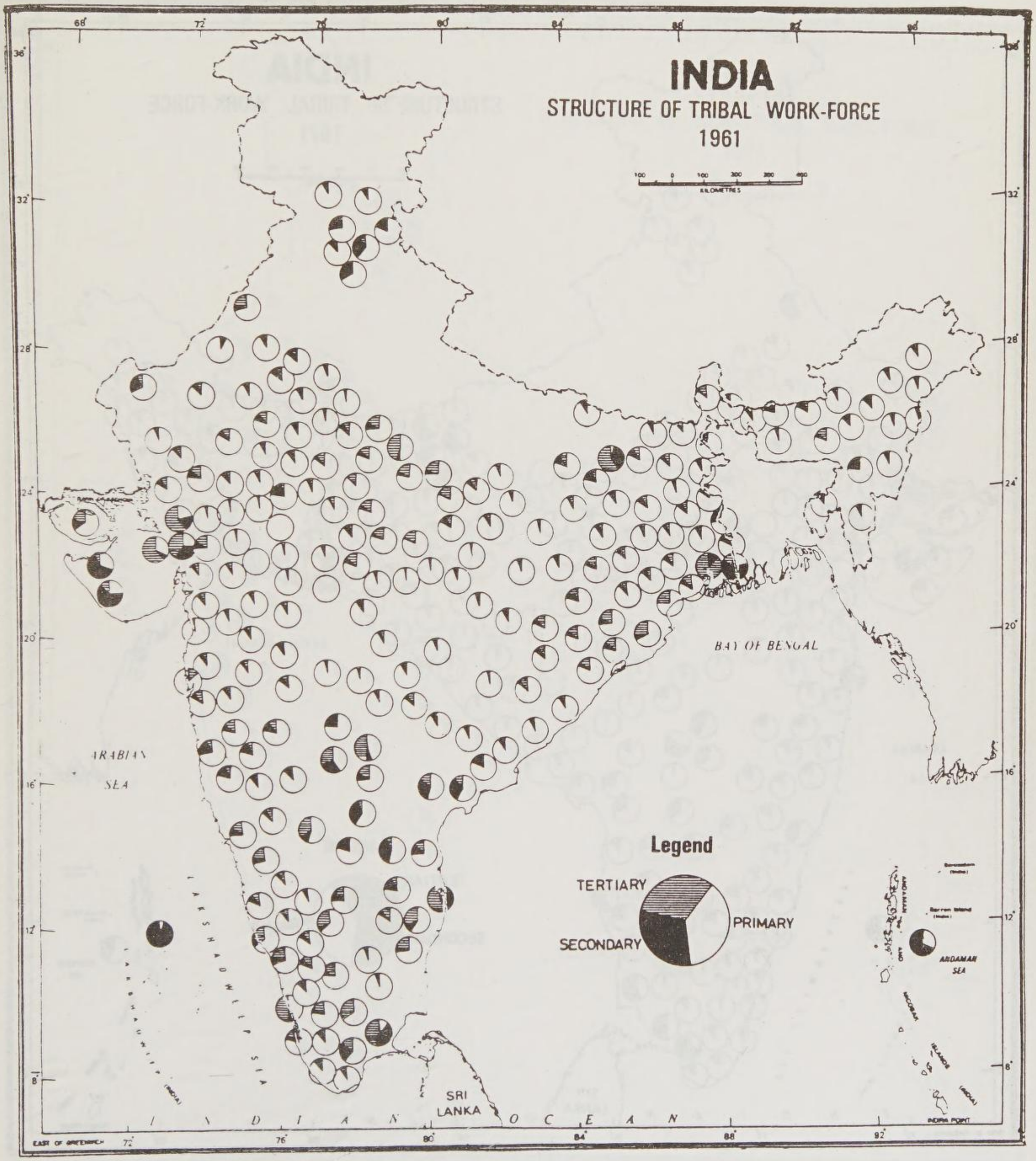

INDIA
STRUCTURE OF TRIBAL WORK-FORCE
1961
KILOMETRES
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
Legend
TERTIARY
PRIMARY
SECONDARY

PLATE 149

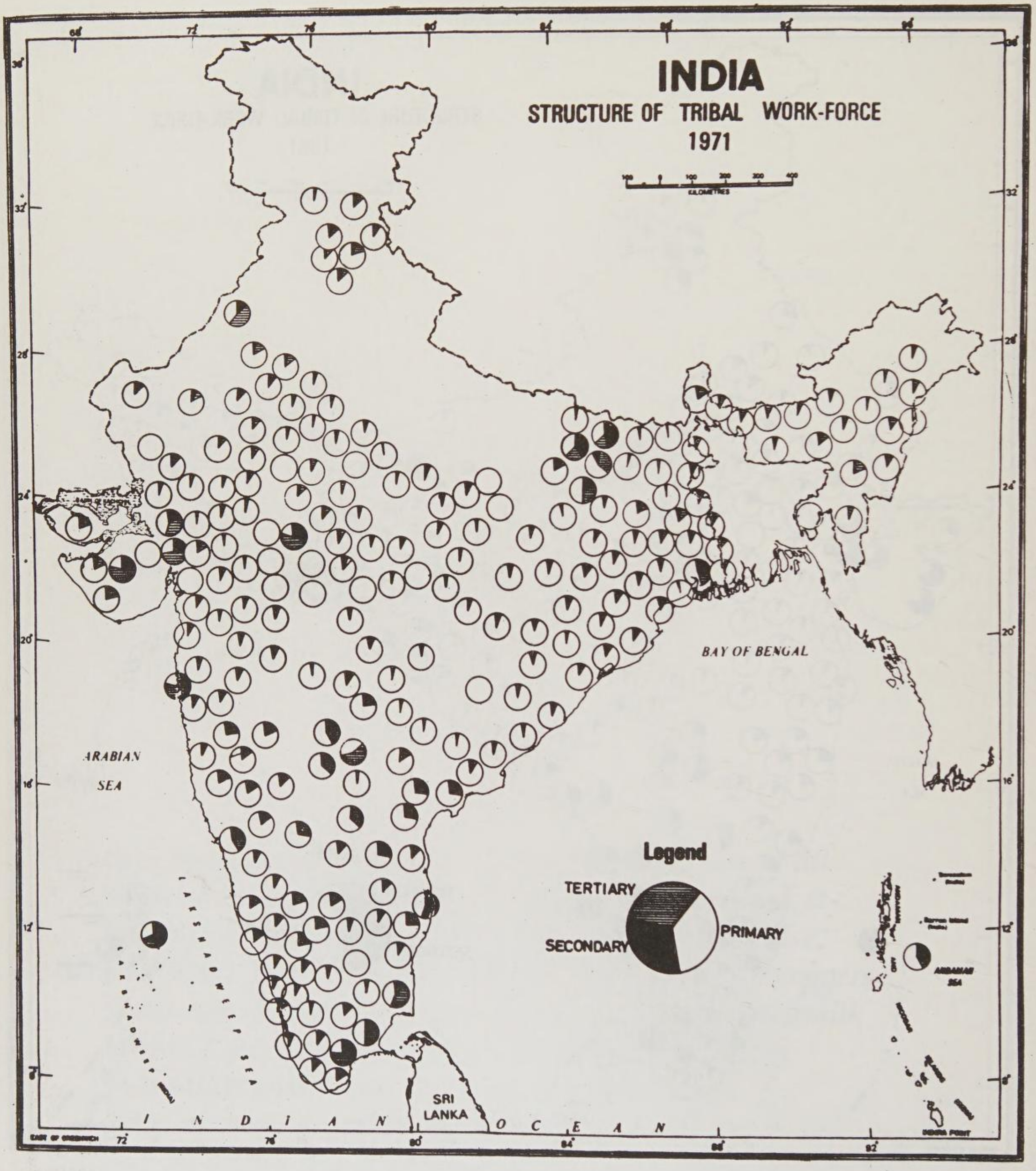

INDIA
STRUCTURE OF TRIBAL WORK-FORCE
1971
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN
SEA
SRI
LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
Legend
TERTIARY
SECONDARY
PRIMARY

PLATE 150

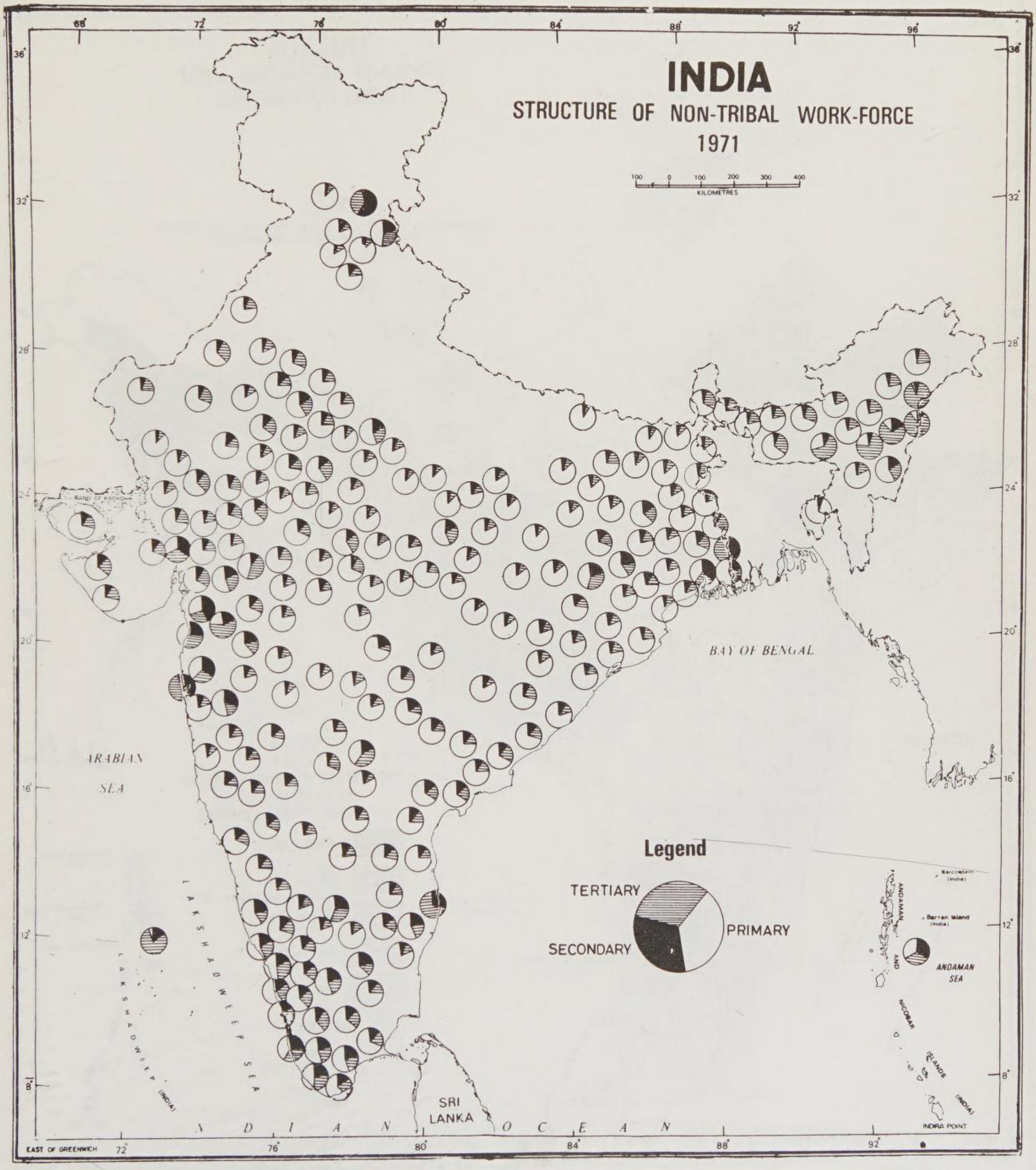

INDIA
STRUCTURE OF NON-TRIBAL WORK-FORCE
1971
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Legend
TERTIARY
PRIMARY
SECONDARY
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
RANI OF KOCHIN
Barren Island (India)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 151

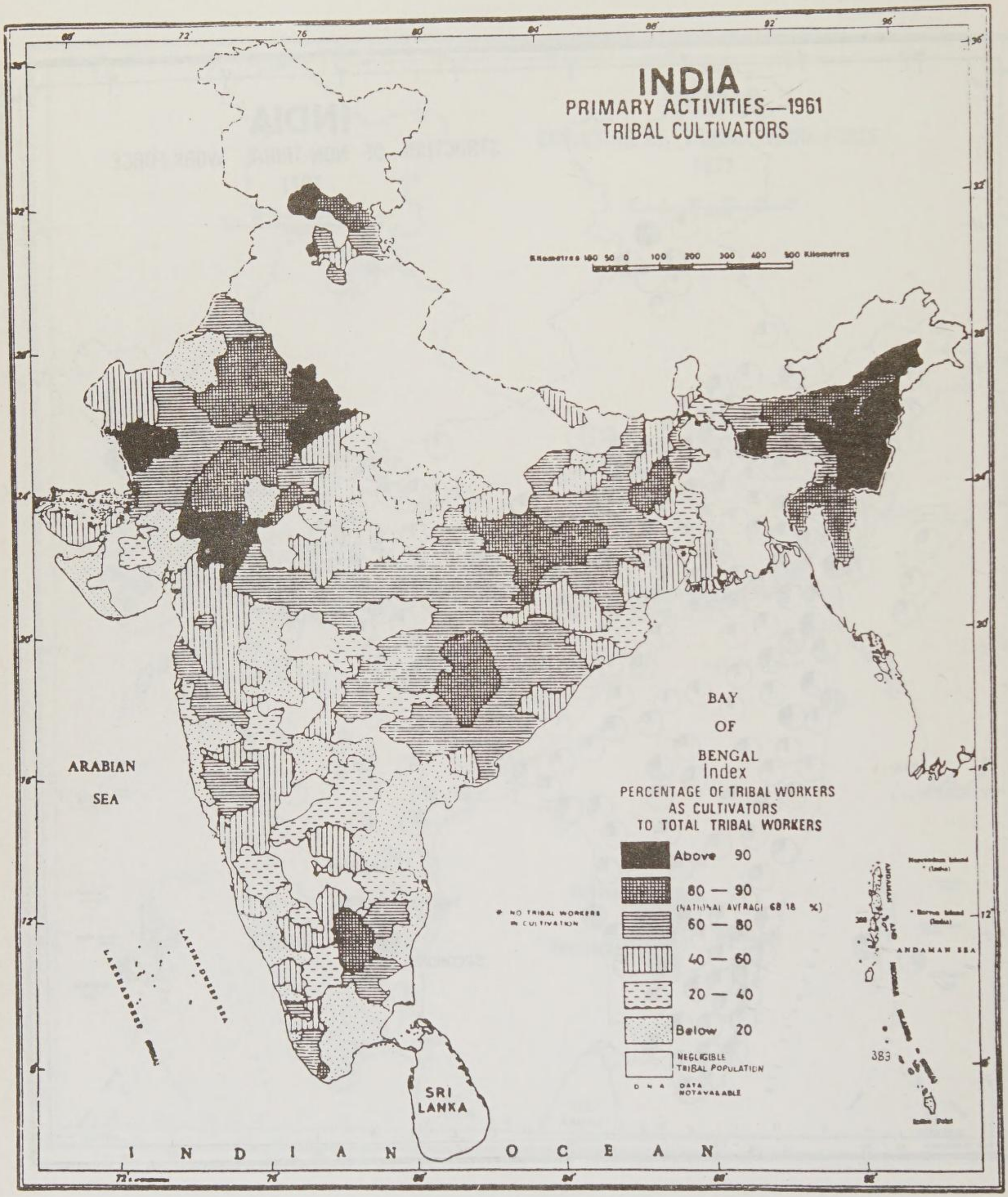

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1961
TRIBAL CULTIVATORS
Kilometres 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometres
ARABIAN
SEA
BAY
OF
BENGAL
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
AS CULTIVATORS
TO TOTAL TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 90
80 — 90
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 68.18 %)
60 — 80
40 — 60
20 — 40
Below 20
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
D.N.A. DATA
NOT AVAILABLE
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS
IN CULTIVATION
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI
LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
I N D I A N O C E A N

PLATE 152

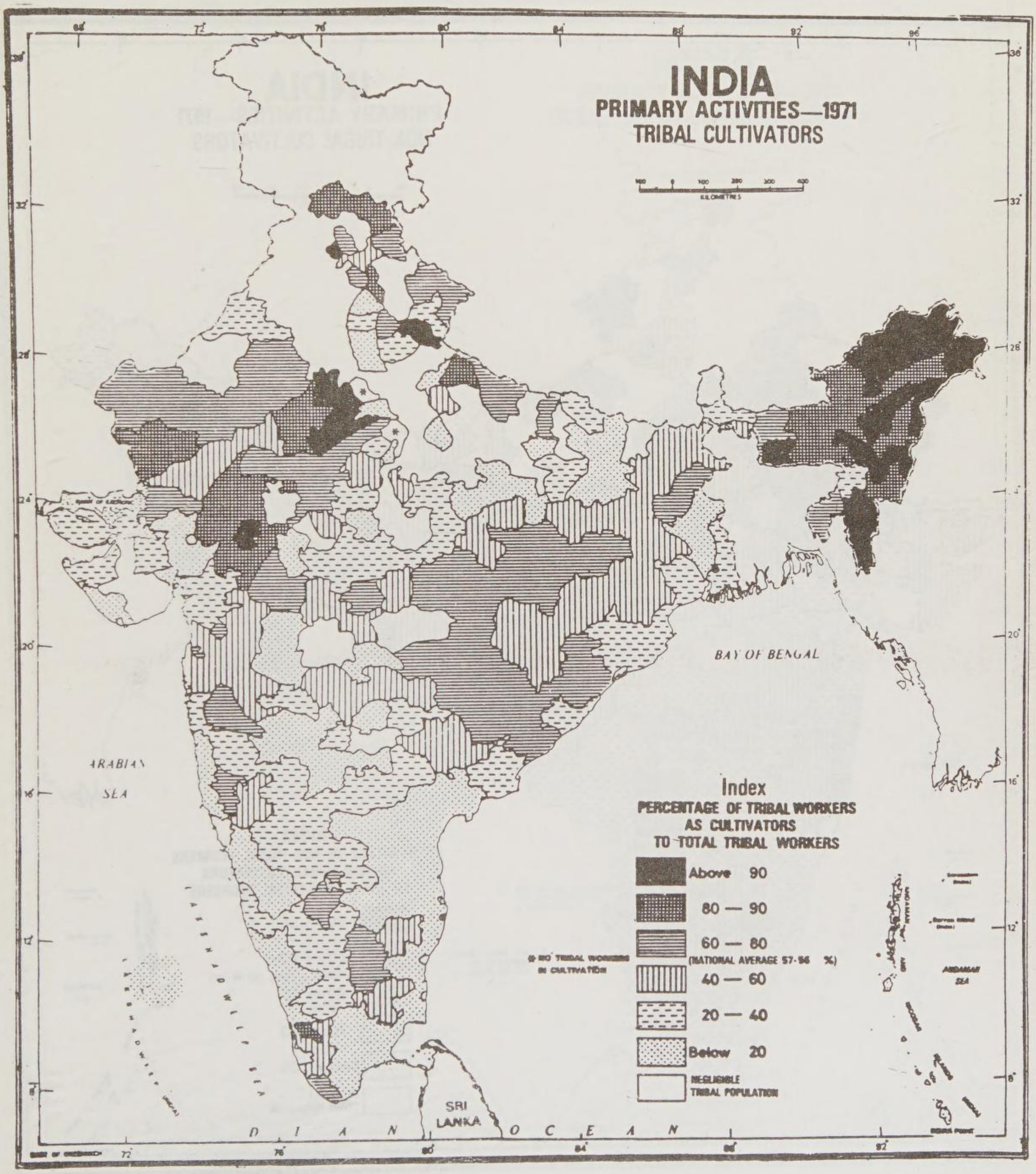

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL CULTIVATORS
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS AS CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 90
80 — 90
60 — 80
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 57·96 %)
40 — 60
20 — 40
Below 20
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN CULTIVATION
ANDAMAN

PLATE 153

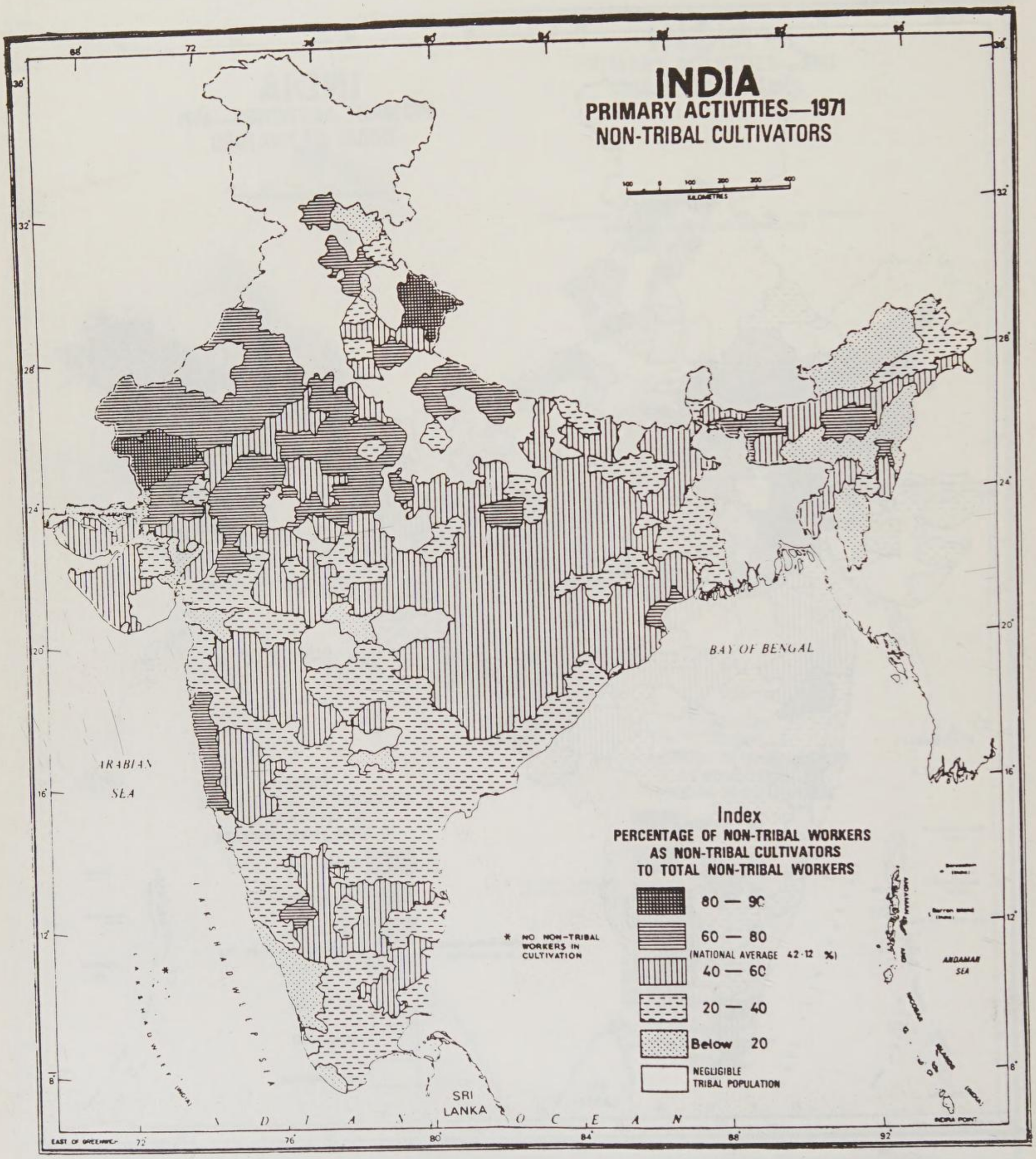

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON-TRIBAL CULTIVATORS
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
Index
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS
AS NON-TRIBAL CULTIVATORS
TO TOTAL NON-TRIBAL WORKERS
80 — 90
60 — 80
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 42·12 %)
40 — 60
20 — 40
Below 20
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN CULTIVATION

PLATE 154

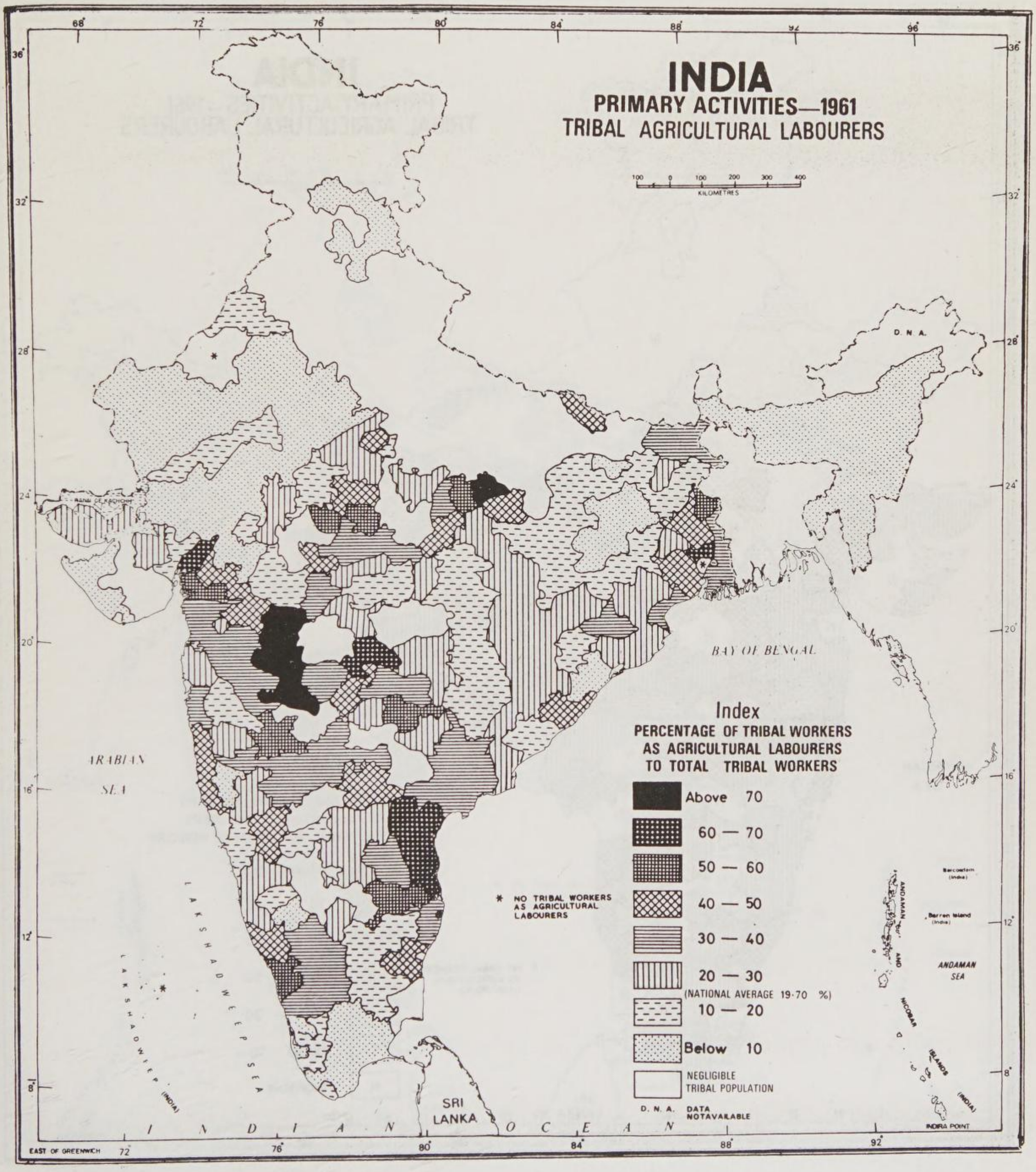

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1961
TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
D.N.A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Barcoolam (India)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 70
60 — 70
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 19·70 %)
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOTAVAILABLE
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

PLATE 155

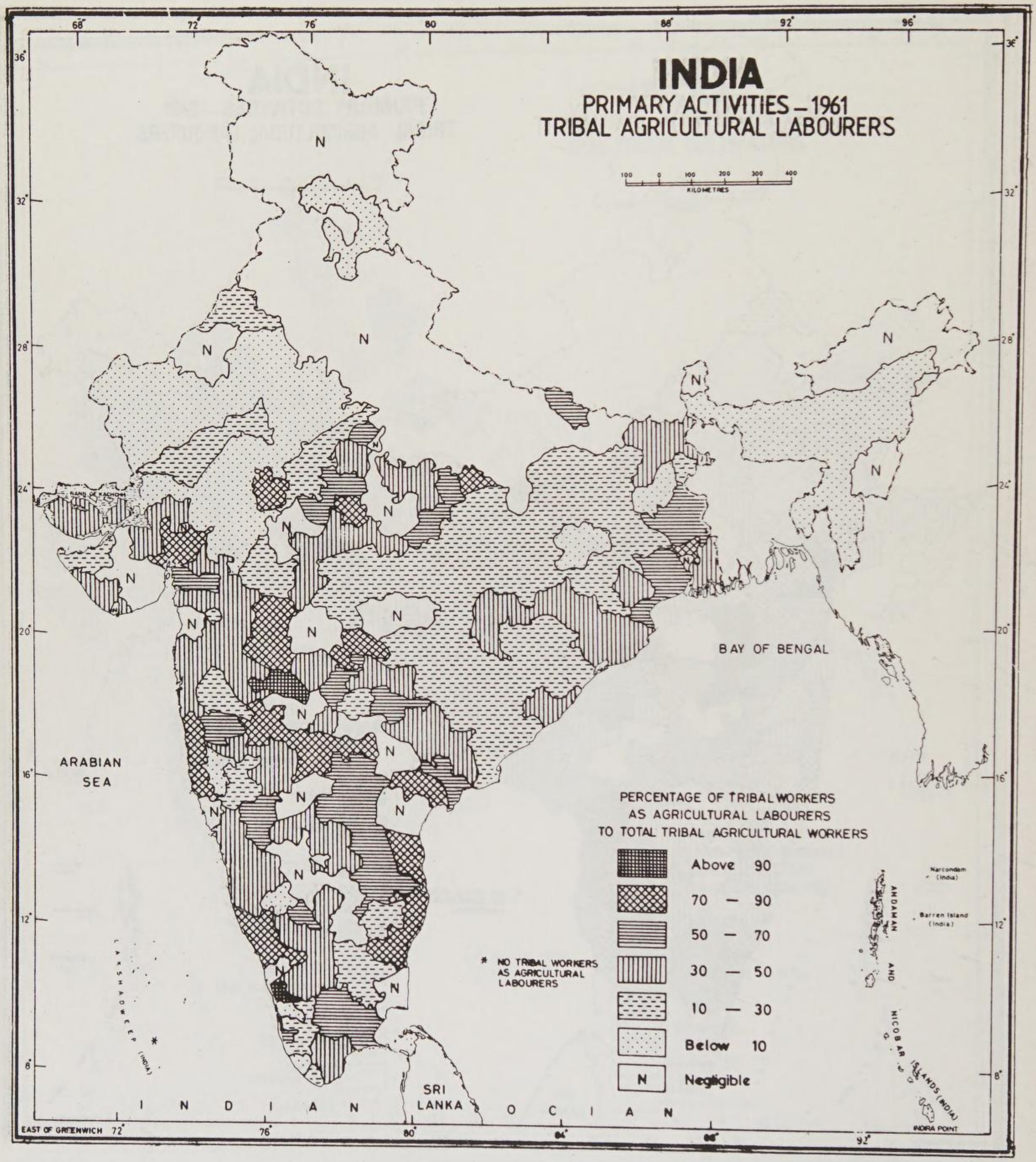

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES – 1961
TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
RANN OF KACHCHH
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
TO TOTAL TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
30 — 50
10 — 30
Below 10
N Negligible
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 156

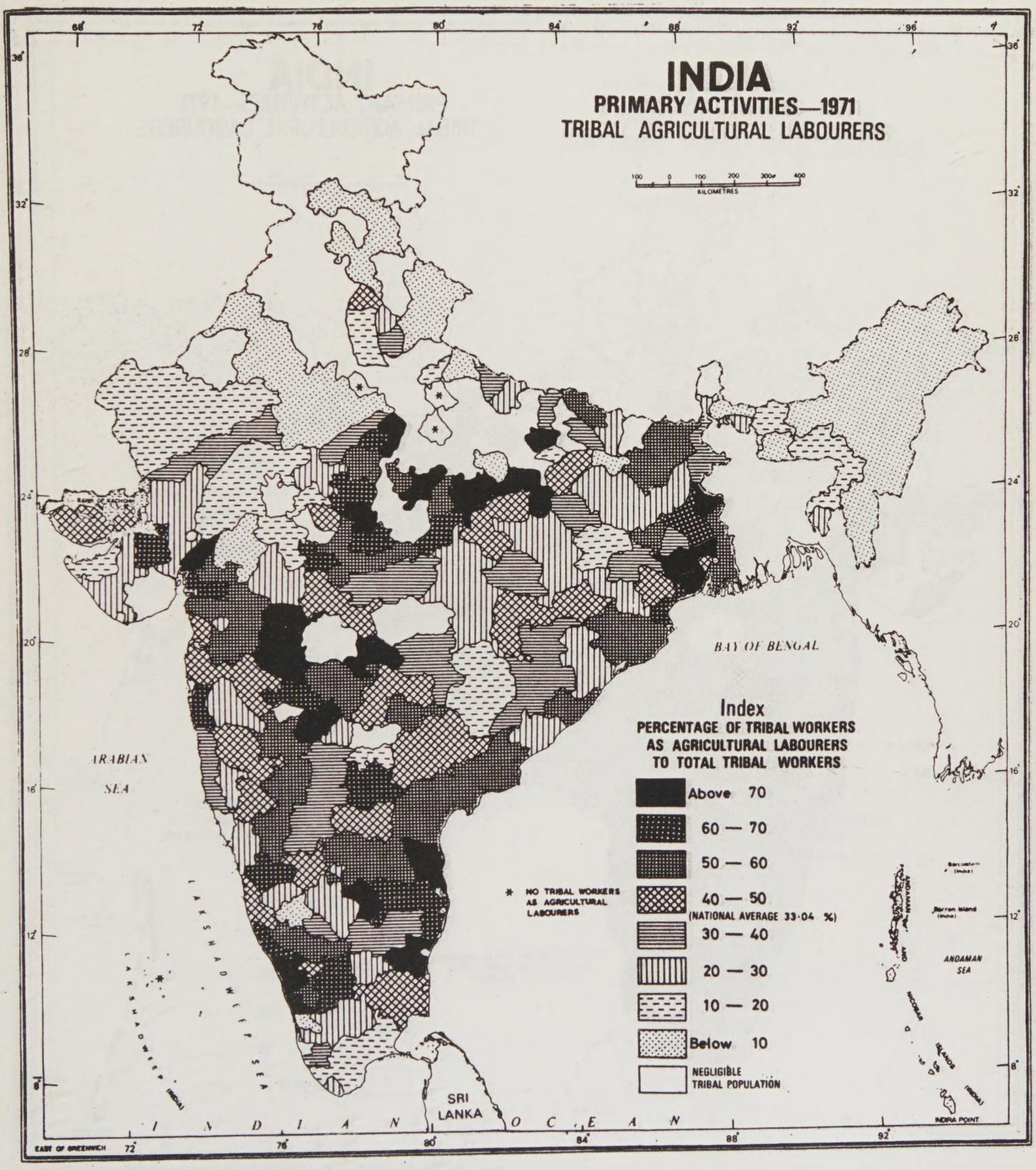

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 70
60 — 70
50 — 60
40 — 50
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 33·04 %)
30 — 40
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
INDIA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 157

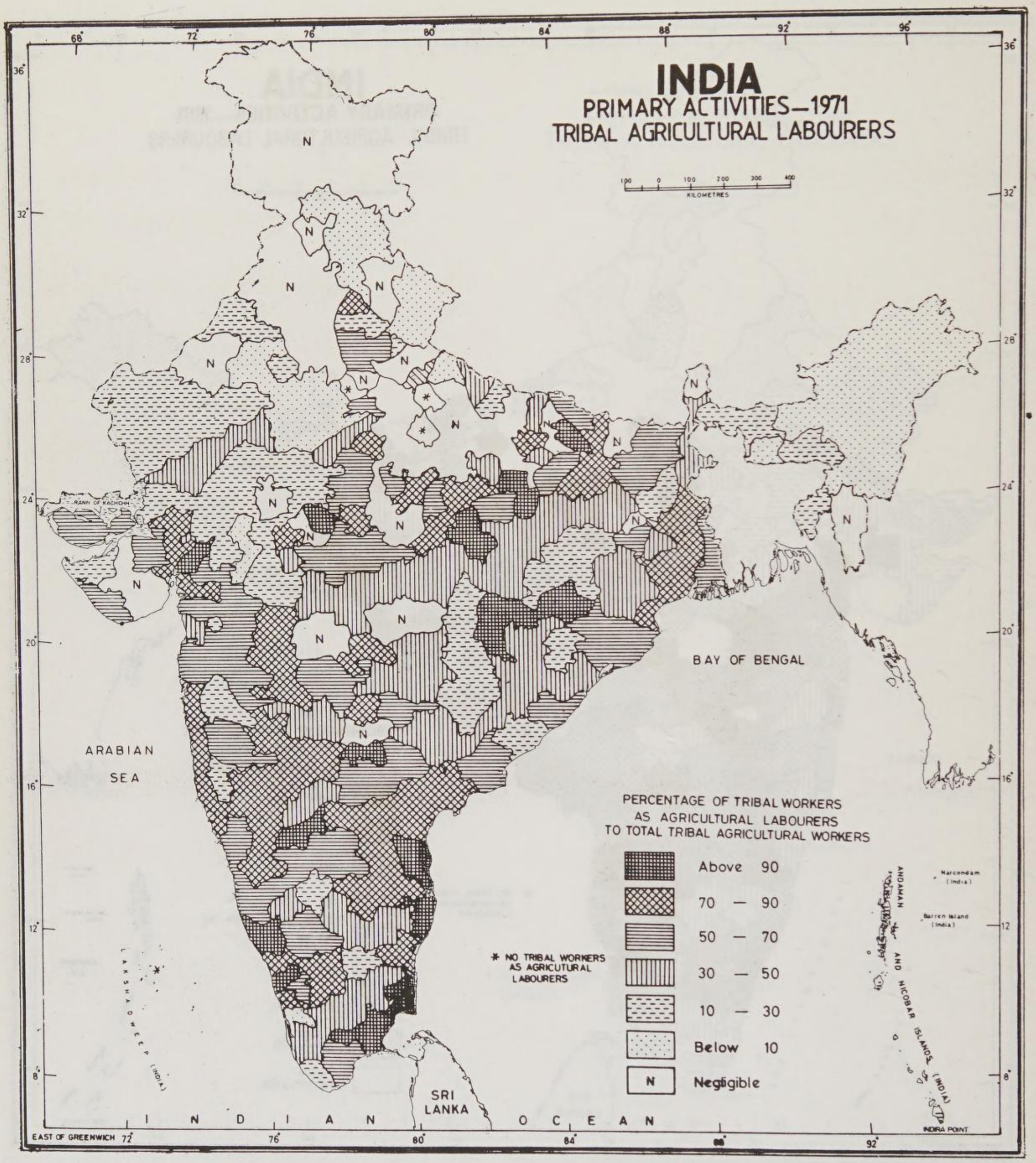

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92°
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
TO TOTAL TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
30 — 50
10 — 30
Below 10
N Negligible
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS AS AGRICUTURAL LABOURERS

PLATE 158

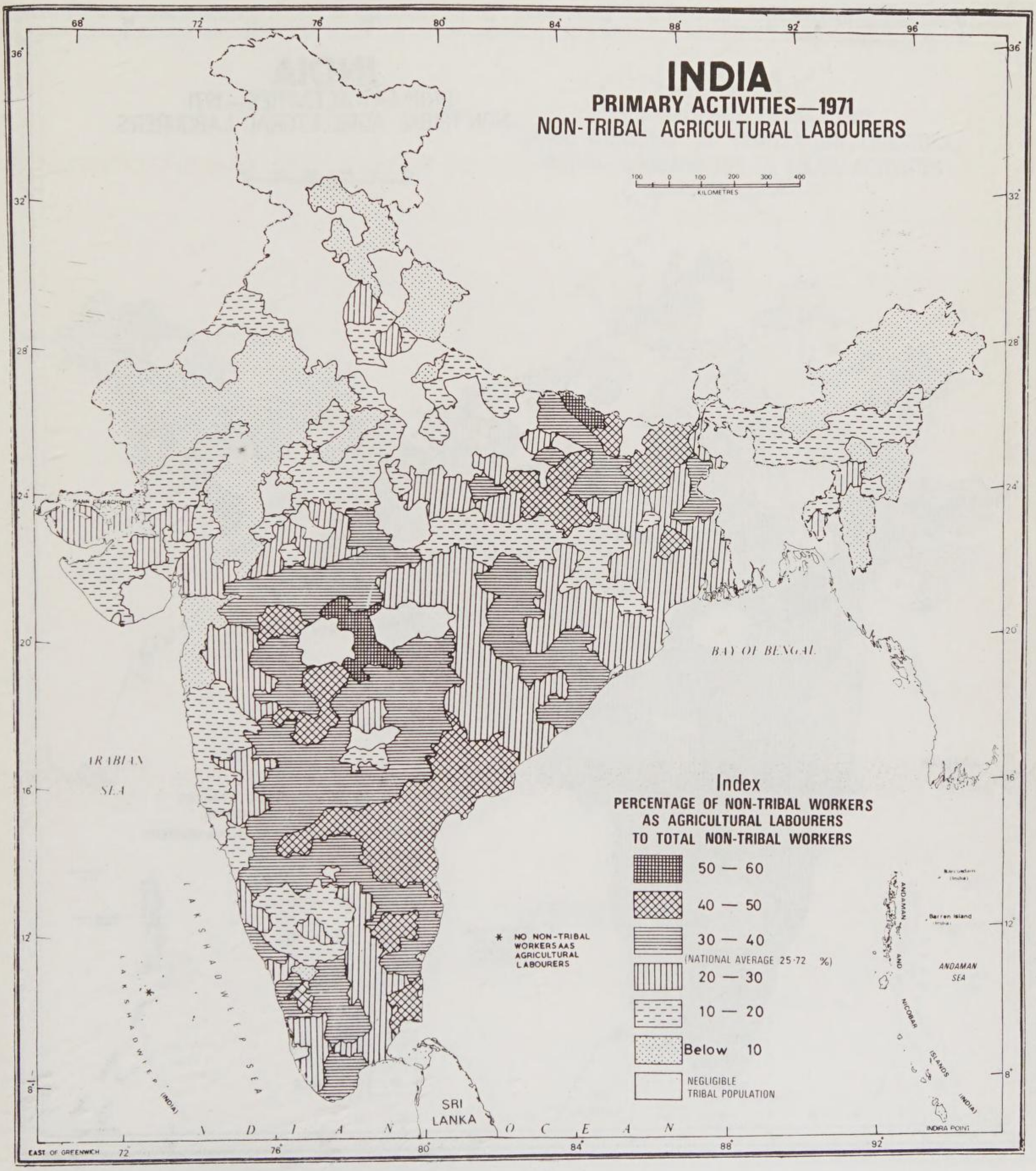

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON-TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Barren Island
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
Index
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL NON-TRIBAL WORKERS
50 — 60
40 — 50
30 — 40
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 25·72 %)
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO NON-TRIBAL WORKERS AAS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

PLATE 159

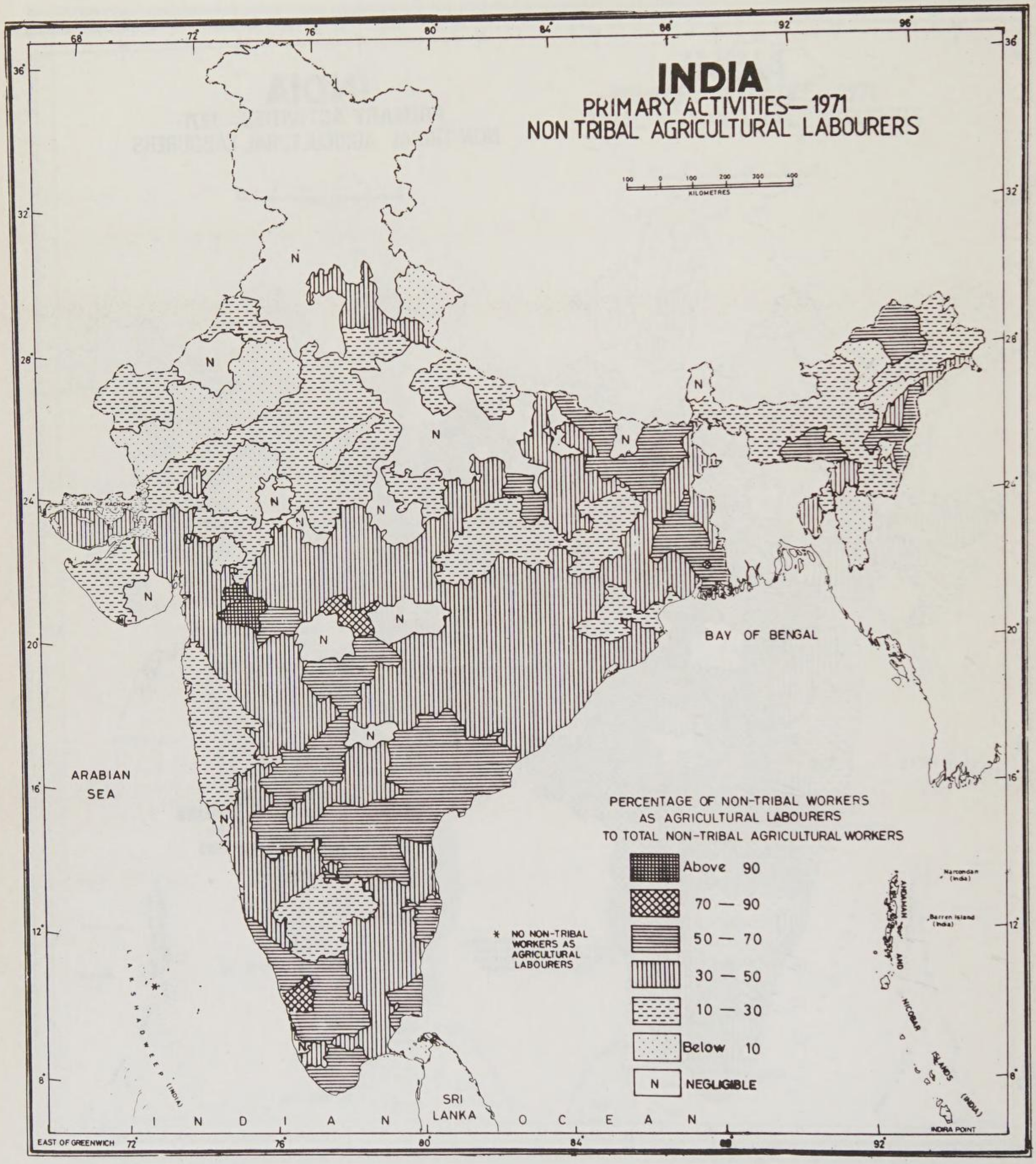

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
RANN OF KACHCHH
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Narcondam (India)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS
AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
TO TOTAL NON-TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
Above 90
70 — 90
50 — 70
30 — 50
10 — 30
Below 10
N NEGLIGIBLE
* NO NON-TRIBAL WORKERS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 160

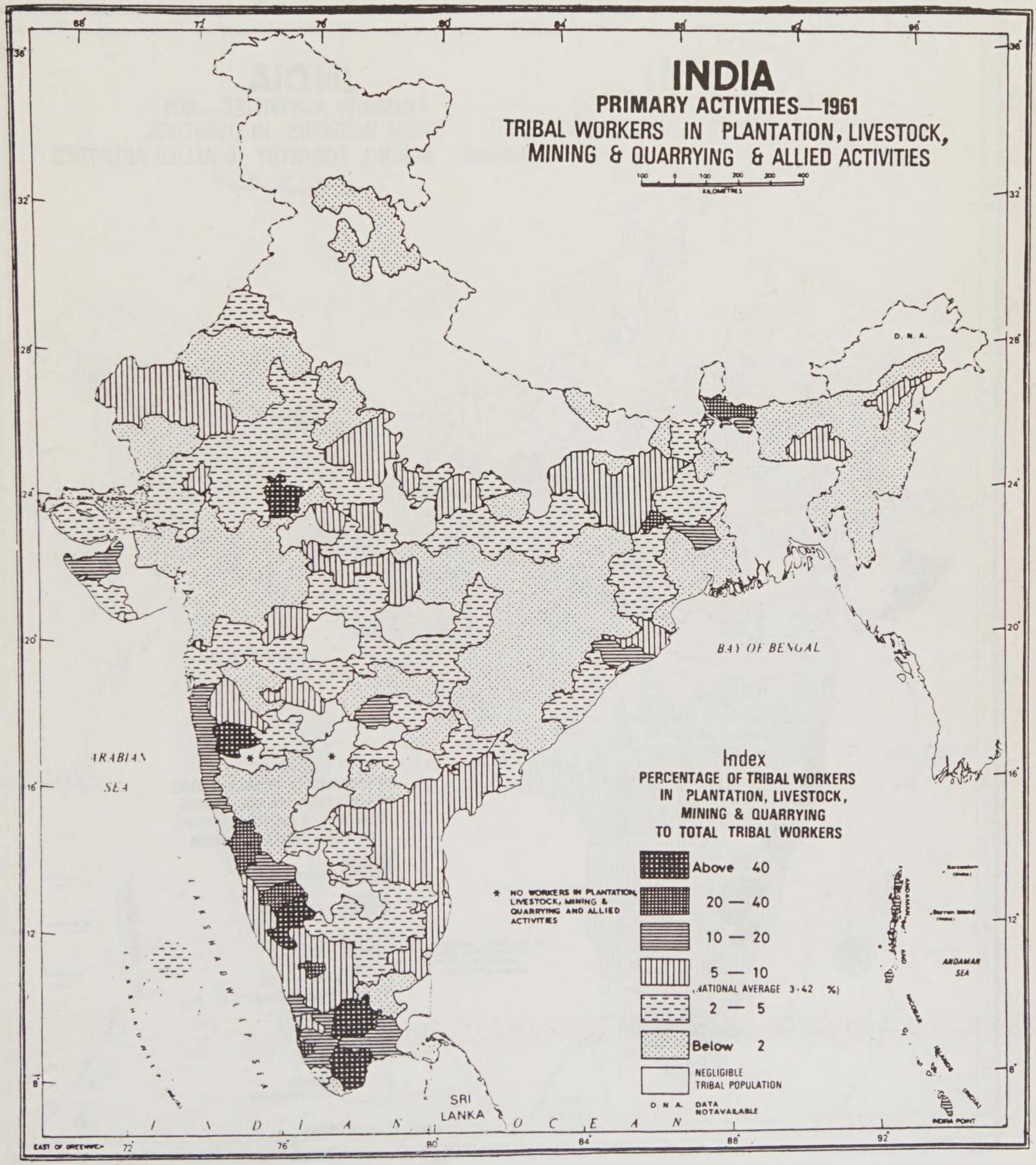

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1961
TRIBAL WORKERS IN PLANTATION, LIVESTOCK,
MINING & QUARRYING & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
D. N. A.
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
IN PLANTATION, LIVESTOCK,
MINING & QUARRYING
TO TOTAL TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 40
20 — 40
10 — 20
5 — 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 3·42 %)
2 — 5
Below 2
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
D N A DATA NOTAVAILABLE
* NO WORKERS IN PLANTATION, LIVESTOCK, MINING & QUARRYING AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 161

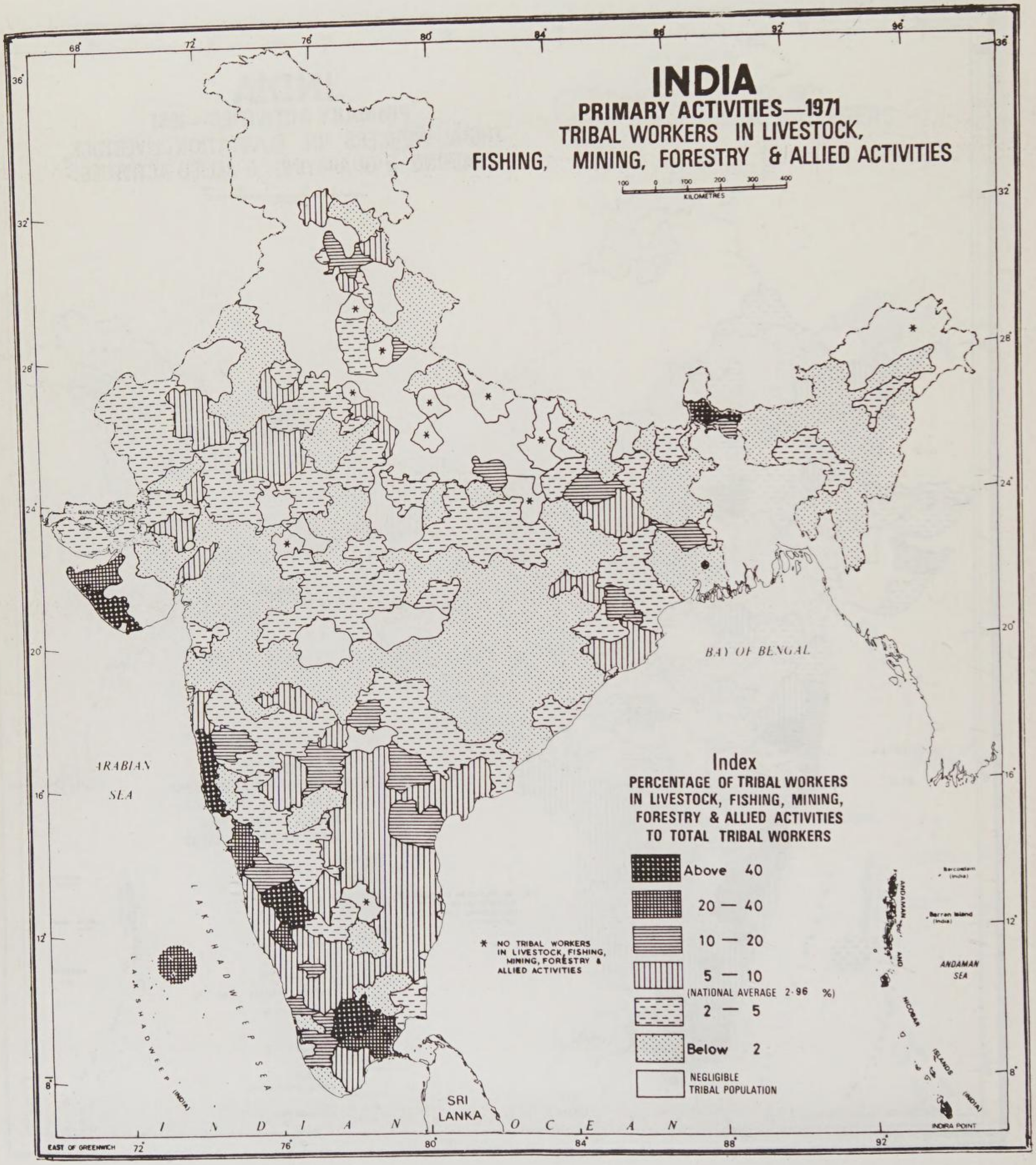

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL WORKERS IN LIVESTOCK,
FISHING, MINING, FORESTRY & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
IN LIVESTOCK, FISHING, MINING,
FORESTRY & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
TO TOTAL TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 40
20 — 40
10 — 20
5 — 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 2·96 %)
2 — 5
Below 2
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS
IN LIVESTOCK, FISHING,
MINING, FORESTRY &
ALLIED ACTIVITIES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
INDIAN OCEAN
RANN OF KACHCHH
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 162

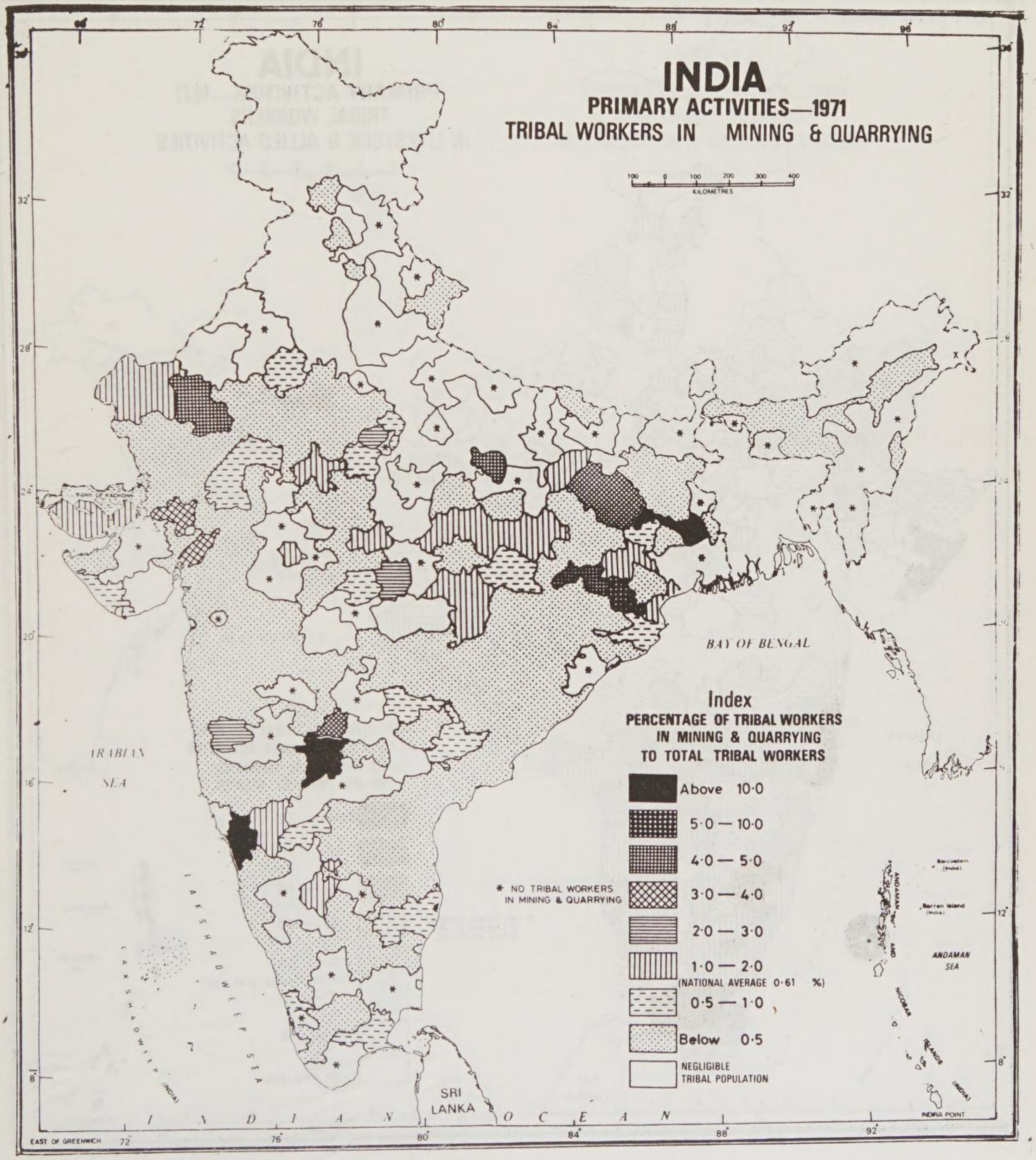

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL WORKERS IN MINING & QUARRYING
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN MINING & QUARRYING TO TOTAL TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 10·0
5·0 — 10·0
4·0 — 5·0
3·0 — 4·0
2·0 — 3·0
1·0 — 2·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 0·61 %)
0·5 — 1·0
Below 0·5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN MINING & QUARRYING
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
INDIAN OCEAN
EAST OF GREENWICH
72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92°
32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 163

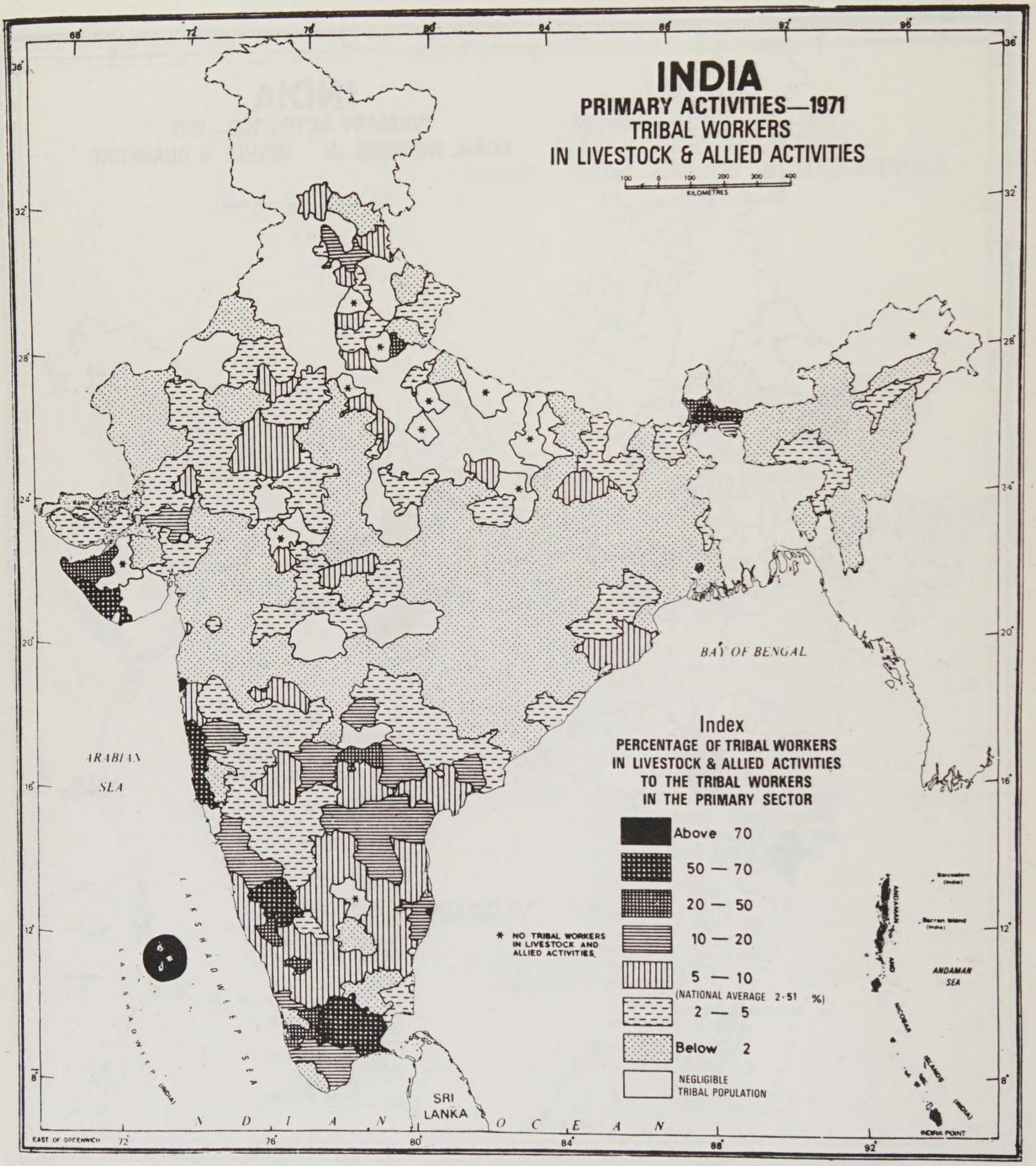

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL WORKERS
IN LIVESTOCK & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
IN LIVESTOCK & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
TO THE TRIBAL WORKERS
IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR
Above 70
50 — 70
20 — 50
10 — 20
5 — 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 2·51 %)
2 — 5
Below 2
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
RANN OF KACHCHH
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 164

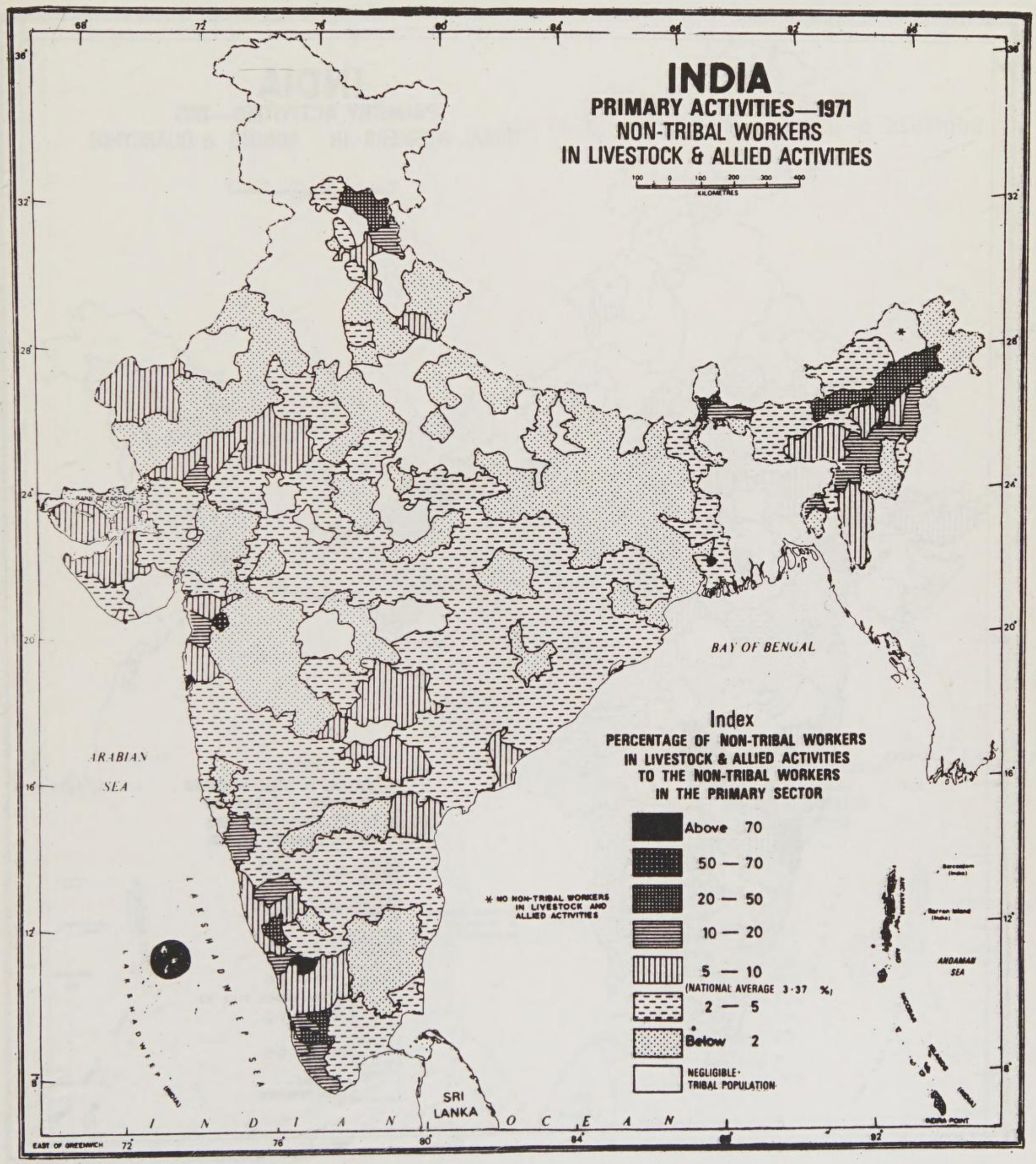

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON-TRIBAL WORKERS
IN LIVESTOCK & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
RANN OF KACHCHH
Barren Island (India)
Index
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN LIVESTOCK & ALLIED ACTIVITIES TO THE NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR
Above 70
50 — 70
20 — 50
10 — 20
5 — 10
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 3·37 %)
2 — 5
Below 2
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 165

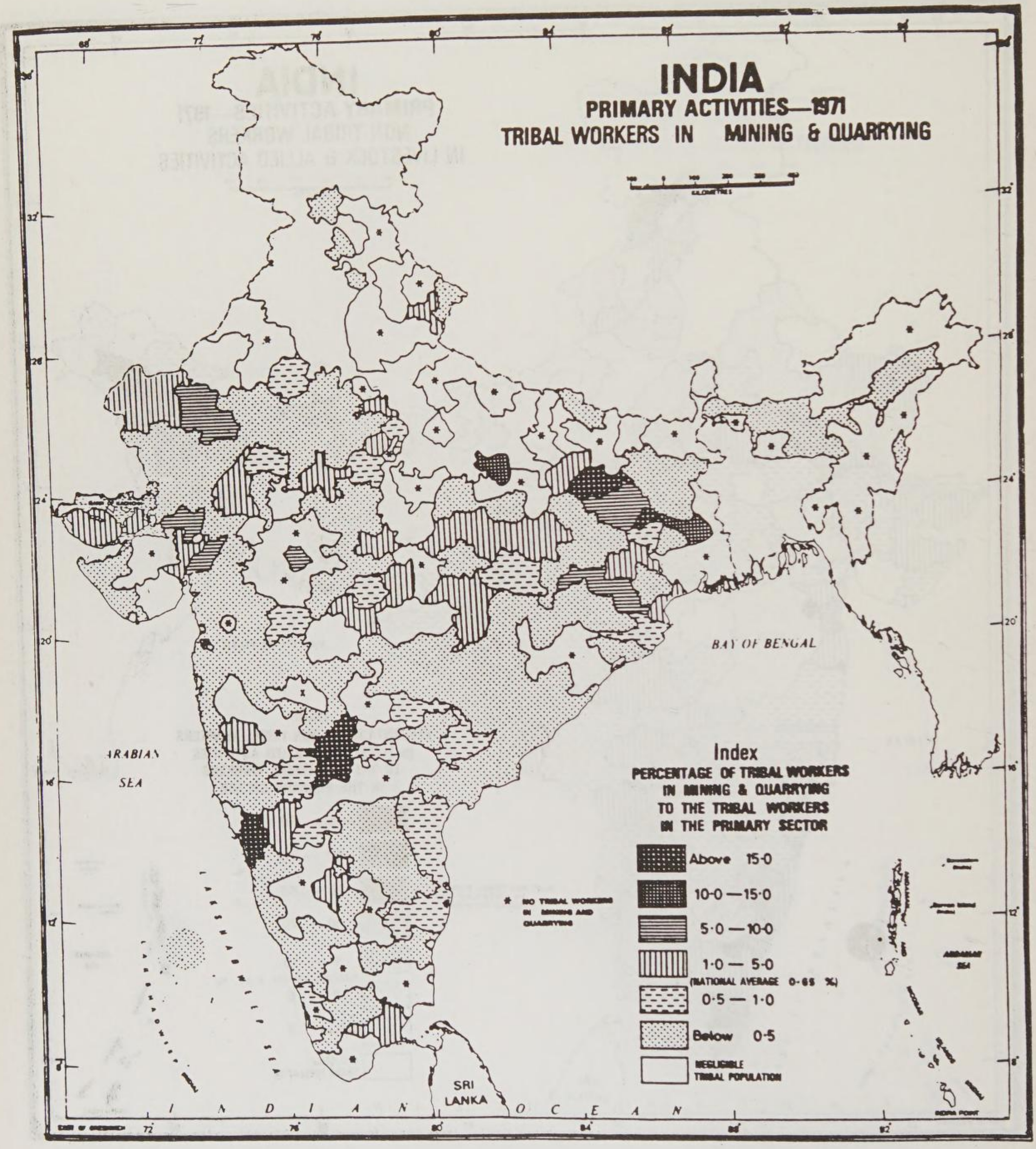

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL WORKERS IN MINING & QUARRYING
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN MINING & QUARRYING TO THE TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR
Above 15·0
10·0 — 15·0
5·0 — 10·0
1·0 — 5·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 0·65 %)
0·5 — 1·0
Below 0·5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN MINING AND QUARRYING

PLATE 166

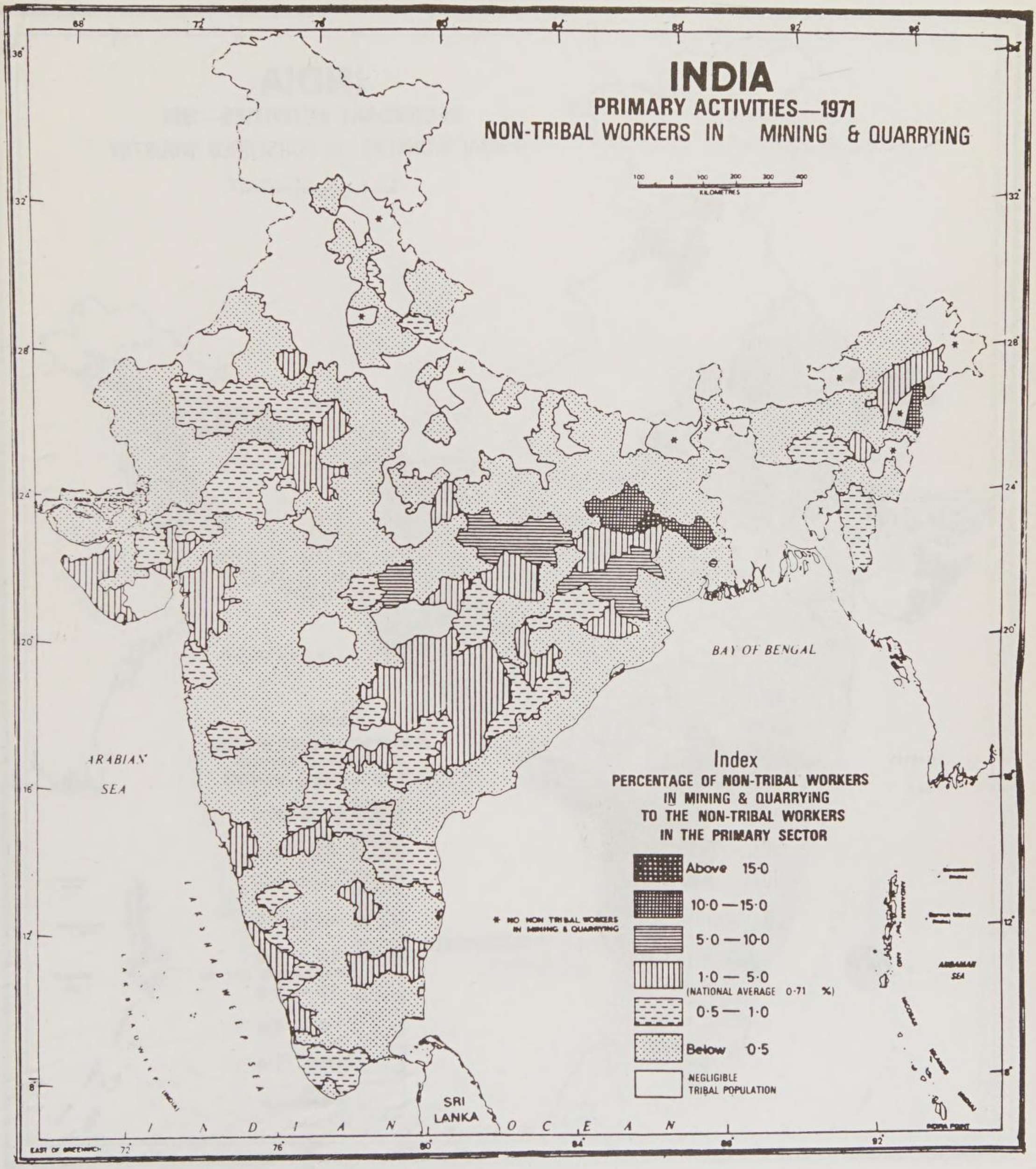

INDIA
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN MINING & QUARRYING
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
Index
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN MINING & QUARRYING TO THE NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR
Above 15·0
10·0 — 15·0
5·0 — 10·0
1·0 — 5·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 0·71 %)
0·5 — 1·0
Below 0·5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO NON TRIBAL WORKERS IN MINING & QUARRYING
EAST OF GREENWICH
ANDAMAN SEA
NICOBAR
INDIRA POINT

PLATE 167

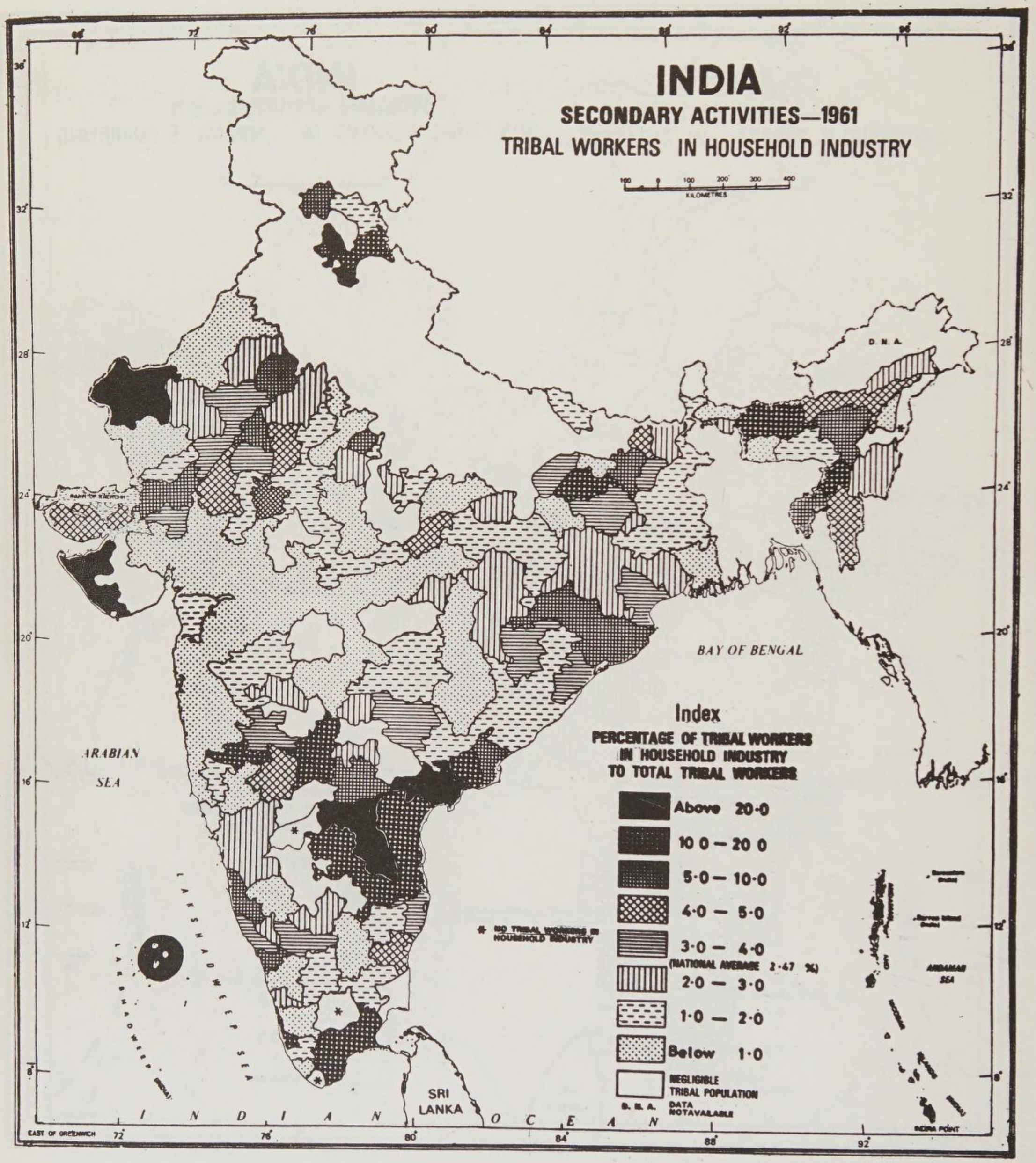

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1961
TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
D.N.A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY TO TOTAL TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 20·0
10 0 — 20 0
5·0 — 10·0
4·0 — 5·0
3·0 — 4·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 2·47 %)
2·0 — 3·0
1·0 — 2·0
Below 1·0
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 168

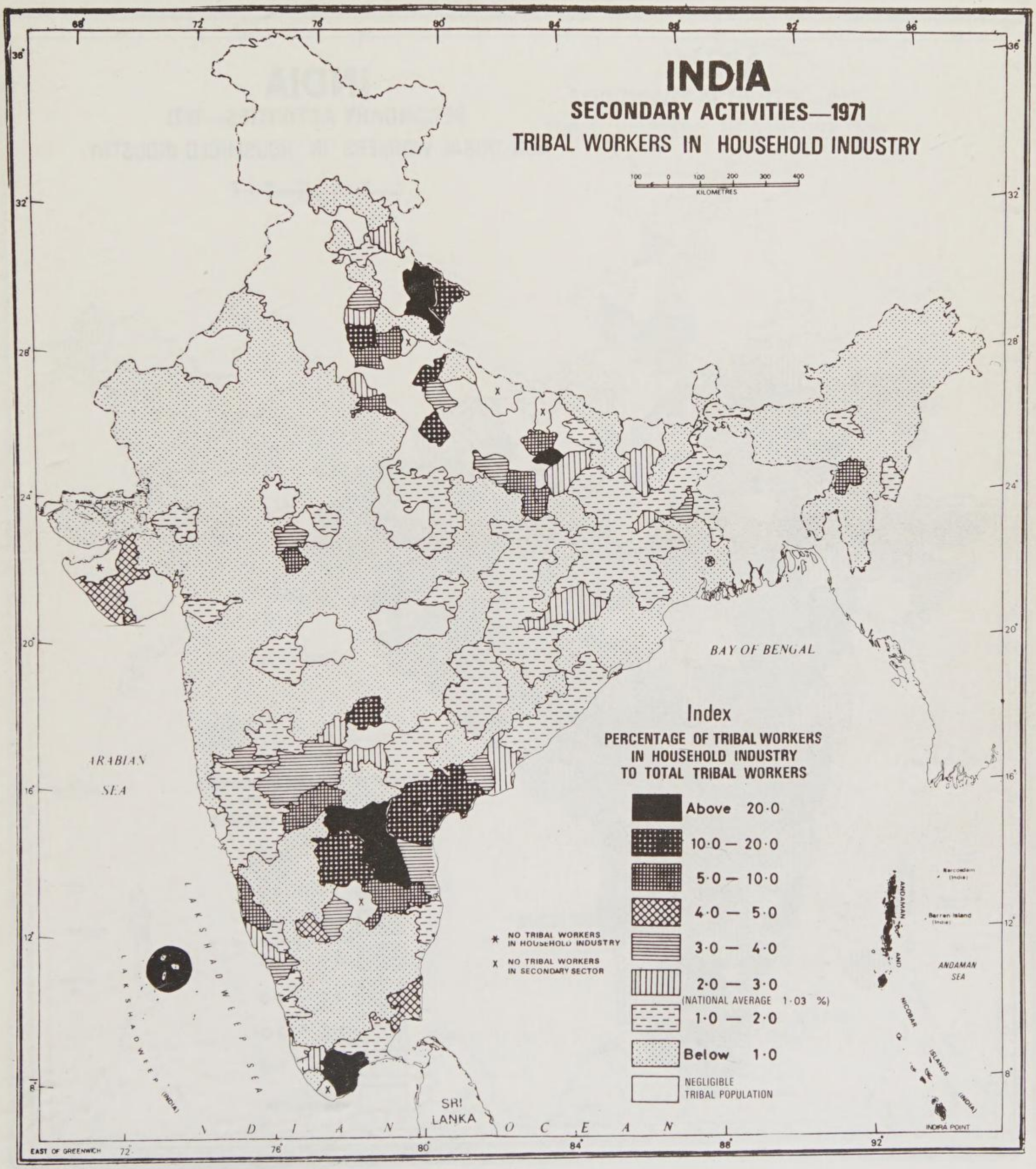

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY TO TOTAL TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 20·0
10·0 — 20·0
5·0 — 10·0
4·0 — 5·0
3·0 — 4·0
2·0 — 3·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 1·03 %)
1·0 — 2·0
Below 1·0
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
X NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
NICOBAR ISLANDS
ANDAMAN AND
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT (INDIA)
INDIAN OCEAN
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 169

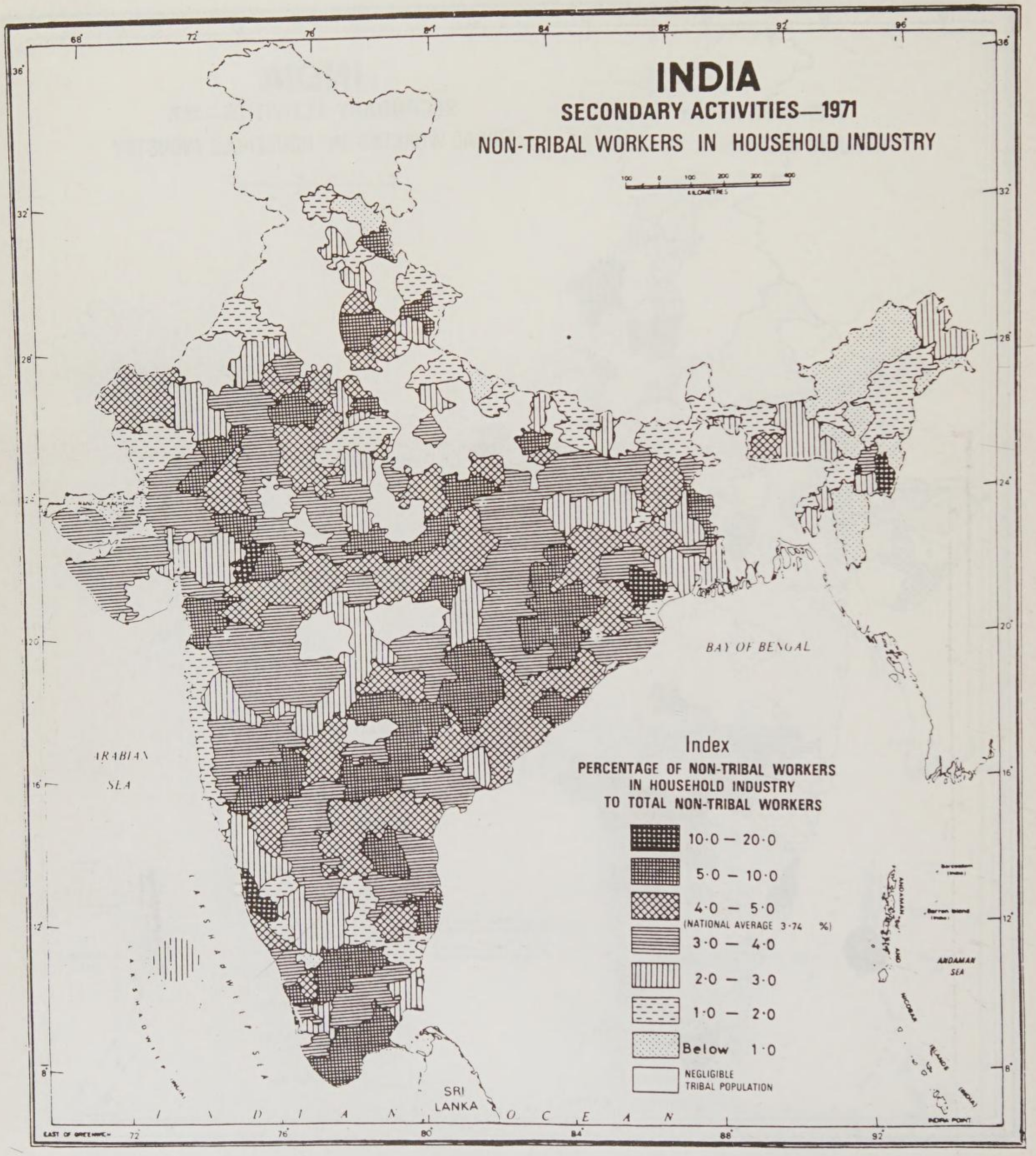

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
Index
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY TO TOTAL NON-TRIBAL WORKERS
10·0 — 20·0
5·0 — 10·0
4·0 — 5·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 3·74 %)
3·0 — 4·0
2·0 — 3·0
1·0 — 2·0
Below 1·0
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION

PLATE 170

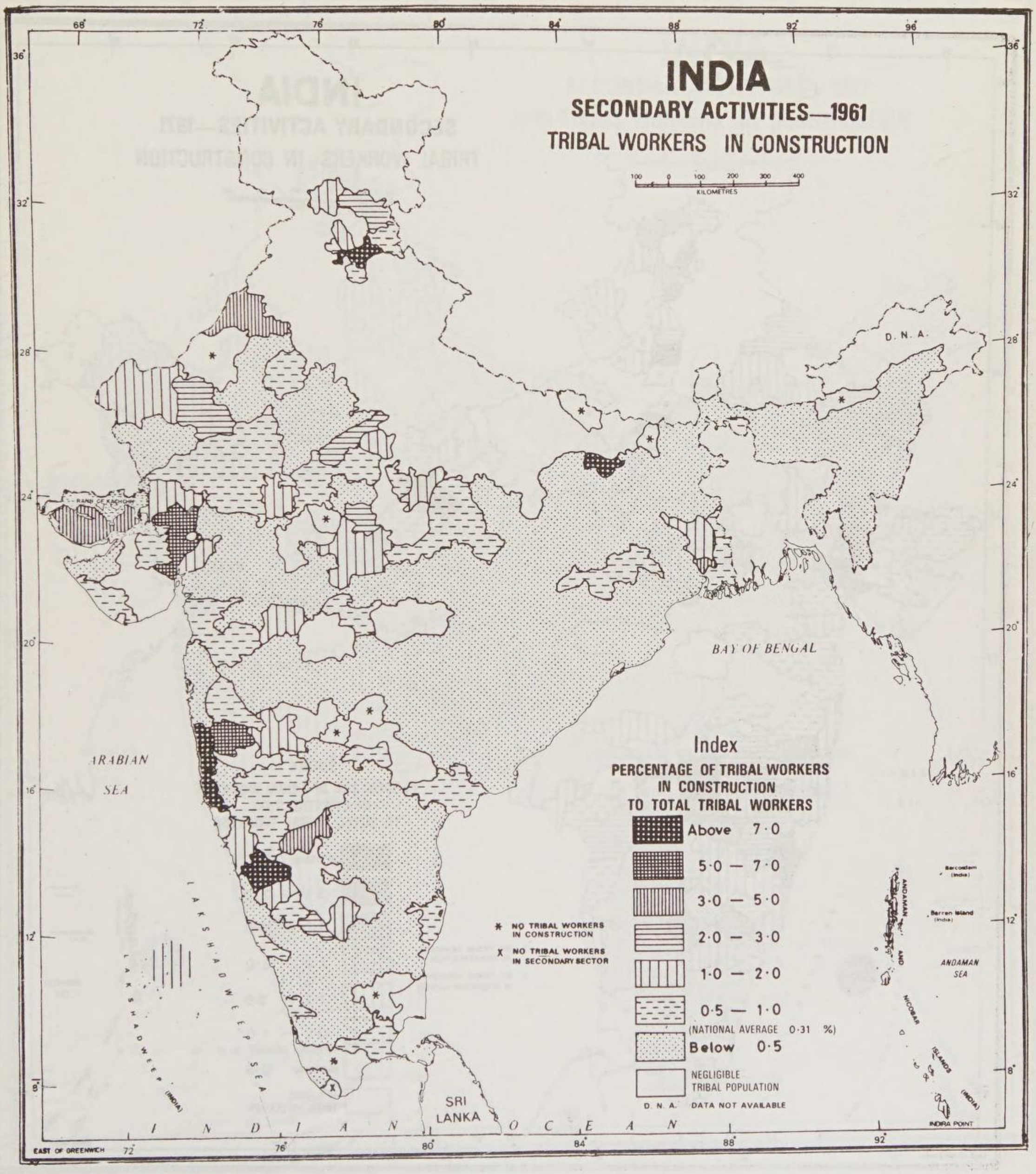

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1961
TRIBAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TO TOTAL TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 7·0
5·0 — 7·0
3·0 — 5·0
2·0 — 3·0
1·0 — 2·0
0·5 — 1·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 0·31 %)
Below 0·5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION
X NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR
D. N. A.
RANN OF KACHCHH
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Barcoodem (India)
Barren Island (India)
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
I N D I A N O C E A N
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 171

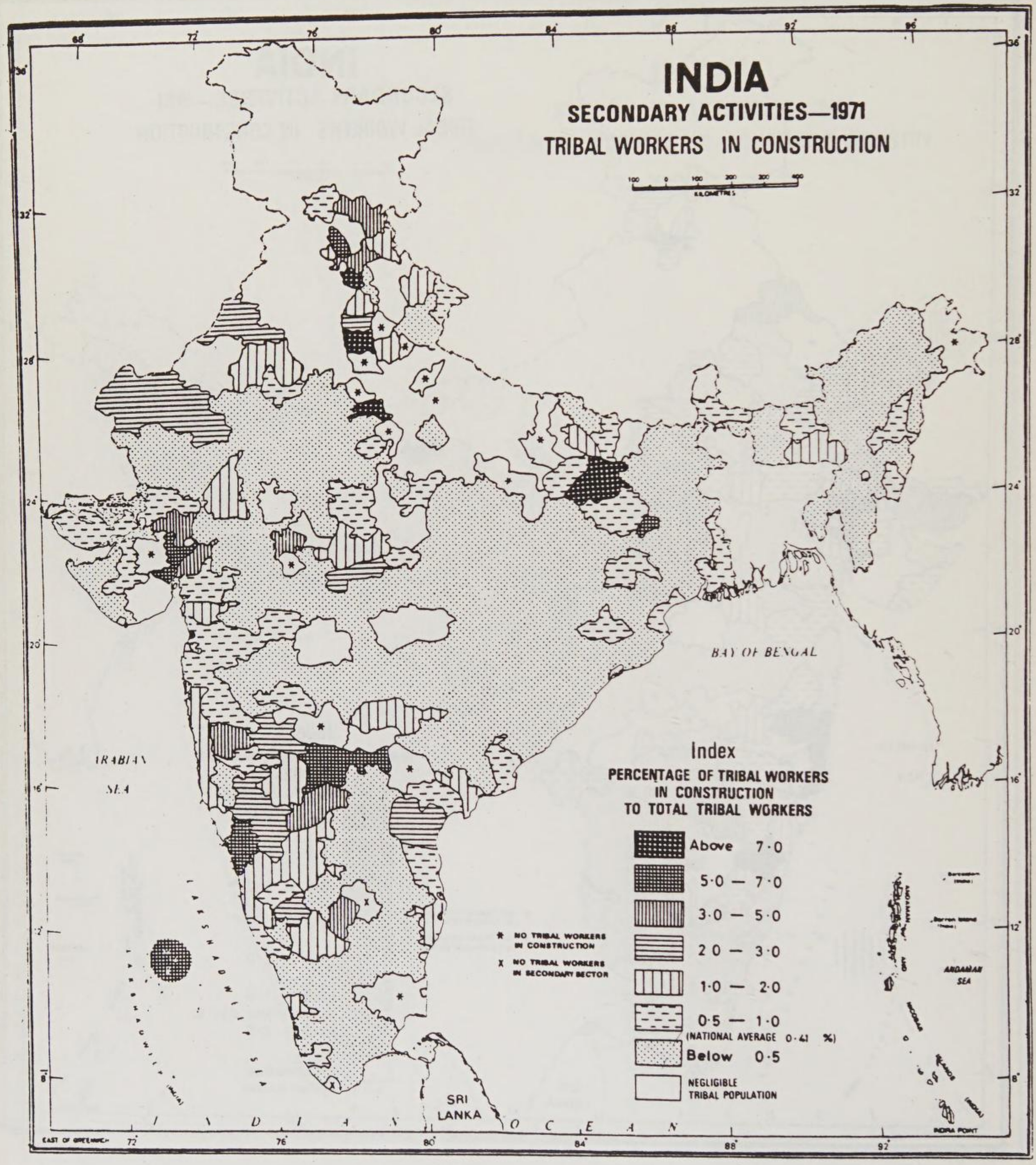

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TO TOTAL TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 7·0
5·0 — 7·0
3·0 — 5·0
2·0 — 3·0
1·0 — 2·0
0·5 — 1·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 0·41 %)
Below 0·5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION
X NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR
EAST OF GREENWICH
INDIA PT.

PLATE 172

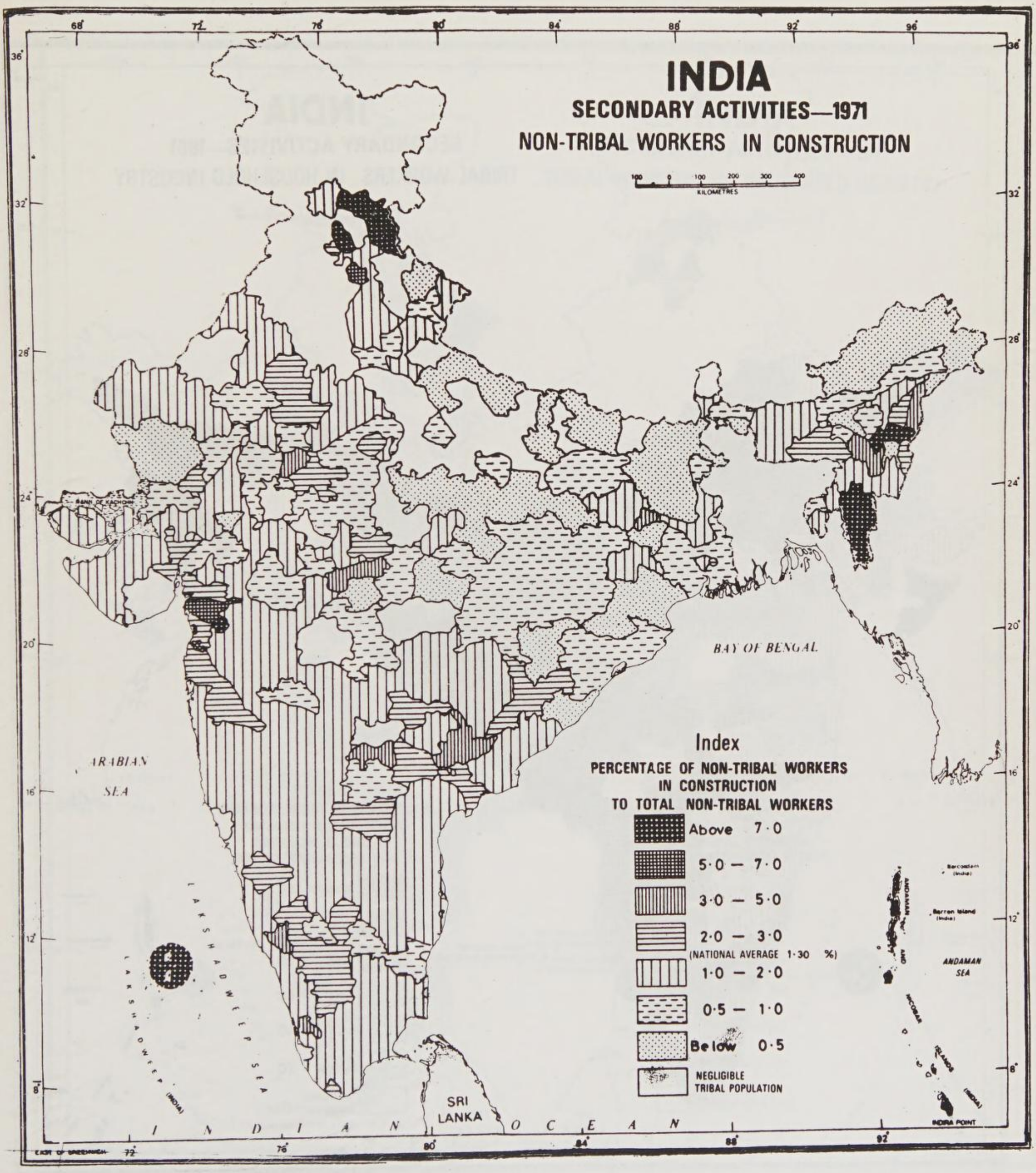

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TO TOTAL NON-TRIBAL WORKERS
Above 7·0
5·0 — 7·0
3·0 — 5·0
2·0 — 3·0
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 1·30 %)
1·0 — 2·0
0·5 — 1·0
Below 0·5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 173

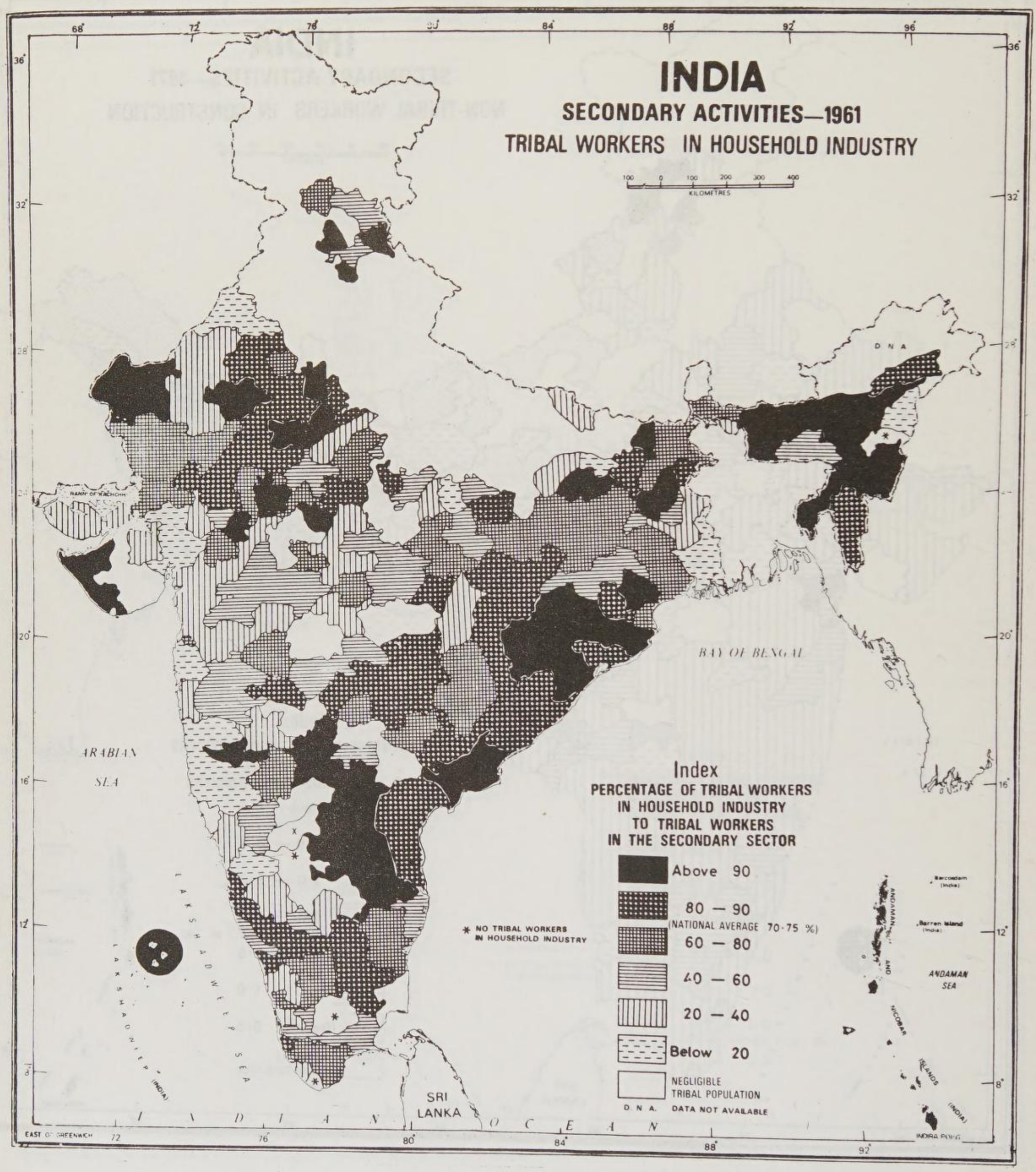

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1961
TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
D N A
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Barren Island (India)
Narcondam (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY TO TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR
Above 90
80 — 90
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 70·75 %)
60 — 80
40 — 60
20 — 40
Below 20
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

PLATE 174

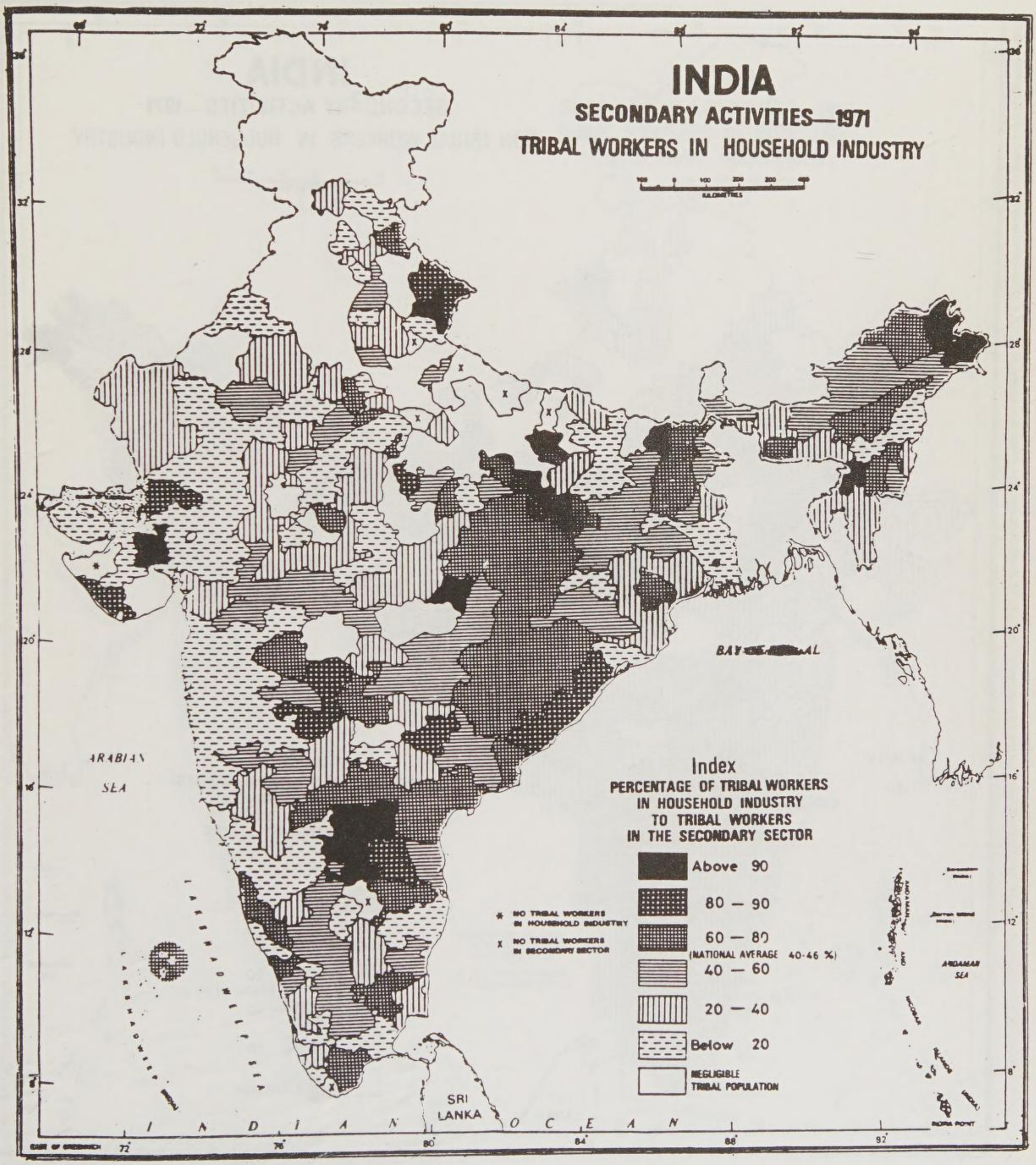

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
TO TRIBAL WORKERS
IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR
Above 90
80 — 90
60 — 80
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 40·46 %)
40 — 60
20 — 40
Below 20
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
X NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 175

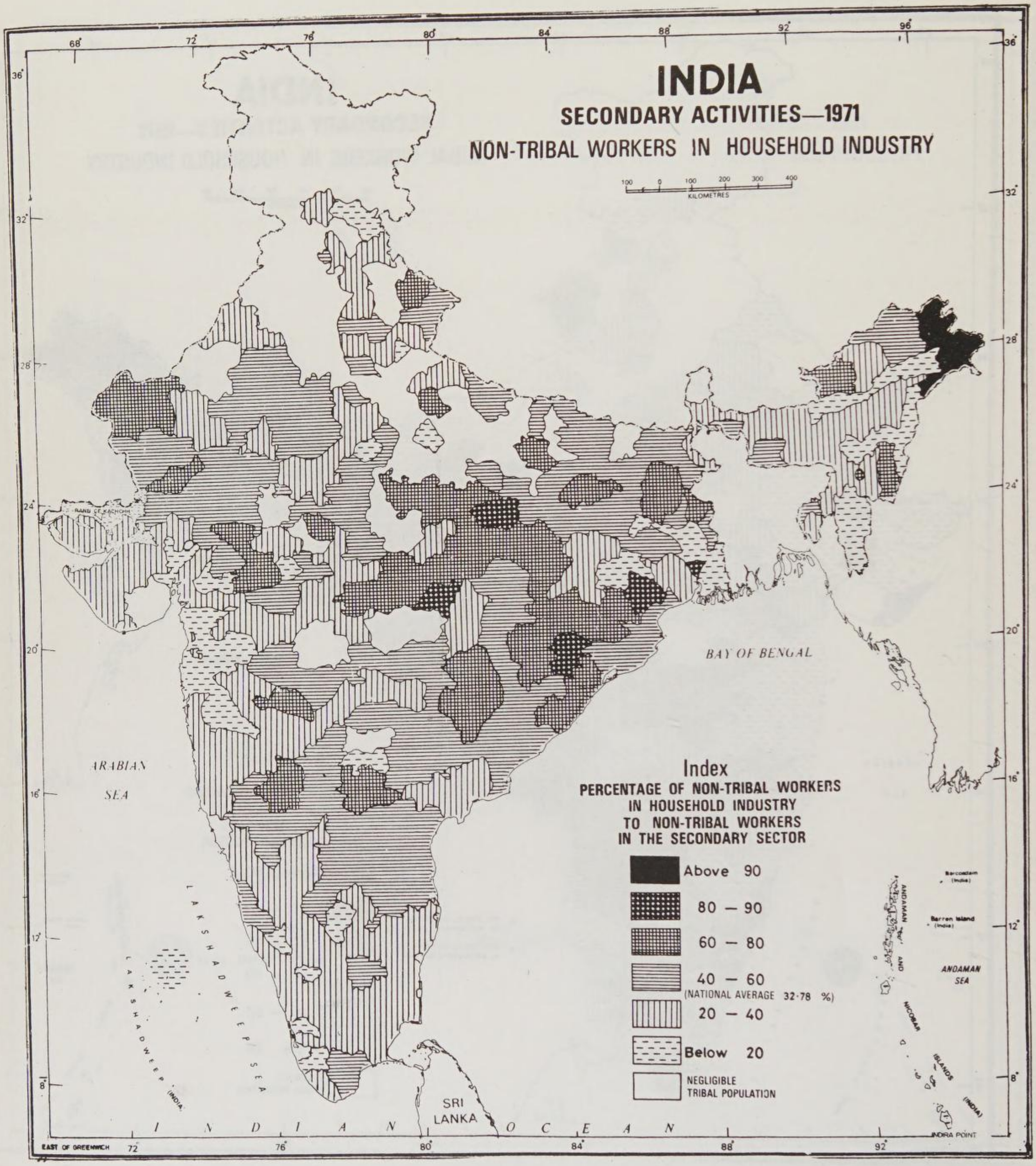

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY TO NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR
Above 90
80 — 90
60 — 80
40 — 60
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 32·78 %)
20 — 40
Below 20
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
RANN OF KACHCHH
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 176

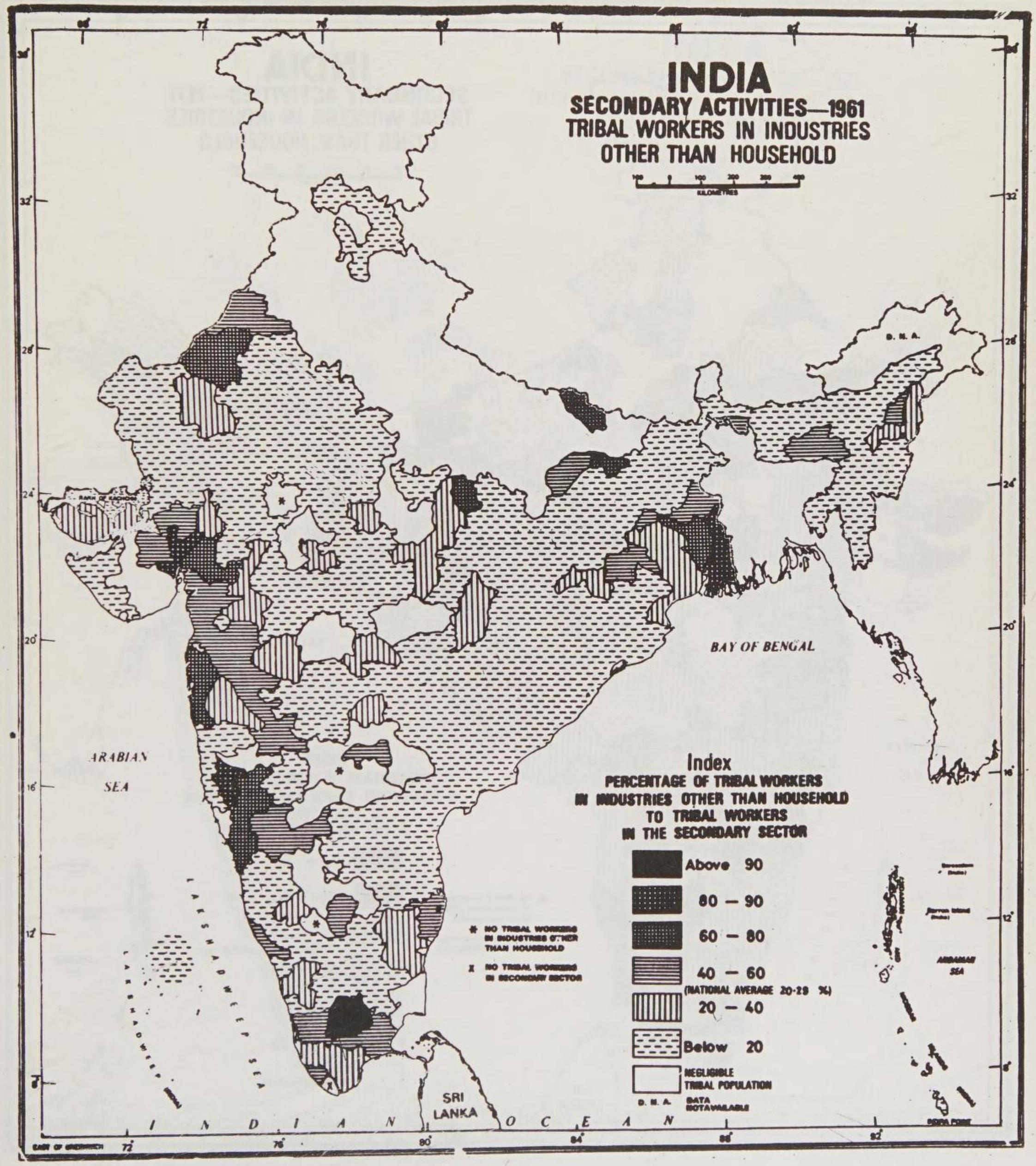

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1961
TRIBAL WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
KILOMETRES
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN
SEA
SRI
LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
TO TRIBAL WORKERS
IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR
Above 90
80 — 90
60 — 80
40 — 60
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 20·29 %)
20 — 40
Below 20
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
DATA
NOT AVAILABLE
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
X NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR

PLATE 177

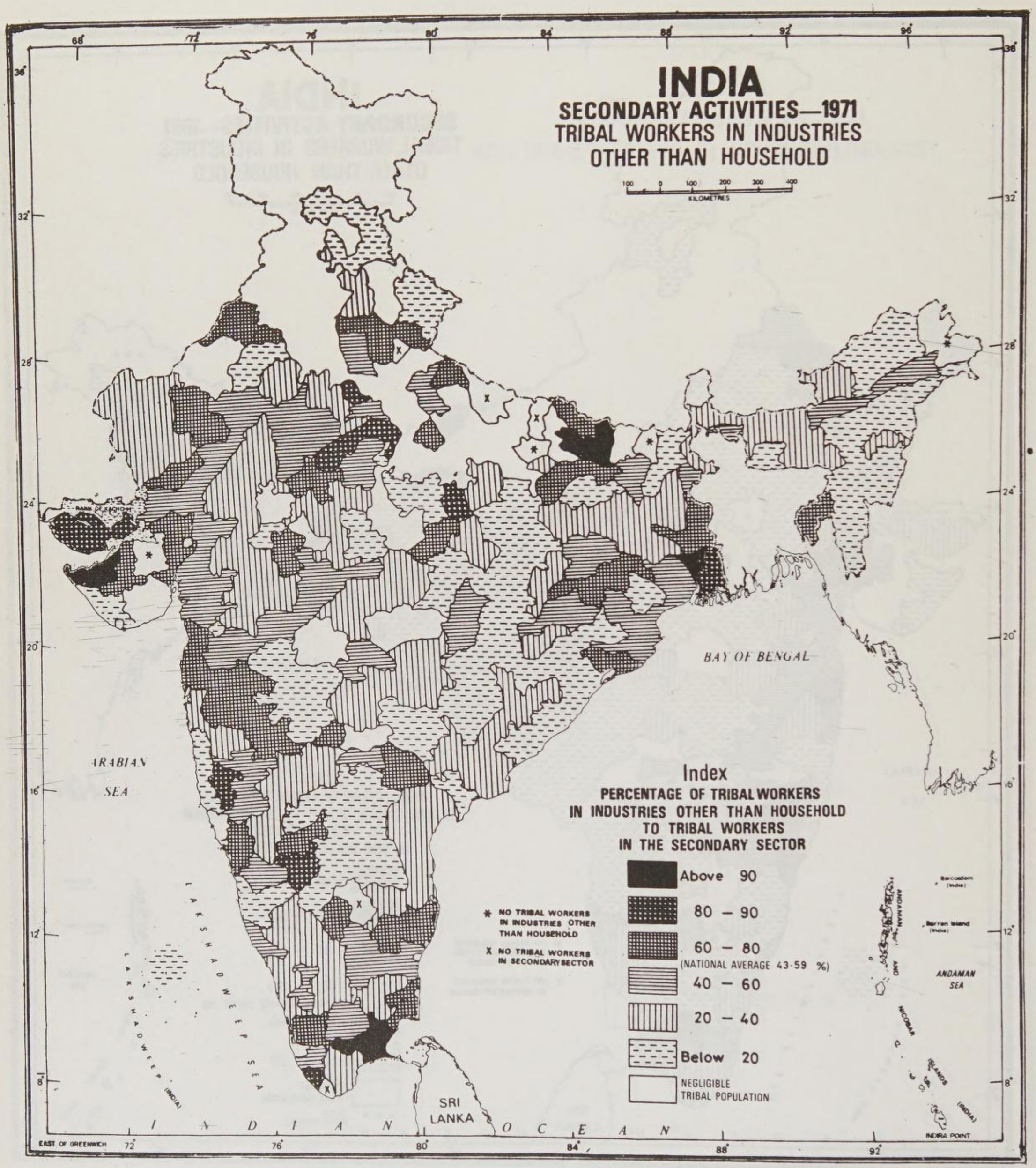

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
TO TRIBAL WORKERS
IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR
Above 90
80 — 90
60 — 80
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 43·59 %)
40 — 60
20 — 40
Below 20
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
X NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 178

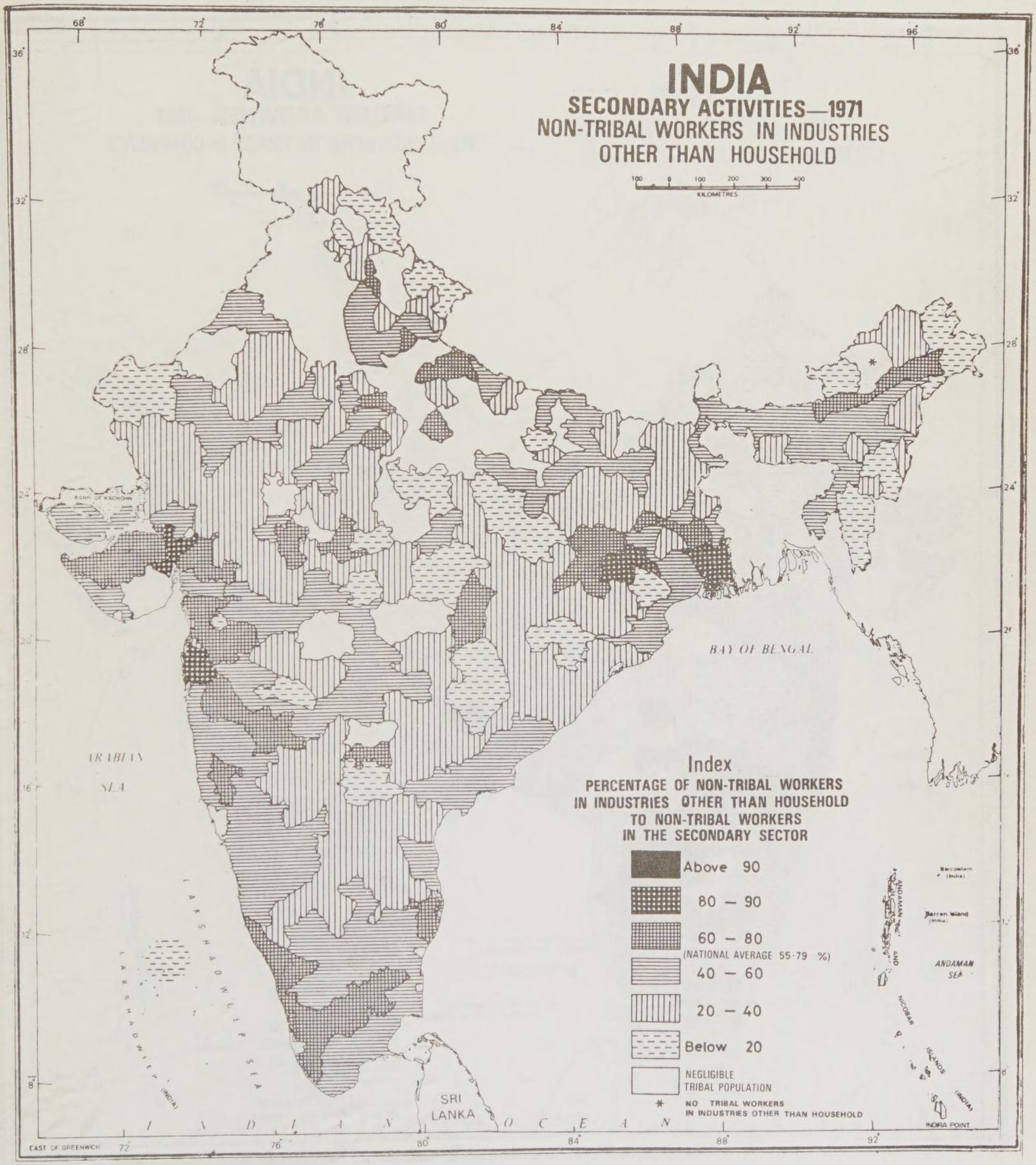

INDIA
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
RANN OF KACHCHH
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
I N D I A N O C E A N
ANDAMAN SEA
NICOBAR ISLANDS
INDIRA POINT (INDIA)
Barren Island (India)
Index
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS
IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
TO NON-TRIBAL WORKERS
IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR
Above 90
80 — 90
60 — 80
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 55·79 %)
40 — 60
20 — 40
Below 20
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS
IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 179

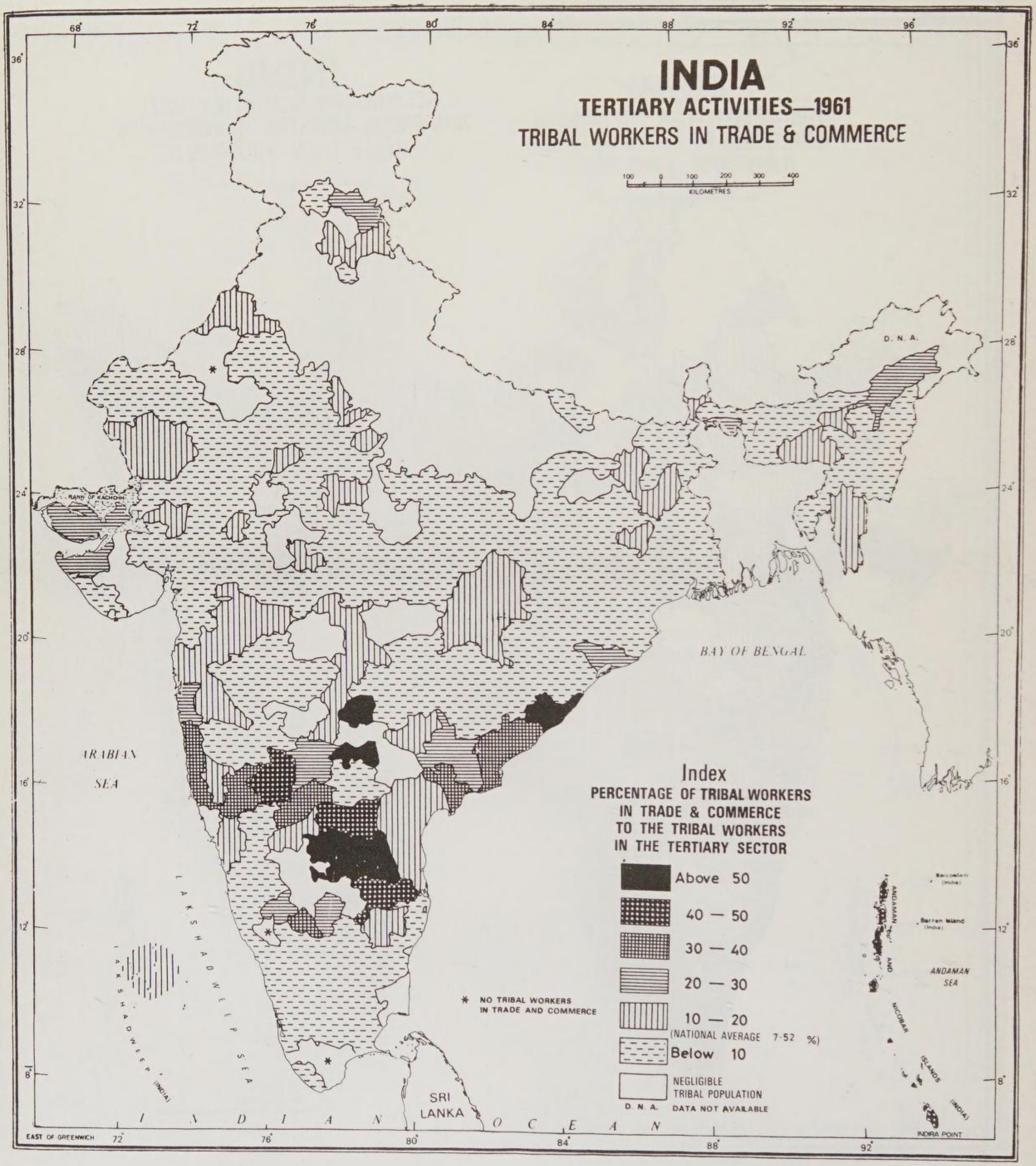

INDIA
TERTIARY ACTIVITIES—1961
TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRADE & COMMERCE
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRADE & COMMERCE TO THE TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR
Above 50
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
10 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 7·52 %)
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
D. N. A.
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
NICOBAR ISLANDS
ANDAMAN AND
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT (INDIA)
INDIAN OCEAN
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 180

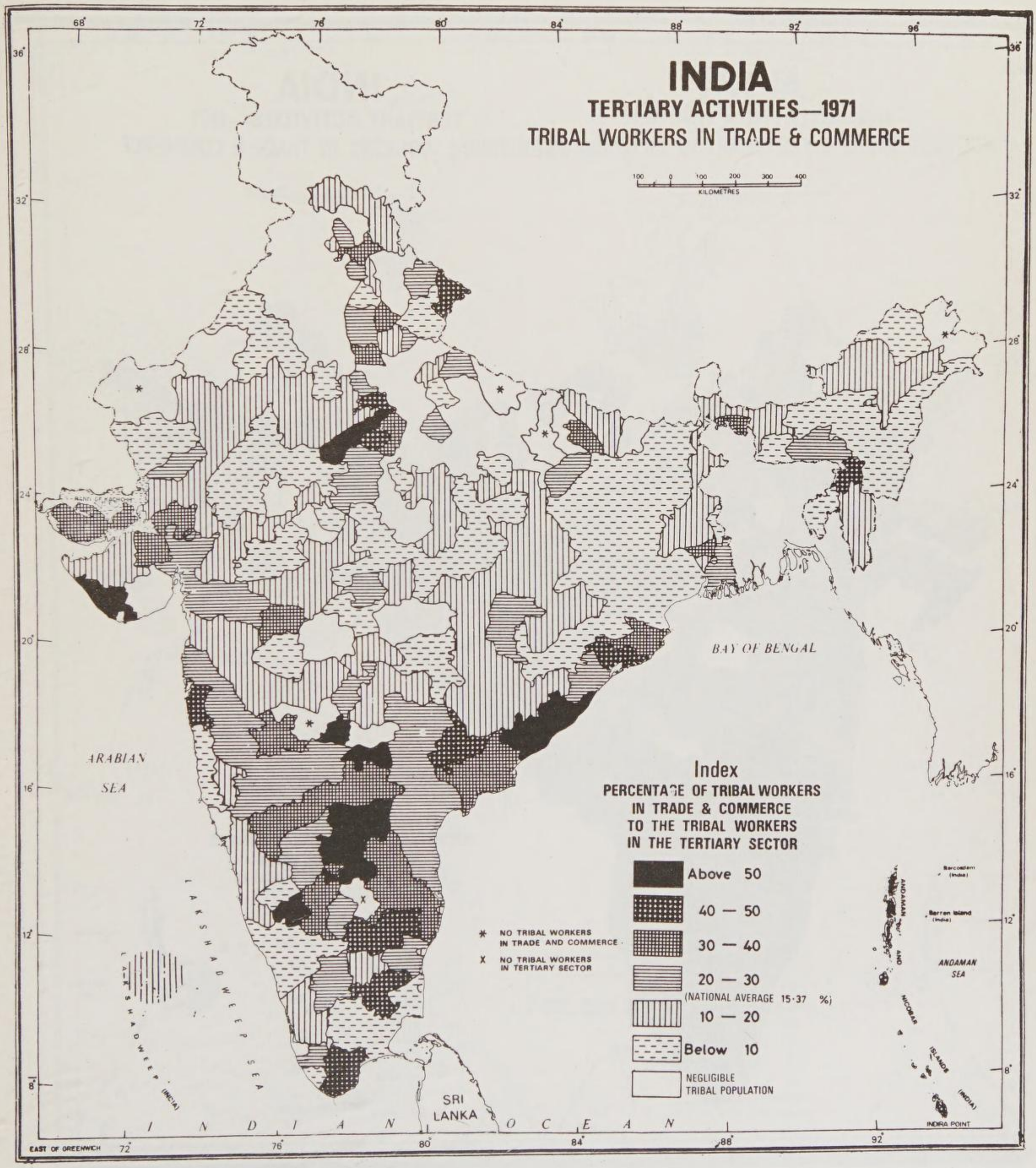

INDIA
TERTIARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRADE & COMMERCE
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Barcoolam (India)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRADE & COMMERCE TO THE TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR
Above 50
40 — 50
30 — 40
20 — 30
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 15·37 %)
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
X NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR

PLATE 181

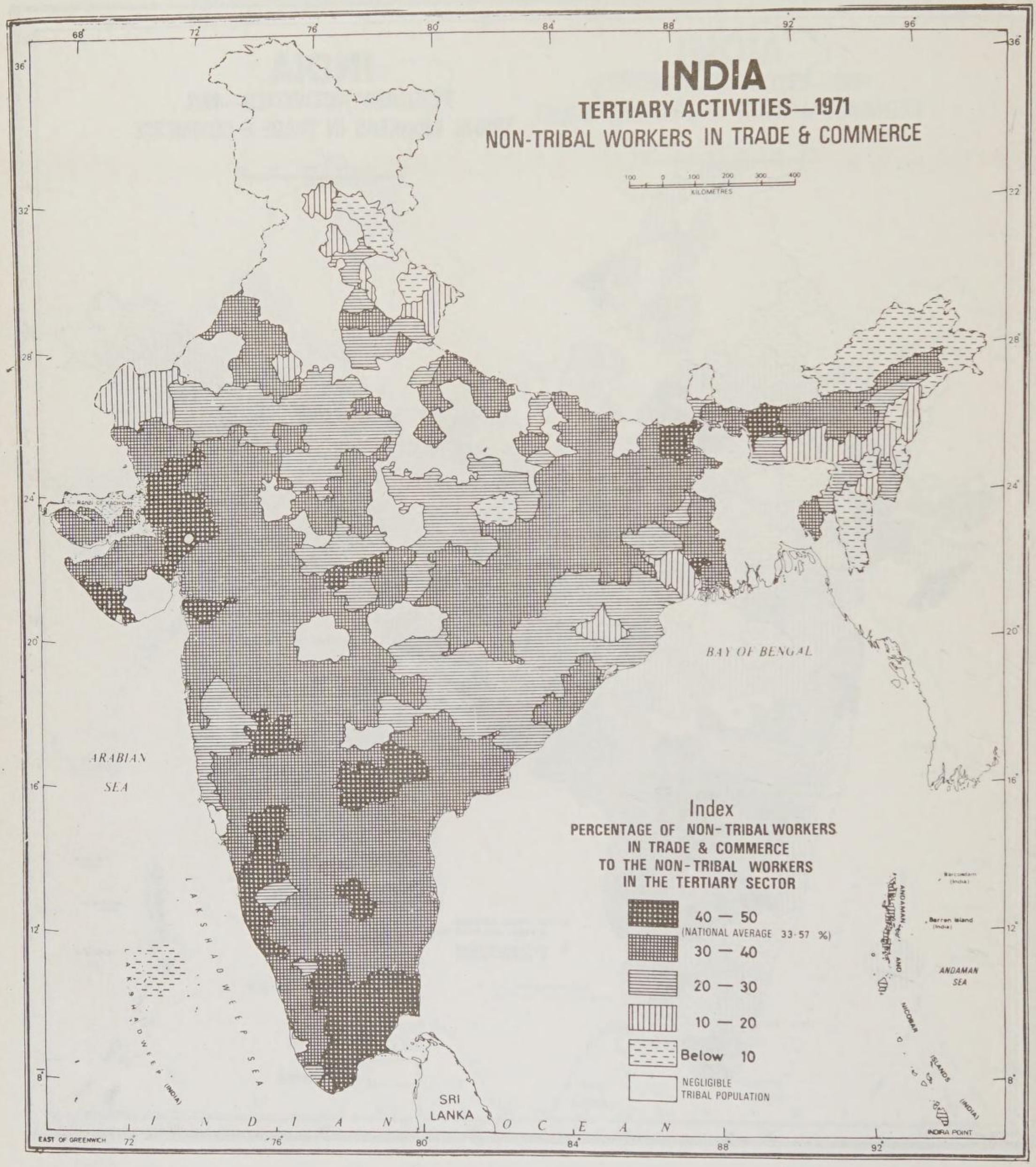

INDIA
TERTIARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRADE & COMMERCE
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
RANN OF KACHCHH
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
Index
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRADE & COMMERCE TO THE NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR
40 — 50
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 33·57 %)
30 — 40
20 — 30
10 — 20
Below 10
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 182

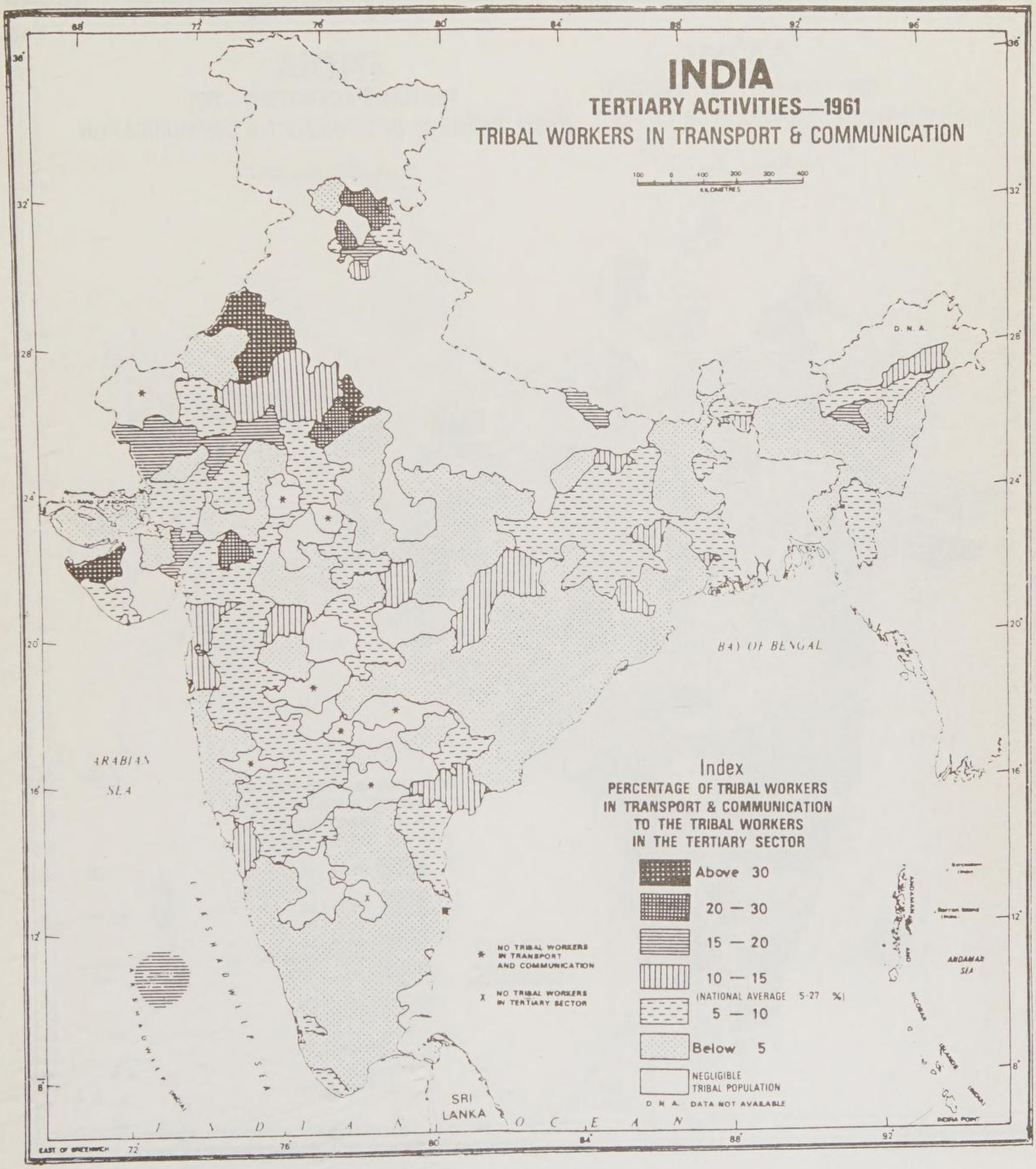

INDIA
TERTIARY ACTIVITIES—1961
TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION
KILOMETRES
D.N.A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION TO THE TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR
Above 30
20 — 30
15 — 20
10 — 15
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 5·27 %)
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
D N A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR
EAST OF GREENWICH

PLATE 183

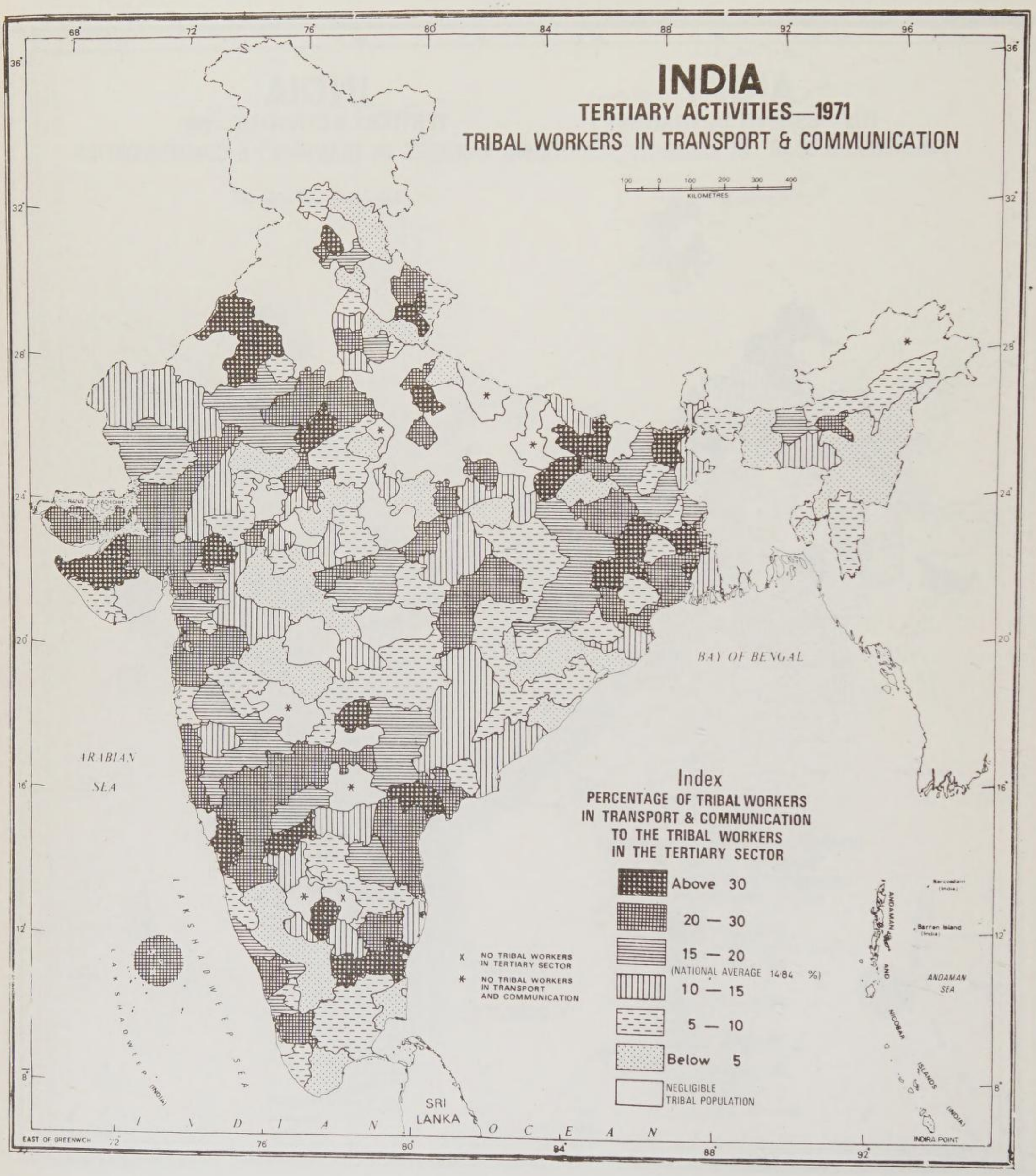

INDIA
TERTIARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION TO THE TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR
Above 30
20 — 30
15 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 14·84 %)
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
X NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR
* NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
RANN OF KACHCHH
Barren Island (India)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 184

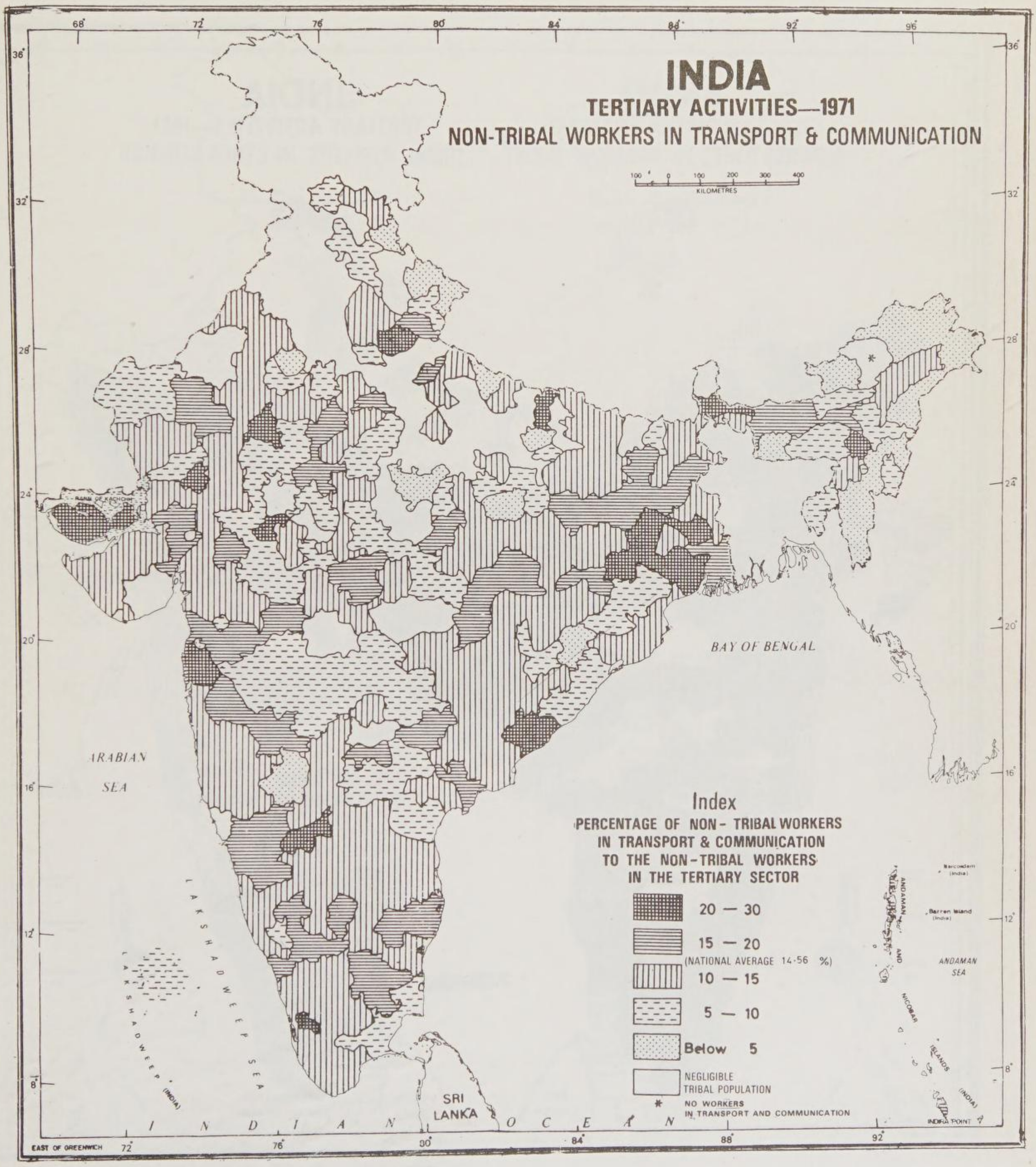

INDIA
TERTIARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°
RANN OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Barcoodam (India)
Barren Island (India)
INDIRA POINT
EAST OF GREENWICH
Index
PERCENTAGE OF NON - TRIBAL WORKERS
IN TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION
TO THE NON-TRIBAL WORKERS
IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR
20 — 30
15 — 20
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 14·56 %)
10 — 15
5 — 10
Below 5
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
NO WORKERS
IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

PLATE 185

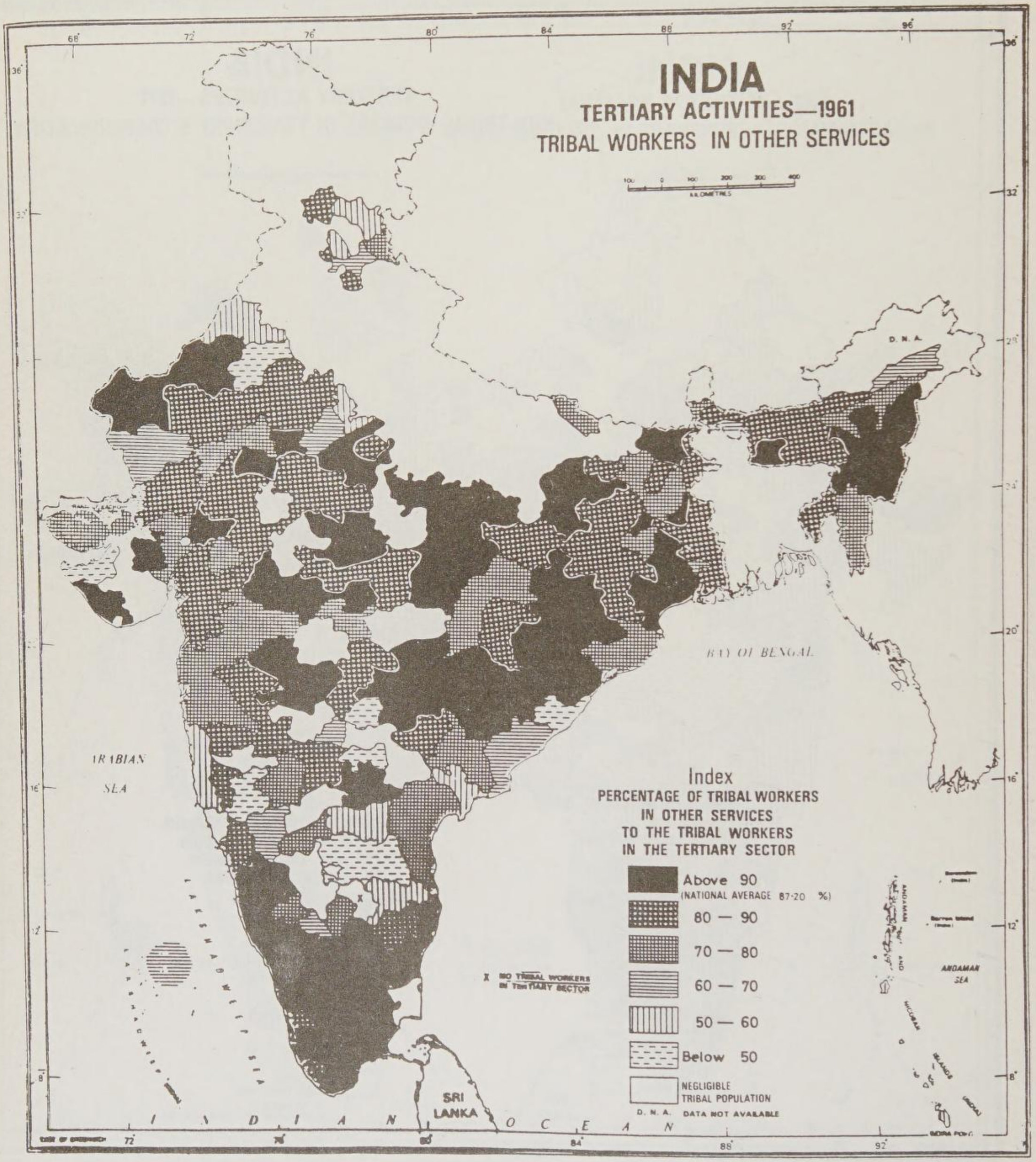

INDIA
TERTIARY ACTIVITIES—1961
TRIBAL WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS
IN OTHER SERVICES
TO THE TRIBAL WORKERS
IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR
Above 90
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 87·20 %)
80 — 90
70 — 80
60 — 70
50 — 60
Below 50
NEGLIGIBLE
TRIBAL POPULATION
D. N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
X NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR
D. N. A.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN SEA
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°

PLATE 186

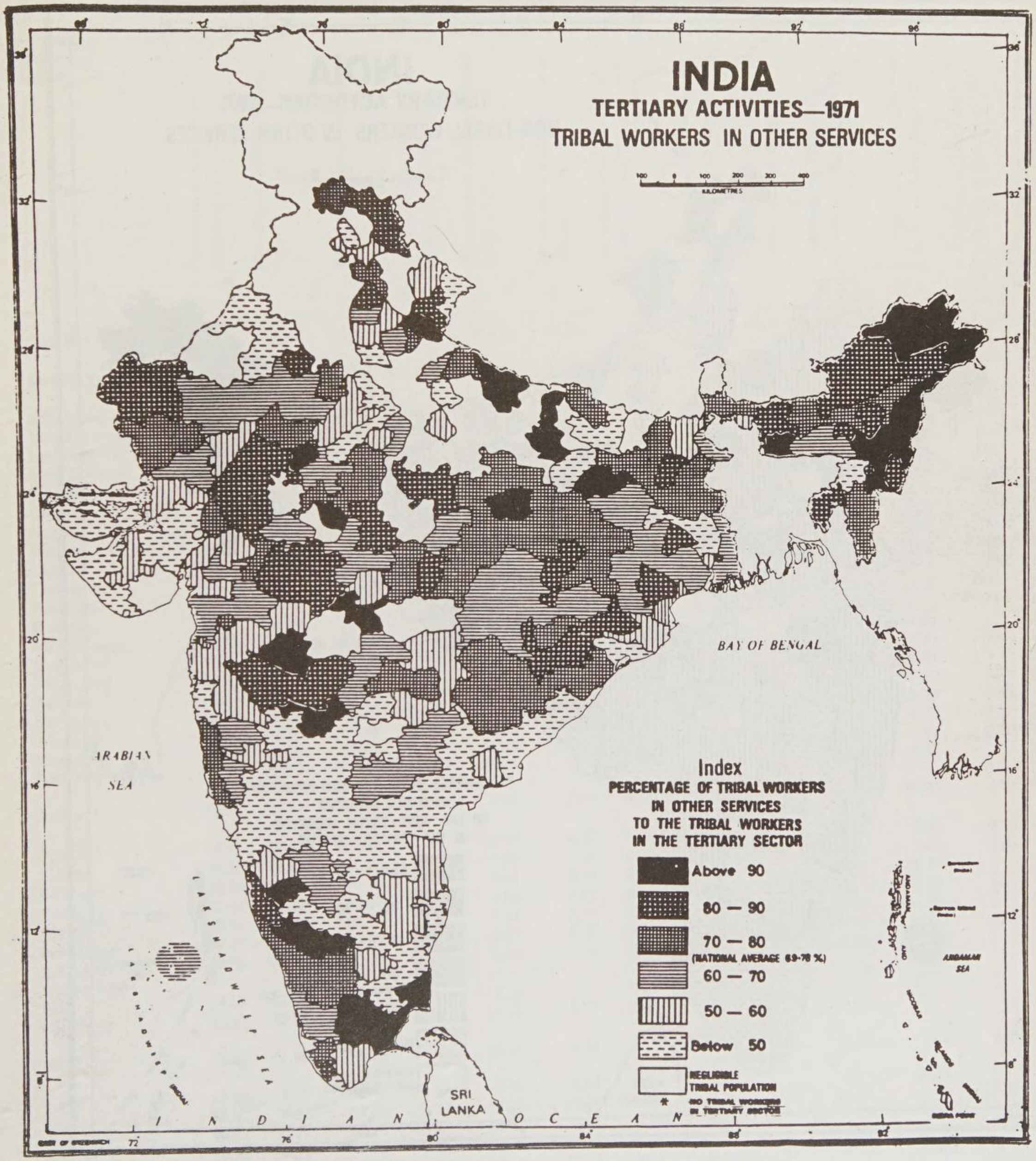

INDIA
TERTIARY ACTIVITIES—1971
TRIBAL WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES
KILOMETRES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
Index
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES TO THE TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR
Above 90
80 — 90
70 — 80
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 69-78 %)
60 — 70
50 — 60
Below 50
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION
NO TRIBAL WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR
ANDAMAN SEA

PLATE 187

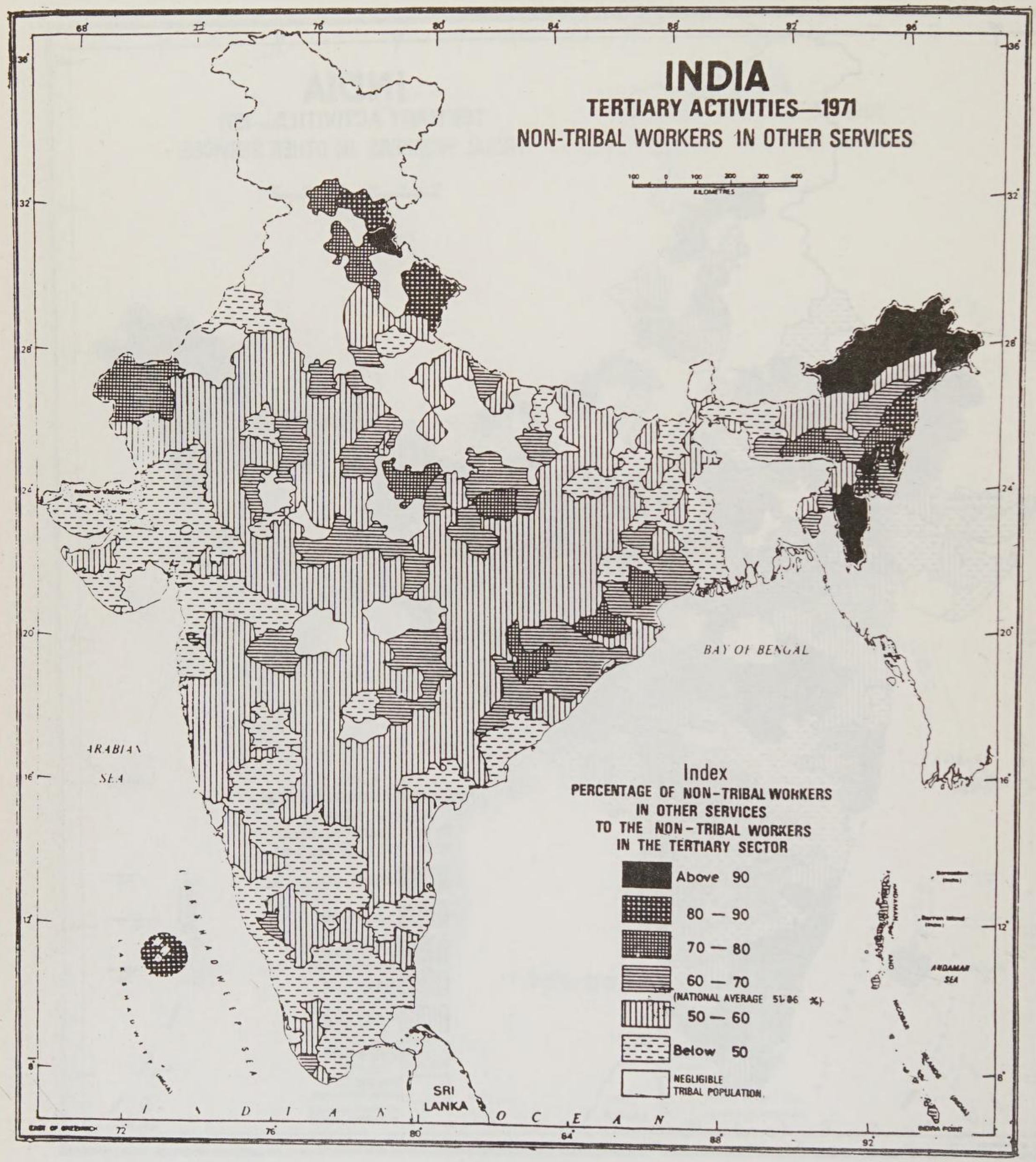

INDIA
TERTIARY ACTIVITIES—1971
NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES
100 0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETRES
Index
PERCENTAGE OF NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES TO THE NON-TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR
Above 90
80 — 90
70 — 80
60 — 70
(NATIONAL AVERAGE 51·86 %)
50 — 60
Below 50
NEGLIGIBLE TRIBAL POPULATION.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

PLATE 188

APPENDIX H.I

WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR

States/ district	Percentage on non-tribal cultivators 1971	Percentage of tribal cultivators 1971	Percentage of tribal cultivators 1961	Percentage of non-tribal agricultural labourers 1971	Percentage of tribal agricultural labourers 1971	Percentage of tribal agricultural labourers 1961	Percentage of tribal workers in livestock, and allied actv. 1971	Percentage of tribal workers in livestock, and allied actv. 1961	Percentage of tribal workers in mining and quarrying 1971	Percentage of tribal workers in livestock allied actv. 1971	Percentage of non-tribal workers in livestock and allied actv. 1971	Percentage of tribal worker in mining and quarrying 1971	Percentage of non-tribal workers mining and quarrying 1971
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIA	42.12	57.56	68.18	25.72	33.04	19.70	2.96	3.42	0.61	2.51	3.37	0.65	0.71
Andhra Pradesh	32.00	36.10	48.24	37.42	49.06	34.06	-	3.76	0.25	4.44	4.45	0.27	0.74
Srikakulam	39.18	34.32	48.03	36.21	53.40	40.17	3.35	3.99	0.09	3.58	4.64	0.09	0.29
Visakhapatnam	39.75	67.93	76.07	28.05	27.23	18.01	1.03	1.15	0.05	1.01	3.78	0.04	0.27
East Godavari	20.12	39.49	64.87	45.01	50.05	24.17	3.71	2.55	0.04	3.91	6.04	0.04	0.38
West Godavari	22.26	28.31	40.16	49.99	51.29	37.70	9.47	5.46	0.16	10.44	3.55	0.17	0.26
Krishna	22.05	9.55	16.01	43.48	54.62	35.62	7.15	6.61	0.19	9.75	3.62	0.26	0.39
Guntur	25.28	7.48	10.87	42.82	58.43	35.08	5.75	9.45	0.22	7.70	2.50	0.31	0.42
Ongole	29.63	7.54	-	42.38	52.49	-	10.67	-	0.43	14.48	5.89	0.60	0.19
Nellore	27.61	2.55	8.48	43.35	78.01	61.86	5.83	7.40	0.49	6.18	4.83	0.56	0.81
Chittoor	44.38	17.64	23.75	32.82	62.18	52.37	6.63	3.30	0.24	7.39	3.30	0.28	0.44
Cuddapah	32.55	8.77	16.19	40.12	52.21	34.12	9.53	5.99	0.08	13.39	0.14	0.12	0.74
Anantapur	37.05	27.91	49.88	38.40	52.01	27.19	6.28	4.70	0.10	7.16	3.66	0.11	0.14
Kurnool	27.06	12.21	21.76	47.87	43.29	29.50	7.40	8.30	0.15	11.52	1.59	0.23	0.70
Mahbubnagar	39.95	29.00	28.42	38.59	61.43	46.04	6.44	0.64	-	6.64	4.60	-	0.19
Hyderabad	18.82	1.97	5.52	17.30	19.05	37.23	7.87	2.82	0.27	26.31	7.70	0.92	2.10
Nizamabad	40.14	18.01	63.27	25.61	45.50	18.55	13.06	12.43	-	17.05	5.89	-	0.96
Adilabad	36.78	52.92	62.08	31.35	41.30	30.82	2.31	1.61	0.10	2.29	5.10	0.09	4.33
Karimnagar	35.08	31.57	35.86	32.67	58.64	50.18	4.98	2.57	0.86	4.33	5.73	0.89	1.44
Warangal	34.32	48.22	63.83	37.06	46.08	27.99	3.38	1.82	0.11	3.34	4.72	0.11	0.54
Khammam	28.88	48.70	63.03	40.79	46.23	31.82	2.83	2.07	0.83	2.04	4.91	0.85	3.71
Nalgonda*	36.80	22.17	-	37.09	49.06	-	12.74	-	-	15.16	5.57	-	0.69
Assam	52.58	85.31	84.33	10.73	7.13	2.91	-	1.32	0.03	0.64	16.02	0.02	0.52
Goalpara	63.87	75.02	72.71	12.41	15.45	6.42	0.26	0.26	0.01	0.27	2.69	0.01	0.07
Kamrup	59.50.	83.50	81.52	7.87	8.86	3.10	0.39	0.31	0.02	0.39	2.04	0.02	0.16
Darrang	53.26	84.46	86.46	8.35	9.21	5.04	0.43	1.76	-	0.45	20.37	-	0.08
Nowgong	62.61	58.28	88.97	13.69	6.88	0.85	0.17	0.61	0.01	0.17	4.18	0.01	0.08
Sibsagar	42.56	90.96	82.57	5.86	2.31	2.97	2.10	7.97	0.11	2.08	34.50	0.11	1.41
Lakhimpur	39.27	89.03	92.67	5.15	2.27	0.58	0.81	1.79	0.07	0.80	36.40	0.07	1.83
Mikir Hills	69.99	93.50	90.02	11.31	2.30	0.38	0.77	0.05	-	0.80	6.12		0.19
North Cachar Hills	14.07	92.36	-	4.06	1.78	-	0.26	-	-	0.27	16.40		4.79
Cachar	46.53	32.95	72.47	20.01	11.52	3.77	2.60	0.05	-	3.20	15.67		0.02
Bihar	41.32	61.90	78.21	40.29	28.10	9.54	-	4.19	1.49	1.23	1.12	1.60	1.76
Patna	35.80	1.40	0.88	37.63	7.00	0.38	0.26	0.50	-	3.03	0.89	-	0.05
Gaya	45.02	9.62	59.63	39.33	27.26	13.04	13.97	7.76	7.90	11.93	0.77	15.54	0.23
Shahabad	40.67	32.18	60.11	40.42	48.08	14.81	2.74	6.53	1.71	0.63	1.04	2.06	2.21
Saran*	54.12	2.59	-	33.35	34.45	-	0.30	-	-	0.81	0.34	-	0.04
Champaran	35.57	36.86	45.05	54.25	58.65	48.15	0.74	0.91	0.31	0.77	0.66	0.13	0.02
Muzaffarpur	40.98	6.50	-	46.64	28.18	-	0.81	-	-	2.29	0.67	-	0.01
Monghyr	37.10	40.62	65.30	45.32	50.56	11.13	2.44	7.74	0.12	2.47	0.86	0.13	0.12
Bhagalpur	35.89	41.16	55.72	46.01	54.94	28.27	1.46	5.20	0.01	1.48	1.35	0.01	0.08
Saharsa	42.17	43.94	60.15	48.31	51.07	32.56	1.53	1.33	-	1.58	1.64	-	-
Purnea	42.61	42.16	52.35	43.20	51.01	32.53	2.09	4.52	-	2.14	2.99	-	-
Santal													

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Parganas	52.17	72.95	84.89	27.70	21.90	5.62	1.78	4.48	0.10	1.74	1.92	0.09	0.36
Palamau	45.60	59.10	75.98	41.55	35.49	15.61	1.87	3.69	0.37	1.55	1.17	0.38	0.49
Hazaribagh	52.93	56.18	73.90	21.71	28.46	8.34	9.11	9.18	7.58	1.63	1.06	8.06	10.19
Ranchi	48.81	70.10	85.50	16.77	19.90	5.44	0.82	1.97	0.32	0.55	1.43	0.35	1.32
Dhanbad	20.85	42.10	61.69	10.23	24.86	7.26	15.10	20.17	14.57	0.64	1.01	17.76	49.74
Singhbhum	28.50	53.15	69.76	20.84	34.78	14.69	2.67	3.26	1.62	1.15	2.12	1.79	5.91
Gujarat	41.32	48.34	59.14	18.14	42.33	31.10	-	1.18	0.23	1.05	3.51	0.24	0.72
Jamnagar	46.29	31.69	11.43	12.19	13.56	3.62	35.02	12.98	0.38	43.57	5.69	0.47	1.77
Rajkot*	43.33	-	-	14.33	21.16	-	-	-	-	-	5.31	-	0.30
Surendranagar	39.87	37.98	31.57	26.76	60.48	29.79	0.51	0.86	-	0.51	4.76	-	0.56
Junagadh	47.14	9.90	14.43	19.65	22.28	7.01	47.23	3.75	0.99	58.89	3.82	0.12	1.24
Kutch	40.37	32.60	42.52	22.58	43.16	20.17	4.43	3.39	1.31	3.88	7.60	1.63	0.29
Banaskantha	63.29	69.27	74.96	15.80	21.85	6.04	2.34	3.59	0.34	2.11	2.79	0.36	0.18
Sabarkantha	56.23	82.40	92.77	18.09	11.94	4.52	0.51	0.52	0.16	0.36	1.99	0.17	0.71
Mahesana	45.56	8.98	12.78	24.31	25.34	6.59	9.96	2.31	3.56	14.44	2.51	8.04	0.52
Ahmadabad	-	3.01	6.40	14.28	22.43	18.43	1.41	1.71	0.38	3.83	4.53	1.42	1.22
Kheda	49.02	5.14	7.58	23.05	73.83	66.55	5.49	1.17	3.61	2.23	1.55	4.27	0.45
Panch Mahals	74.90	86.77	93.68	6.21	9.99	2.84	0.60	0.49	0.26	0.35	0.66	0.26	0.17
Vadodara	32.85	33.74	49.07	22.41	59.93	44.03	0.50	0.59	0.81	0.34	1.34	0.19	1.11
Bharauch	36.42	26.72	41.47	26.29	66.60	50.50	0.96	0.78	0.21	0.79	2.30	0.22	1.74
Surat	16.66	35.71	49.05	9.28	52.98	38.72	1.05	1.51	0.12	1.04	4.86	0.13	2.24
Valsad	30.37	45.79	-	8.92	41.37	-	2.10	-	0.18	1.26	10.64	0.20	1.22
The Dang	6.59	70.85	69.86	5.34	20.98	22.81	3.20	3.10	-	3.36	44.01	-	3.50
Himachal Pradesh	69.96	82.52	85.18	4.23	3.08	1.50	-	0.32	0.02	6.39	3.26	0.02	0.14
Chamba	77.81	87.35	90.34	1.74	2.24	0.35	6.23	0.15	0.03	6.46	3.65	0.02	0.05
Mandi	73.07	71.92	72.34	1.91	2.22	0.26	10.41	0.97	0.04	12.26	3.23	0.04	0.06
Lahaul and Spiti	1.33	82.43	86.70	0.12	2.62	4.93	1.13	0.28	-	1.31	36.93	-	-
Bilaspur	78.30	90.99	88.89	3.07	0.87	0.25	3.59	0.21	0.08	3.67	1.07	0.08	0.02
Mahasu	77.13	59.10	51.72	3.91	5.39	3.40	14.29	1.61	-	18.14	5.22	-	0.03
Sirmaur	71.03	72.89	66.56	5.78	7.12	1.46	5.74	0.66	0.40	6.22	3.82	0.47	0.04
Kinnaur	33.10	77.86	79.32	8.09	4.54	2.62	6.78	0.45	-	7.60	13.41	-	-
Kerala	17.80	17.75	25.59	30.17	62.56	41.47	-	8.03	0.33	8.94	12.60	0.37	0.87
Cannanore	18.95	7.39	14.52	31.90	68.71	47.95	7.94	6.58	0.34	9.04	9.09	0.40	1.26
Kozhikode	14.98	8.75	11.61	23.07	73.11	52.15	7.41	8.26	0.40	7.86	22.14	0.44	1.24
Malappuram	18.99	2.13	-	38.77	80.39	-	9.22	-	0.28	9.47	9.11	0.30	0.81
Palghat	15.33	39.14	49.88	48.34	52.35	36.68	7.49	5.84	0.16	7.63	5.20	0.16	0.41
Trichur	13.74	0.36	2.91	32.55	74.35	33.23	10.96	10.97	0.80	11.85	9.53	0.92	1.32
Ernakulam	14.31	82.74	73.10	22.29	8.99	2.51	1.43	9.50	-	1.53	13.37	-	1.55
Kottayam	24.00	57.64	49.78	26.06	23.36	17.90	19.72	15.52	0.28	20.53	22.63	0.29	0.43
Alleppey**	-	-	4.37	-	-	4.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quilion	26.87	40.79	60.88	20.78	39.20	14.99	10.71	15.49	0.33	11.38	10.98	0.36	0.65
Trivandrum	13.74	77.63	79.63	29.95	10.70	6.70	0.55	4.55	-	0.61	10.93	-	0.91
Madhya Pradesh	50.26	62.15	72.45	24.69	33.25	20.43	-	2.40	0.50	1.00	2.43	0.51	0.87
Morena	78.65	60.48	56.31	5.56	33.86	22.28	1.98	7.90	0.47	1.55	1.45	0.49	0.33
Bhind*	37.07	-	-	11.64	82.71	-	6.12	-	0.53	6.28	0.94	-	0.02
Gwalior	39.92	24.98	27.44	10.08	66.46	40.57	3.65	7.15	2.52	1.18	3.65	2.65	3.36
Datia	61.40	11.49	31.73	17.41	79.16	12.77	3.49	6.94	-	3.20	2.34	-	0.05
Shivpuri	70.82	43.70	52.25	11.77	52.03	24.81	2.21	7.84	0.79	1.45	2.34	0.84	0.42
Guna	66.07	31.44	41.16	16.33	62.10	44.28	1.89	2.63	0.06	1.91	1.78	0.05	0.04
Tikamgarh	70.54	43.33	42.76	16.62	51.29	28.32	2.66	8.66	-	2.73	1.39	-	0.02
Chatarpur	58.78	22.62	48.90	23.85	70.41	24.26	2.60	4.47	-	2.72	3.29	-	0.01
Panna	59.19	37.06	41.42	23.85	57.71	36.72	1.32	5.08	0.34	1.02	3.21	0.35	1.39
Satna	47.48	19.26	28.45	28.28	71.69	52.82	2.19	5.56	0.40	1.92	2.33	0.43	0.13
Rewa	48.73	13.32	12.65	31.83	83.17	79.94	1.80	3.98	-	1.83	4.16	-	0.06
Shahdol	57.77	49.34	66.52	14.45	45.39	24.71	2.11	3.01	1.37	0.76	2.00	1.41	6.64
Sidhi	61.50	46.77	52.98	25.62	48.59	41.41	2.39	1.82	0.12	2.31	1.80	0.12	0.13
Mandsaur**		-	6.80	-	-	21.36	-	51.46	-	-	-	-	-
Ratlam	49.06	84.99	96.01	19.56	12.91	2.04	0.63	-	0.63	0.80	2.78	-	0.02
Ujjain	41.66	3.04	-	24.42	17.70	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	0.07
Jhabua	34.51	88.68	94.14	7.21	8.76	2.58	0.76	1.98	0.01	0.76	3.69	-	0.07
Dhar	45.00	70.09	78.88	26.33	27.33	17.61	0.79	1.23	-	0.80	1.96	-	0.07

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indore*	20.09	15.91	-	16.22	15.91	-	4.54	-	1.70	7.81	4.18	4.68	0.43
Dewas	48.09	32.45	44.59	29.44	62.54	43.32	3.08	7.31	-	3.13	3.70	-	0.01
Khargone (W. Nimar)	44.05	70.37	79.61	31.75	27.10	16.01	0.95	1.63	-	0.96	2.23	-	0.02
Khandwa (E. Nimar)	40.49	52.36	65.32	32.90	42.90	31.52	-	2.21	0.04	3.33	2.03	0.04	0.06
Rajgarh	57.41	50.00	29.32	23.86	40.21	57.29	1.86	6.78	0.10	2.01	4.50	0.10	0.10
Vidisha	48.71	18.09	18.99	33.85	77.56	57.36	1.04	6.76	0.42	0.64	1.19	0.43	0.15
Sehore	33.91	32.54	48.70	22.08	58.43	38.19	1.66	3.28	0.42	1.33	2.11	0.45	0.20
Raisen	42.05	31.48	41.52	35.75	60.27	34.05	3.19	4.40	1.41	1.87	2.07	1.49	0.39
Hoshangabad	36.05	27.54	48.92	31.78	57.05	28.83	4.77	7.18	0.04	5.28	3.63	0.04	0.06
Betul	49.83	63.99	73.67	30.36	32.28	19.09	2.23	4.17	0.69	1.57	2.79	0.69	0.50
Jabalpur	33.54	25.05	39.91	18.93	65.14	41.42	2.17	3.01	1.68	0.53	1.67	1.82	0.47
Narsimhapur	42.60	34.01	46.35	34.01	58.78	37.16	0.63	1.51	-	0.67	1.78	-	0.07
Mandla	57.82	69.31	79.15	21.04	27.58	16.95	0.61	0.80	0.01	0.61	3.99	0.01	0.06
Chhindwara	40.73	59.79	72.92	29.42	32.50	18.79	4.38	5.16	2.06	2.40	3.01	2.13	8.23
Seoni	53.50	60.37	72.29	27.22	37.38	23.05	0.57	1.46	-	0.57	2.16	-	0.01
Balaghat	54.66	65.01	75.60	24.23	29.78	18.46	2.38	1.60	1.28	1.13	2.57	1.31	2.59
Surguja	56.97	71.64	82.41	18.72	22.77	11.28	2.25	2.95	1.25	1.03	2.13	1.28	8.46
Bilaspur	51.99	63.30	74.11	31.20	31.29	20.02	1.22	1.39	0.52	0.73	1.89	0.53	1.04
Raigarh	51.63	70.62	81.20	26.84	25.02	12.78	0.67	1.14	0.09	0.59	2.20	0.09	0.15
Durg	54.55	73.02	75.90	25.09	20.97	17.36	1.72	3.01	1.17	0.57	2.54	1.22	0.76
Raipur	51.29	55.86	62.55	30.09	40.03	29.97	0.49	1.20	0.01	0.49	2.06	0.01	0.24
Bastar	41.19	78.34	82.37	29.62	18.87	12.71	0.73	1.83	0.20	0.53	3.61	0.20	4.58
Maharashtra	35.10	41.18	51.63	27.52	51.90	38.30	-	3.72	0.09	1.93	2.46	0.09	0.40
Greater Bombay	0.12	0.54	2.05	0.12	9.92	2.53	10.93	8.21	0.23	74.32	72.51	1.62	7.35
Thana	26.42	46.21	60.64	8.71	47.72	28.42	1.61	3.95	0.09	1.59	8.46	0.09	0.88
Kolaba	60.85	23.85	37.15	12.82	63.61	35.12	7.09	15.33	0.46	7.03	4.94	0.48	0.15
Ratnagiri	69.87	7.59	13.15	10.90	30.64	42.47	59.78	17.82	0.10	62.20	3.28	0.10	0.41
Nasik	41.56	44.14	53.88	20.58	50.02	36.40	1.29	3.78	0.08	1.26	1.59	0.08	0.18
Dhulia	32.84	41.64	49.60	35.48	54.22	44.67	0.74	1.77	0.03	0.73	1.80	0.03	0.02
Jalgaon	32.86	10.16	16.65	43.31	80.52	70.59	2.72	6.16	0.49	2.38	1.13	0.52	0.07
Ahmadnagar	46.60	43.65	55.65	29.08	48.45	36.93	1.62	1.71	0.06	1.67	1.73	0.06	0.17
Poona	36.99	67.02	71.82	13.39	23.60	15.49	2.76	7.30	0.01	2.49	3.15	-	0.40
Satara	56.22	24.56	11.88	18.27	40.37	21.50	16.90	46.24	2.52	17.57	2.20	3.08	0.50
Sangli	51.77	38.53	52.91	21.03	44.62	31.75	2.31	-	-	2.70	3.32	-	0.17
Sholapur	35.64	19.46	20.23	32.70	58.64	56.60	2.52	2.94	-	3.12	3.06	-	0.12
Kolhapur	56.41	64.98	76.36	16.00	20.38	5.45	0.70	0.57	0.17	0.60	1.48	0.20	0.41
Aurangabad	44.59	11.51	11.67	34.46	80.80	77.16	1.58	3.40	0.04	1.64	1.39	0.04	0.10
Parbhani	38.15	45.12	56.69	44.00	51.81	38.49	0.58	2.12	0.05	0.53	2.06	0.04	0.05
Bhir	47.26	20.47	6.96	36.80	65.78	74.48	7.77	7.32	-	8.26	1.72	-	0.08
Nanded	39.00	42.64	46.64	39.01	54.90	49.44	0.41	0.65	-	0.42	2.02	-	0.11
Osmanabad*	41.75	11.48	-	41.37	83.21	-	4.01	11.98	0.22	3.79	1.83	0.21	0.18
Amravati	19.12	55.33	72.23	58.50	40.18	21.78	2.05	3.29	-	2.09	1.71	2.09	0.06
Yeotmal	28.86	18.27	25.51	53.51	76.10	67.31	1.20	2.48	0.01	1.24	1.56	0.01	0.15
Chandrapur	42.00	60.61	10.39	35.35	34.23	23.02	1.66	2.07	0.03	1.68	3.68	0.02	1.51
Manipur	52.52	89.59	91.71	5.72	0.41	0.62	-	0.04	-	0.12	1.61	-	0.06
Manipur North	76.25	92.93	-	1.11	0.10	-	0.04	-	-	0.04	0.21	-	-
Manipur West	9.44	93.15	-	1.75	0.02	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	11.11	-	-
Manipur South	38.72	89.03	-	11.32	1.05	-	0.13	-	-	0.14	1.67	-	0.07
Manipur Central	51.98	79.26	-	5.91	0.96	-	0.40	-	-	0.49	1.70	-	0.06
Manipur East	5.41	90.23	-	5.99	0.02	-	0.05	-	0.01	0.05	4.85	0.01	-
Meghalaya	25.11	78.40	80.79	11.21	9.59	4.44	-	4.08	0.15	2.76	8.48	0.16	0.38
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	10.18	71.08	69.18	11.45	12.25	6.73	4.23	7.12	0.24	4.55	15.78	0.27	0.87
Garo Hills	53.02	90.24	94.44	10.76	5.30	1.75	0.11	0.51	-	0.11	3.10	-	0.02
Mysore	40.14	26.26	44.04	26.52	45.05	28.91	-	12.02	0.53	13.17	5.69	0.63	0.71
Bangalore	29.46	26.22	50.30	11.34	25.10	21.98	3.40	2.17	0.05	6.11	4.54	0.09	0.16
Tumkur*	57.93	67.46	-	9.86	20.32	-	6.24	-	1.33	5.22	4.49	1.41	0.33
Chitradurga*	42.97	34.09	-	30.13	42.50	-	2.49	-	-	3.15	4.83	-	0.32
Kolar*	54.82	14.69	-	21.16	85.33	-	-	-	-	-	4.59	-	3.10
Bellary	32.58	36.23	36.12	40.17	30.75	15.97	2.94	4.56	0.68	3.23	1.89	0.97	3.00
Mysore	48.45	25.10	45.45	19.89	50.48	31.94	6.31	7.45	0.15	7.52	3.45	0.18	0.25

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
South Kanara	29.48	26.59	46.66	24.08	42.88	27.82	7.76	6.29	0.32	9.62	7.85	0.40	0.47
Coorg	25.38	5.29	6.07	15.67	58.52	43.63	27.86	40.60	-	30.22	41.52	-	0.55
Hassan	61.94	22.09	13.13	11.58	1.81	1.13	46.65	81.43	-	57.42	8.55	-	0.26
Shimoga	38.75	16.22	29.67	31.57	65.57	25.95	11.34	13.15	0.07	12.09	4.70	0.07	0.19
Chikmagalur	38.24	19.82	31.18	18.69	22.87	19.99	50.68	37.73	-	54.27	24.29	-	0.79
Mandya	59.42	38.05	26.79	21.71	38.63	35.71	3.06	4.76	-	3.84	1.76	-	0.15
Belgaum	46.06	43.77	68.12	25.54	41.00	20.97	2.51	1.42	0.17	2.69	2.99	0.19	0.13
Bijapur	32.80	22.56	48.75	38.95	57.92	37.50	5.39	1.83	0.49	5.70	4.37	0.57	0.38
North Kanara	37.56	12.09	30.61	17.47	22.46	15.60	23.36	29.03.	13.09	17.73	19.97	22.60	2.30
Dharwar	30.08	23.08	39.92	38.38	57.81	43.27	3.44	1.34	1.58	2.21	2.82	1.87	0.35
Gulbarga	34.19	8.11	13.75	36.54	37.51	32.41	18.38	-	11.66	10.49	4.04	18.21	0.79
Bidar	32.97	23.08	41.90	37.70	21.98	33.02	9.89	-	9.34	1.00	5.00	17.00	0.40
Raichur*	39.52	32.42	-	36.77	30.53	-	1.47	-	-	2.28	3.59	-	0.80
Nagaland	4.06	89.56	94.96	5.34	0.98	1.16	-	0.05	-	0.26	14.34	-	2.06
Kohima	4.71	87.11	94.99	5.78	0.27	0.31	0.34	0.10	-	0.38	16.22	-	0.11
Mokokchung	2.84	86.17	91.98	1.46	2.50	0.08	0.34	0.08	-	0.38	7.63	-	-
Tuensang	4.09	94.05	97.24	4.80	0.37	0.14	0.08	-	-	0.07	12.34	-	11.12
Orissa	48.05	52.38	61.81	25.35	36.72	21.91	-	1.80	1.32	2.02	2.94	1.43	0.73
Sambalpur	47.88	45.77	55.32	22.72	41.81	25.42	1.87	0.35	0.42	1.61	2.28	0.46	0.99
Sundargarh	27.76	57.22	66.37	12.76	20.83	13.87	5.99	1.28	4.30	1.99	4.12	5.12	7.52
Keonjhar	56.10	50.34	65.26	14.16	29.97	20.27	11.00	4.43	9.00	2.19	1.82	22.80	7.48
Mayurbhanj	46.03	46.26	58.70	25.24	44.76	29.91	2.88	2.75	0.19	2.91	2.44	0.20	0.27
Balasore	60.02	21.57	31.53	24.20	65.83	39.53	2.15	0.43	1.47	0.75	1.35	1.63	0.03
Cuttuck	48.75	26.23	32.59	25.31	55.63	24.47	6.34	9.59	0.74	6.34	2.29	0.84	0.16
Dhenkanal	53.78	36.43	45.71	22.70	53.65	31.19	4.72	0.76	0.45	4.50	4.38	0.47	2.28
Baudh-Khondmals	45.93	68.73	78.69	31.06	25.84	10.95	0.76	0.48	0.01	0.78	2.36	-	0.21
Bolangir	45.60	57.04	62.74	25.58	36.24	21.60	1.26	0.17	0.07	1.26	2.28	0.07	0.09
Kala Handi	52.83	55.38	63.88	30.04	37.17	22.22	1.01	0.25	0.01	1.07	1.78	-	1.78
Koraput	41.55	60.21	64.97	25.51	33.13	20.25	1.21	1.10	0.10	1.17	3.50	0.10	0.87
Ganjam	38.38	64.69	73.15	32.62	28.32	9.38	1.80	2.65	-	1.90	4.31	-	0.09
Puri	47.22	31.88	41.47	24.38	51.65	24.42	7.62	11.53	0.08	8.26	4.49	0.08	0.06
Rajasthan	62.49	81.66	87.14	9.00	17.31	3.92	-	2.76	0.45	2.48	3.46	0.46	0.60
Ganganagar	60.71	33.03	61.58	17.34	5.50	10.45	0.61	4.05	-	1.56	0.89	-	0.02
Bikaner*	-	-	3.02	-	-	-	-	1.26	-	-	-	-	-
Churu	76.65	77.35	89.48	4.20	3.21	2.20	1.80	0.43	-	2.18	1.46	-	0.09
Jhunjhunu	64.00	75.70	83.45	6.54	9.74	2.04	3.08	0.71	0.73	2.65	1.49	0.82	1.98
Alwar	66.04	90.71	92.31	9.05	3.23	1.26	2.15	1.67	0.16	2.07	1.88	0.16	0.24
Bharatpur	71.56	91.19	93.86	9.12	4.51	2.85	2.18	1.42	0.07	1.14	1.24	0.07	0.28
Sawai-Madhopur	62.47	92.77	93.59	10.37	3.15	1.50	1.97	1.89	0.24	1.76	2.23	0.24	1.39
Jaipur	49.52	87.73	88.29	6.30	3.78	1.74	2.74	3.60	0.27	2.61	4.14	0.28	0.59
Sikar	66.60	78.22	83.27	5.30	6.53	2.66	6.32	2.05	0.51	6.38	3.36	0.56	0.34
Ajmer	50.59	50.15	65.72	7.88	33.00	15.24	7.21	2.40	0.03	7.94	8.48	0.03	0.32
Tonk	66.23	84.83	87.83	8.14	6.86	3.16	5.17	2.52	0.19	6.11	5.78	0.19	0.29
Jaisalmer	61.58	79.46	59.30	8.24	15.17	1.29	2.93	7.99	1.19	1.96	7.43	1.34	0.15
Jodhpur	62.03	66.31	76.92	6.62	13.02	4.78	7.01	6.17	4.95	2.39	1.61	5.72	0.92
Nagaur	74.85	77.00	89.19	7.56	15.50	3.98	0.54	0.70	0.27	0.29	1.80	0.29	0.54
Pali	49.59	54.67	67.22	19.11	36.76	13.83	2.04	4.05	0.04	2.13	7.78	0.04	0.22
Barmer	80.70	80.97	92.69	6.11	16.70	4.41	0.81	0.60	0.30	0.52	1.43	0.30	0.22
Jalor	68.24	54.63	72.47	12.44	37.57	14.80	2.34	3.82	0.12	2.34	5.06	0.12	0.06
Sirohi	38.82	56.04	65.40	17.57	29.84	9.08	6.38	5.03	0.17	6.73	13.22	0.18	0.30
Bhilwara	71.00	72.65	84.05	5.68	15.03	4.47	8.49	4.47	0.93	7.85	6.61	0.96	0.87
Udaipur	63.79	82.07	86.18	4.51	10.50	2.39	3.12	3.58	0.99	2.22	2.86	1.02	0.70
Chittaurgarh	72.23	80.90	85.26	6.30	13.60	6.91	2.73	2.58	0.30	2.49	3.05	3.30	0.56
Dungarpur	63.16	82.69	93.24	7.99	13.47	2.00	0.70	2.68	0.12	0.59	1.12	0.12	0.32
Banswara	53.92	91.52	94.71	8.08	7.11	1.83	0.14	1.63	0.01	0.13	0.90	-	0.16
Bundi	54.91	74.38	83.85	11.53	11.99	6.01	7.43	2.29	0.39	7.51	8.02	0.41	1.57
Kota	43.78	66.90	71.79	14.22	21.78	12.52	4.05	2.42	1.05	3.23	4.10	1.12	2.46
Jhalawar	61.95	78.20	83.13	17.09	15.70	10.58	2.27	1.41	0.32	2.02	3.15	0.32	0.21
Tamil Nadu	31.13	44.94	58.22	30.39	37.29	20.65	-	7.35	0.20	11.42	4.12	0.21	0.53
Madras	0.16	-	-	0.09	0.27	-	0.82	8.22	-	-	2.19	-	2.05
Chingleput	24.58	4.05	12.47	33.36	60.78	39.27	9.93	7.75	0.75	12.27	3.15	0.99	0.36

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North Arcot	37.89	54.48	63.02	46.35	34.07	18.59	5.23	4.48	0.50	5.04	1.71	0.53	0.43
South Arcot	41.88	10.33	18.82	36.82	74.36	48.82	9.44	6.74	0.36	9.63	1.74	0.37	1.39
Dharmapuri	57.10	65.03	-	26.23	30.11	-	0.62	-	-	0.64	1.20	-	0.45
Salem	33.52	64.80	80.25	28.16	24.59	11.86	9.17	4.51	0.04	9.26	1.44	0.04	1.24
Coimbatore	23.34	24.34	37.48	31.75	60.58	34.26	8.82	6.82	-	9.41	5.24	-	0.30
Nilgiris	4.80	7.24	15.40	5.48	45.25	36.88	40.41	29.74	0.01	43.48	83.47	0.01	0.61
Madurai	28.97	3.39	7.08	36.22	24.29	7.91	65.67	15.11	0.03	72.38	3.46	0.03	0.38
Tiruchirapalli	44.27	53.16	75.94	25.96	42.96	19.08	0.96	1.81	-	0.98	1.27	-	0.39
Thanjavur	29.19	0.26	-	42.24	43.96	-	2.06	-	-	4.44	2.67	-	0.04
Ramanathapuram	36.49	0.22	0.27	29.96	18.18	0.27	25.54	10.19	0.65	56.65	3.19	1.47	0.26
Tirunelveli	24.83	6.42	4.64	30.81	11.20	3.19	5.77	57.39	-	24.64	4.90	-	0.59
Kanya Kumari	16.86	63.20	80.78	36.11	24.91	10.04	0.21	0.12	-	0.23	12.91	-	0.29
Tripura	44.15	75.37	86.18	19.88	20.14	4.43	-	1.16	-	1.27	4.03	-	-
West Tripura	45.34	74.73	-	19.20	19.56	-	-	-	-	1.12	10.71	-	-
North Tripura	42.32	78.03	-	22.77	16.88	-	-	-	-	2.76	2.23	-	-
South Tripura	47.68	74.02	-	18.99	23.53	-	-	-	-	0.24	1.70	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	57.53	78.57	-	19.99	8.42	-	-	-	0.02	2.41	0.78	0.02	0.51
Chamoli	87.08	61.50	-	0.44	0.46	-	-	-	-	1.50	0.20	-	0.01
Pithoragarh	80.06	69.41	-	1.22	2.55	-	1.93	-	0.55	2.54	0.81	0.06	0.04
Almora	82.59	33.25	-	1.70	0.83	-	1.08	-	0.36	2.03	1.13	1.01	0.05
Naini Tal	41.08	93.17	-	19.73	4.79	-	-	-	-	0.23	7.22	-	0.88
Bijnor	45.56	65.72	-	23.20	23.21	-	-	-	-	2.15	1.93	-	0.04
Moradabad	62.72	21.34	-	10.08	30.25	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	0.02
Rampur	67.55	20.28	-	9.33	6.29	-	-	-	-	32.74	0.78	-	0.01
Shahjahanpur	69.21	5.13	-	13.68	13.85	-	-	-	-	2.63	0.44	-	0.01
Dehra Dun	17.82	87.13	-	8.72	5.22	-	-	-	-	4.44	6.88	-	0.75
Saharanpur	36.08	11.72	-	26.87	40.10	-	-	-	-	-	1.47	-	0.02
Muzaffarnagar	43.23	34.96	-	27.98	13.45	-	-	-	-	8.75	0.77	-	-
Meerut	37.75	10.78	-	15.18	17.17	-	-	-	-	2.69	3.34	-	0.05
Bulandshahr	54.74	9.02	-	16.86	12.41	-	-	-	-	4.13	1.32	-	0.04
Mathura	53.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30	-	0.04
Agra	41.78	5.31	-	15.20	9.00	-	-	-	0.23	5.30	1.01	1.16	0.18
Kanpur	37.90	-	-	13.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.11	-	0.04
Allahabad	44.54	13.25	-	28.39	9.04	-	10.24	-	4.22	6.02	0.47	12.96	0.22
Kheri	76.22	89.42	-	12.29	9.54	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.41	-	-
Hardoi	77.01	49.09	-	11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-
Bahraich	76.86	67.91	-	14.09	31.07	-	-	-	-	-	0.53	-	-
Gonda	70.86	75.22	-	18.86	24.62	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-
Gorakhpur	46.63	64.24	-	37.86	31.80	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-
Azamgarh	54.46	11.97	-	27.90	81.13	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	-	0.05
Ghazipur	51.53	20.83	-	30.52	16.67	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	0.04
Mirzapur	38.90	5.77	-	40.82	83.17	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	0.23
West Bengal	32.04	31.18	48.74	24.58	48.94	28.39	-	13.54	1.12	1.80	3.80	1.21	1.53
Darjeeling	30.94	27.83	48.58	6.89	21.55	2.49	30.10	35.38	-	37.86	41.08	-	0.05
Jalpaiguri	45.21	24.96	33.34	10.56	9.32	2.15	56.48	59.70	0.03	62.19	24.15	0.03	0.15
Cooch Behar	68.08	53.26	69.77	15.50	26.72	4.92	10.44	16.72	-	11.54	0.80	-	-
West Dinajpur	57.46	54.66	63.30	26.55	38.02	31.96	1.11	0.69	-	1.18	0.57	-	0.04
Malda	44.07	61.21	78.48	34.18	31.43	17.01	1.31	0.51	0.07	1.31	3.24	0.07	0.04
Murshidabad	39.89	18.87	31.48	35.35	73.34	53.35	0.85	2.22	-	0.90	2.76	-	0.02
Nadia	37.96	27.34	36.01	26.91	58.64	37.88	3.39	0.76	0.01	3.79	4.27	-	0.03
24-Parganas	24.28	26.27	41.09	26.92	59.99	38.27	1.71	1.82	-	1.96	2.04	-	0.02
Howrah	12.07	10.13	-	20.40	42.13	-	0.25	0.07	-	0.48	2.71	-	0.12
Calcutta	0.02	-	3.71	0.05	0.07	18.85	-	0.25	-	-	76.77	-	9.64
Hooghly	25.86	9.90	25.35	26.34	85.23	62.55	0.31	0.87	-	0.32	1.86	-	0.10
Burdwan	25.24	12.88	24.55	27.18	68.79	44.34	11.54	14.97	10.56	1.06	2.37	11.32	14.83
Birbhum	39.18	16.50	40.36	39.92	64.69	46.58	1.55	2.03	0.32	1.49	1.09	0.39	0.41
Bankura	39.58	54.23	65.68	40.14	27.28	25.81	1.50	1.48	0.45	1.13	0.93	0.47	0.29
Midnapore	42.20	24.06	43.80	29.11	70.65	45.29	0.35	0.62	-	0.57	1.04	-	0.01
Purulia	45.28	43.23	76.11	28.75	50.41	16.52	2.02	2.25	0.57	1.51	1.81	0.59	1.70
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.58	0.04	15.01	5.31	0.06	0.07	55.65	17.08	-	99.83	37.29	-	2.12

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	19.56	94.79	3.21	3.65	1.49	-	-	0.19	-	0.15	0.33	-	0.02
Kameng	3.19	88.60	-	0.56	5.82	-	0.80	-	-	0.84	3.42	-	-
Subansiri	10.08	96.00	-	0.71	0.69	-	-	-	-	-	3.61	-	0.15
Siang	2.32	95.78	3.89	5.34	0.35	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.23
Lohit	25.45	95.31	5.32	7.96	0.97	-	-	0.48	-	-	0.04	-	-
Tirap	46.25	97.66	-	2.19	0.01	-	-	1.43	-	-	0.02	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.28	76.90	76.46	4.43	18.31	14.98	1.11	5.45	0.01	1.14	10.83	-	-
Goa, Daman and Diu	24.03	19.16	-	14.63	47.05	-	-	-	2.58	8.63	9.89	3.42	12.26
Daman	34.51	20.66	-	5.25	50.48	-	7.66	-	0.66	8.92	0.72	0.83	0.72
Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	-	0.06	1.09	-	-	-	30.79	4.69	0.06	99.63	100.00	0.18	-
Mizoram	8.41	92.06	88.99	0.43	0.36	0.02	0.22	0.31	-	0.23	7.90	-	0.53

* Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1961 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1971.
** Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1971 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1961.
Note: Districts having tribal population below 500 persons have been excluded from this list.

APPENDIX H.II

WORKERS IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR*

States/Districts	Percentage of tribal workers in other than household industry** 1971	Percentage of tribal workers in other than household industry 1961	Percentage of non-tribal workers in other than household industry 1971	Percentage of tribal workers in construction 1971	Percentage of tribal workers in construction 1961	Percentage of non-tribal workers in construction 1971
	1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	43.59	20.29	55.79	0.41	0.31	1.30
Andhra Pradesh	22.66	6.09	39.87	0.43	0.22	1.64
Srikakulum	8.56	11.25	20.24	0.07	0.05	0.43
Visakhapatnam	13.56	5.00	42.12	0.06	0.18	1.15
East Godavari	25.09	5.03	48.55	0.54	0.16	1.19
West Godavari	45.88	4.48	54.96	0.30	0.12	1.01
Krishna	19.84	3.34	49.29	1.85	0.54	2.39
Guntur	33.23	7.90	57.99	0.71	0.96	1.91
Ongole	24.29	D.N.A.	39.28	2.02	-	1.80
Nellore	38.12	9.40	46.35	0.64	0.36	1.39
Chittoor	26.79	5.58	38.78	0.47	0.21	1.13
Cuddapah	15.75	1.30	28.79	0.18	2.16	1.41
Anantpur	3.94	0.49	23.97	0.40	0.34	1.80
Kurnool	6.33	1.65	30.69	0.42	0.09	2.13
Mahbubnagar	2.70	0.00	9.86	0.37	0.07	0.97
Hyderabad	41.01	52.00	66.44	6.44	0.51	3.10
Nizamabad	30.95	25.00	44.12	1.35	0.00	1.97
Adilabad	29.30	10.10	48.09	0.32	0.03	1.47
Karimnagar	7.14	5.20	28.03	1.13	0.43	2.56
Warangal	2.84	18.89	37.92	0.20	0.12	1.19
Khammam	24.42	12.62	21.78	0.16	0.11	3.29
Nalgonda*	66.67		25.64	0.00	-	3.23

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	25.42	2.54	54.57	0.25	0.09	1.04
Goalpara	24.32	2.73	51.43	0.39	0.08	1.01
Kamrup	26.32	0.57	53.50	0.54	0.06	1.20
Darrang	44.98	3.23	66.11	0.13	0.00	0.98
Nowgong	19.51	1.61	52.09	0.20	0.05	0.47
Sibsagar	13.71	5.79	44.25	0.16	0.04	1.36
Lakhimpur	45.25	8.56	67.41	0.11	0.26	0.96
Mikir Hills	12.65	2.56	56.98	0.05	0.04	0.83
North Cachar Hills	16.07	D.N.A.	27.47	0.20	D.N.A.	4.24
Cachar	2.57	0.17	42.97	0.26	0.45	1.14
Bihar	48.94	28.60	45.94	0.45	0.33	0.57
Patna	73.14	77.77	40.31	8.67	8.02	0.97
Gaya	10.77	2.22	27.07	15.92	0.62	0.53
Shahabad	70.08	57.43	41.36	0.94	0.36	0.54
Saran*	93.63	-	51.99	1.37	-	0.29
Champaran	71.72	61.70	41.42	0.10	0.00	0.39
Muzaffarpur	96.55	-	35.71	0.81	-	0.38
Monghyr	44.77	13.81	47.05	0.03	0.03	3.34
Bhagalpur	11.03	18.00	31.92	0.10	0.18	0.35
Saharsa	0.00	1.13	26.14	0.05	0.00	0.37
Purnea	16.75	17.55	37.04	0.19	0.20	0.40
Santhal Parganas	25.05	7.35	33.20	0.40	0.03	0.38
Palamau	20.80	7.71	38.76	0.09	0.21	0.23
Hazaribagh	35.69	14.12	38.56	0.51	0.40	1.10
Ranchi	44.60	17.05	60.13	0.22	0.36	0.66
Dhanbad	36.93	51.95	64.00	5.91	0.29	3.54
Singhbhum	65.47	46.60	80.41	0.52	0.66	1.31
Gujarat	61.26	48.62	68.91	0.79	0.43	1.57
Jamnagar	92.30	2.08	68.31	0.38	0.45	1.33
Rajkot*	79.06	-	69.54	0.53	0.00	1.35
Surendranagar	0.00	67.78	60.73	0.00	0.57	1.10
Junagadh	10.24	0.82	56.91	0.07	0.95	1.06
Kutch	83.24	23.35	46.24	0.61	4.36	1.42
Banaskantha	52.07	2.46	31.69	0.85	1.39	0.78
Sabarkantha	56.25	31.30	38.09	0.44	0.29	1.11
Mahesana	67.81	53.14	54.96	4.18	5.86	1.17
Ahmedabad	76.55	81.87	86.49	6.05	5.14	2.24
Kheda	42.28	69.42	66.37	3.60	1.90	0.91
Panch Mahals	39.80	14.50	37.53	0.21	0.07	0.72
Vadodara	58.44	64.60	78.12	0.60	0.23	1.55
Bharauch	45.20	53.39	54.45	0.64	0.16	2.20
Surat	58.06	57.77	69.80	1.28	0.53	6.76
Valsad	72.75	D.N.A.	72.85	0.75	-	2.21
The Dangs	2.95	3.41	12.32	0.95	0.48	9.62
Himachal Pradesh	10.95	1.25	19.46	1.55	1.83	
Chamba	11.15	1.39	28.72	0.71	1.61	1.92
Mandi	12.90	0.14	9.11	5.76	1.69	8.44
Lahul and Spiti	10.00	3.34	0.33	3.18	1.47	61.02
Bilaspur	34.00	0.00	20.06	1.16	0.57	2.19
Mahasu	17.90	1.77	28.80	3.80	15.28	1.78
Sirmaur	20.66	0.90	22.26	7.04	0.66	5.69
Kinnaur	6.60	1.02	3.62	1.01	0.59	13.52
Kerala	44.40	28.61	65.70	0.45	0.37	1.75
Cannanore	52.95	46.47	70.31	0.65	0.63	1.47
Kozhikode	22.91	8.61	68.74	0.40	0.16	1.82
Malappuram	21.42	D.N.A.	68.88	0.46	-	1.35
Palghat	53.76	24.81	55.47	0.19	0.48	1.40
Trichur	38.49	3.18	63.40	1.21	0.68	1.68
Ernakulam	62.50	50.00	67.42	0.06	0.16	3.70

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kottayam	73.80	44.64	62.20	0.06	0.09	1.49
Alleppey**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quilion	50.81	29.40	78.09	0.50	0.80	1.28
Trivandrum	86.67	42.50	63.30	0.06	0.30	1.62
Madhya Pradesh	29.48	15.10	41.18	0.22	0.31	-
Morena	81.09	10.78	44.92	0.33	2.94	0.90
Bhind*	88.89	-	38.81	0.00	1.03	0.73
Gwalior	44.00	9.57	76.89	0.92	1.29	2.50
Datia	17.39	2.43	22.01	0.12	1.17	1.42
Shivpuri	40.81	2.36	31.28	0.15	0.74	0.97
Guna	20.07	4.10	28.93	0.54	0.14	0.94
Tikamgarh	7.38	1.36	18.60	0.08	0.59	0.23
Chhatarpur	11.29	7.69	19.65	0.93	1.44	0.27
Panna	16.21	24.06	12.98	0.16	0.75	0.49
Satna	88.09	75.89	32.41	0.12	0.60	0.26
Rewa	32.30	12.73	19.94	0.07	0.16	0.44
Shahdol	24.95	8.78	36.36	0.16	0.66	0.22
Sidhi	19.41	8.91	12.78	0.01	0.09	0.07
Mandsaur**	-	0.00	-	-	1.46	-
Ratlam	18.03	7.69	53.13	0.38	0.31	1.12
Ujjain*	71.64	20.83	67.51	4.92	66.67	1.16
Jhabua	27.47	25.74	21.54	0.05	0.12	1.25
Dhar	32.83	19.25	24.67	0.13	0.13	0.88
Indore*	67.56	66.66	78.74	0.00	1.58	1.89
Dewas	49.73	21.27	33.14	0.21	0.10	0.93
Khargone (W. Nimar)	38.29	19.26	32.69	0.06	0.11	3.78
Khandwa (E. Nimar)	43.58	7.43	50.79	0.08	0.14	1.15
Rajgarh	21.87	9.09	22.46	0.49	0.00	0.83
Vidisha	18.55	21.85	33.17	0.94	2.01	0.95
Sehore	28.37	19.19	63.78	1.78	1.43	1.86
Raisen	8.92	3.33	17.47	1.98	1.08	2.04
Hoshangabad	42.67	18.17	24.01	2.91	1.41	4.41
Betul	37.88	4.00	18.29	0.12	0.20	0.42
Jabalpur	62.11	24.06	55.08	0.28	0.96	1.19
Narsimhapur	32.00	23.00	28.99	0.82	0.54	0.71
Mandla	7.33	5.22	16.53	0.21	0.24	0.50
Chhindwara	35.08	15.86	23.29	0.31	0.29	0.75
Seoni	36.55	23.31	19.12	0.09	0.14	0.40
Balaghat	4.86	3.18	12.52	0.05	0.18	0.36
Surguja	18.22	6.06	19.10	0.20	0.49	0.56
Bilaspur	11.46	9.72	27.88	0.40	0.24	0.91
Raigarh	20.37	10.12	23.43	0.21	0.16	0.63
Durg	50.66	31.86	63.33	0.14	0.45	0.62
Raipur	14.80	12.54	38.75	0.11	0.14	0.71
Bastar	16.20	10.68	18.15	0.11	0.13	1.20
Maharashtra	58.99	50.00	68.67	0.48	0.44	1.58
Greater Bombay	87.43	86.95	90.36	4.49	4.87	3.04
Thana	69.96	68.92	87.56	0.50	0.37	2.16
Kolaba	39.10	64.09	58.49	1.27	0.41	1.78
Ratnagiri	6.34	10.85	46.98	1.20	16.79	1.06
Nasik	58.05	43.08	72.10	0.53	0.50	1.48
Dhulia	35.47	24.01	50.32	0.24	0.23	1.34
Jalgaon	45.47	16.45	50.03	0.53	1.32	1.00
Ahmadnagar	60.59	43.30	51.95	0.49	0.34	1.19
Poona	61.48	38.33	75.17	0.72	0.60	2.57
Satara	38.96	3.65	46.00	3.70	5.41	1.87
Sangli	43.63	0.00	57.48	0.58	0.00	1.13
Sholapur	73.58	58.61	64.83	2.02	1.79	1.50
Kolhapur	83.51	82.05	63.89	0.09	0.29	1.16
Aurangabad	8.61	32.93	25.02	0.45	0.14	1.99
Parbhani	0.66	3.38	21.65	0.08	0.36	1.40
Bhir	15.15	8.33	19.26	0.52	0.07	0.82
Nanded	24.56	3.38	43.62	0.09	0.06	1.30

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Osmanabad*	12.50	-	40.43	0.00	0.46	1.06
Amravati	36.00	4.21	52.19	0.05	0.53	0.88
Yeotmal	42.74	30.74	41.15	0.42	0.26	0.85
Chandrapur	36.50	8.38	35.54	0.26	0.08	1.10
Manipur	8.92	1.01	13.63	0.33	0.06	1.84
Manipur North	1.55	D.N.A	17.77	0.18	-	0.31
Manipur West	5.00	D.N.A	5.47	0.19	-	4.89
Manipur South	9.09	D.N.A.	33.92	0.30	-	1.81
Manipur Central	13.40	D.N.A.	13.53	0.72	-	1.90
Manipur East	10.91	D.N.A.	23.43	0.40	-	2.70
Meghalaya	35.52	34.57	41.18	0.66	0.21	2.30
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	36.77	41.47	47.77	1.03	0.36	2.82
Garo Hills	18.79	3.40	25.09	0.06	0.03	1.32
Mysore	34.98	27.96	49.24	1.51	0.84	1.79
Bangalore	62.60	51.89	76.60	4.66	1.61	2.80
Tumkur*	16.66	-	32.28	0.40	0.93	1.22
Chitradurga*	82.75	76.92	49.51	1.43	8.33	1.79
Kolar*	0.00	-	53.91	0.00	-	1.05
Bellary	64.15	54.16	44.93	1.78	4.18	1.62
Mysore	22.42	7.73	48.49	1.38	0.43	2.28
South Kanara	19.89	12.66	40.33	1.05	0.36	1.83
Coorg	26.22	10.41	37.06	0.20	0.19	4.28
Hassan	20.51	56.36	36.28	2.48	0.56	2.44
Shimoga	43.92	4.70	55.07	1.70	9.17	2.20
Chikmagalur	12.50	18.69	44.97	0.65	1.31	1.90
Mandya	37.97	0.00	48.16	1.06	2.98	0.88
Belgaum	50.73	69.21	40.76	2.16	0.57	1.65
Bijapur	37.94	18.15	25.81	1.44	0.75	1.12
North Kanara	71.62	60.15	55.93	5.91	1.31	1.75
Dharwar	24.90	44.40	43.40	2.21	0.82	1.49
Gulbarga	33.62	0.00	39.85	6.21	0.49	1.75
Bidar	73.33	3.28	33.72	0.00	0.00	1.24
Raichur*	10.29	-	33.34	3.00	-	1.31
Nagaland	25.04	39.17	39.20	0.55	0.13	5.57
Kohima	36.99	34.92	42.79	0.70	0.16	7.47
Mokokchung	17.39	44.44	30.85	0.73	0.20	2.46
Tuensang	10.97	27.50	25.92	0.29	0.06	4.85
Orissa	46.35	9.67	35.20	0.24	0.01	0.66
Sambalpur	49.10	5.13	33.76	0.39	0.10	0.58
Sundargarh	79.58	32.41	74.68	0.38	0.72	0.93
Keonjhar	47.76	7.26	28.56	0.23	0.13	0.48
Mayurbhanj	16.34	0.03	11.28	0.11	0.04	0.41
Balasore	56.35	27.86	40.80	0.93	0.12	0.29
Cuttack	50.88	3.21	43.64	0.39	0.18	0.51
Dhenkanal	14.71	1.34	22.28	0.73	0.04	0.46
Baudh Khondmals	11.32	1.09	10.88	0.11	0.03	0.61
Bolangir	23.06	2.41	17.90	0.14	0.05	0.34
Kalahandi	19.44	2.18	23.37	0.09	0.01	0.14
Koraput	20.55	13.05	32.10	0.18	0.03	2.14
Ganjam	13.20	4.27	27.77	0.10	0.01	0.78
Puri	76.94	15.17	29.19	0.10	0.01	0.84
Rajasthan	41.31	5.24	40.64	0.43	0.44	1.36
Ganganagar	77.27	58.06	52.43	2.75	3.09	1.71
Bikaner**	6.66	75.00	39.72	2.94	0.00	3.07
Churu	9.52	15.39	38.86	1.10	0.16	1.06
Jhunjhunun	31.19	11.40	27.42	1.10	0.76	2.02

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Alwar	39.20	4.24	28.14	0.20	0.06	1.01
Bharatpur	20.00	4.39	42.30	0.05	0.06	1.03
Sawai Madhopur	40.69	8.26	33.95	0.07	0.03	1.17
Jaipur	46.17	7.44	43.69	0.38	0.29	2.02
Sikar	36.15	5.34	28.02	0.64	0.75	2.54
Ajmer	60.99	7.75	54.17	0.47	0.63	1.35
Tonk	59.21	2.98	37.07	0.03	0.02	0.94
Jaisalmer	21.95	0.38	16.48	2.24	1.33	1.28
Jodhpur	60.35	29.55	51.37	2.12	2.19	1.25
Nagaur	46.16	1.96	38.00	0.14	0.06	0.65
Pali	54.06	13.19	40.44	0.34	0.82	0.92
Barmer	26.76	2.60	35.35	0.16	0.28	0.20
Jalor	72.80	2.55	25.27	0.19	0.61	0.40
Sirohi	57.66	3.69	26.12	0.44	0.81	2.04
Bhilwara	29.66	3.38	39.16	0.46	0.58	0.78
Udaipur	23.07	2.68	39.36	1.00	0.80	1.47
Chittaurgarh	28.93	4.10	37.73	0.43	0.78	0.81
Dungarpur	54.86	9.17	29.05	0.25	0.26	0.40
Banswara	30.31	1.80	27.67	0.09	0.07	1.12
Bundi	47.21	4.57	35.44	0.13	0.32	3.08
Kota	66.87	13.12	52.24	0.41	0.89	2.07
Jhalawar	28.25	2.94	37.84	1.03	0.67	0.77
Tamil Nadu	69.91	35.78	59.01	0.23	0.20	1.60
Madras	92.11	60.30	20.06	3.00	11.54	4.81
Chingleput	72.65	52.31	62.79	1.11	0.53	1.68
North Arcot	70.86	31.61	57.44	0.14	0.16	1.07
South Arcot	50.89	21.70	56.41	0.03	0.12	0.76
Dharmapuri	55.27	D.N.A.	48.91	0.20	-	0.80
Salem	54.88	4.68	46.33	0.11	0.03	1.72
Coimbatore	34.52	1.95	59.95	0.14	0.49	2.52
Nilgiris	52.89	20.93	75.42	0.45	0.13	2.20
Madurai	47.45	91.66	62.88	0.03	0.03	1.21
Tiruchirapalli	35.83	17.11	62.81	0.00	0.00	1.33
Thanjavur	65.21	2.38	53.94	0.01	9.52	1.07
Ramanathapuram	90.90	56.79	56.30	0.22	0.54	1.17
Tirunelveli	25.39	28.38	49.27	0.33	0.00	2.34
Kanya Kumari	100.00	100.00	41.54	0.00	0.00	2.81
Tripura	65.37	4.75	49.42	0.03	0.05	1.06
West Tripura	62.22	-	45.21	0.04	-	0.65
North Tripura	71.16	-	52.55	0.01	-	1.10
South Tripura	60.97	-	44.13	0.04	-	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	23.13	-	45.90	0.38	-	0.60
Chamoli	6.15	-	16.69	1.87	-	0.37
Pithoragarh	4.45	-	15.12	0.94	-	1.00
Almora	4.27	-	33.50	0.36	-	0.52
Naini Tal	75.00	-	57.08	0.02	-	1.98
Bijnor	76.00	-	38.76	0.00	-	1.59
Moradabad	65.75	-	51.18	1.59	-	9.98
Rampur	0.00		69.09	0.00	-	1.07
Shahjahanpur	48.61	-	60.83	0.00	-	0.37
Dehra Dun	37.73	-	63.88	0.09	-	1.65
Saharanpur	36.73	-	52.35	1.49	-	1.37
Muzaffarnagar	74.35	-	41.73	2.44	-	1.00
Meerut	41.11	-	52.32	7.58	-	1.76
Bulandshahr	53.48	-	40.20	0.00	-	0.81
Mathura	81.82	-	32.00	0.00	-	1.16
Agra	53.45	-	64.00	7.38	-	1.30
Kanpur	72.73	-	78.28	0.45	-	0.78
Allahabad	33.33	-	41.40	0.09	-	0.51
Kheri	75.00	-	63.08	0.00	-	0.26
Hardoi	50.00	-	30.59	0.00	-	0.36
Bahraich	0.00	-	45.74	0.00	-	0.27
Gonda	0.00	-	36.50	0.00	-	0.29

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gorakhpur	0.00	-	52.65	0.00	-	0.30
Azamgarh	0.00	-	19.93	0.00	-	0.20
Ghazipur	37.50	-	26.05	0.00	-	0.30
Mirzapur	11.90	-	48.85	0.00	-	0.45
West Bengal	54.58	57.27	75.73	1.31	0.33	1.06
Darjeeling	36.92	17.40	52.41	0.51	0.22	1.32
Jalpaiguri	27.25	12.53	59.39	0.50	0.12	0.59
Cooch Behar	56.75	47.87	42.42	0.12	0.82	0.25
West Dinajpur	37.48	15.17	53.69	0.38	0.15	0.23
Malda	43.23	9.02	37.86	0.15	0.08	0.98
Murshidabad	68.35	59.03	20.15	0.03	0.39	1.83
Nadia	68.14	87.40	49.12	0.92	0.65	0.94
Twenty-Four Parganas	84.84	89.54	85.69	0.73	0.61	0.97
Howrah	96.95	70.53	87.71	0.83	4.57	1.63
Calcutta	72.18	93.29	89.82	3.03	3.59	2.41
Hooghly	91.75	72.44	81.55	0.10	1.00	0.99
Burdwan	76.48	60.56	78.53	0.34	1.09	1.02
Birbhum	39.24	53.52	49.71	0.31	0.09	0.38
Bankura	38.37	22.27	37.47	0.12	0.11	0.51
Midnapore	56.09	25.70	49.89	0.16	0.31	0.68
Purulia	35.01	27.11	43.40	0.12	0.06	0.44
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.52	0.81	23.37	4.04	3.31	24.08
Arunachal Pradesh	14.48	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	D.N.A.	D.N.A.
Kameng	23.24	-	11.85	0.12	1.52	0.20
Subansiri	9.83	-	0.00	0.05	0.73	1.16
Siang	1.42	-	20.12	0.03	1.42	0.46
Lohit	0.00	-	0.25	0.00	3.38	0.16
Tirap	10.00	-	5.45	0.00	2.14	0.01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	65.96	7.97	36.22	0.38	0.42	8.74
Goa, Daman & Diu	33.33	D.N.A.	37.15	6.02	-	4.53
Daman	34.44	D.N.A.	27.67	5.52	-	5.83
Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	13.13	3.23	10.66	6.48	1.12	14.32
Mizoram	15.66	13.32	3.38	0.59	0.34	7.13

* A Household Industry, B. other than Household Industry and workers in construction.
** Other than Household industry includes manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.
1. The percentage of workers is to the workers in the secondary secondary sector for columns 3, 4, 5.
2. The percentage of workers is to the total tribal/non-tribal workers for columns 6, 7, 8.

* Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1961 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1971.
** Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1971 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1961.
District having tribal population below 500 persons have been excluded from this list.

APPENDIX H.III

WORKERS IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR

State/District	1 Percentage of tribal workkers in trade and commerce to the tribal workers in the tertiary sector 1971	2 Percentage of tribal workers in trade and commerce to the tribal workers in the tertiary sector 1961	3 Percentage of non-tribal workers in tade and commerce to the non-tribal workers in the tertiary sector 1971	4 Percentage of tribal workers in tansport and communication to the tribal workers in the teriary sector 1971	5 Percentage of tribal workers in transport and communication to the tribal workers in the tertiary sector 1961	6 Percentage of non-tribal workers in transport and comunication to the non-tribal workers in the tertiary sector 1971	7 Percentage of tribal workers in other services to the tribal workers in the tertiary sector 1971	8 Percentage of tribal workers in other services to the tribal workers in the tertiary sector 1961	9 Percentage of non-tribal workers in other services to the non-tribal workers in the tertiary sector 1971
INDIA	15.37	7.52	33.57	14.84	5.27	14.56	69.78	87.20	51.86
Andhra Pradesh	45.99	29.67	35.19	15.77	5.32	14.13	38.23	63.77	50.67
Srikakulam	90.12	68.16	36.20	1.99	0.43	9.32	7.88	31.40	54.47
Visakhapatnam	50.14	37.95	28.58	10.08	0.99	22.60	39.76	61.05	48.87
East Godavari	38.18	31.18	38.83	13.16	2.23	14.08	48.09	66.58	47.08
West Godavari	39.15	25.83	36.57	7.67	2.26	12.32	53.16	71.89	51.10
Krishna	34.75	32.45	35.04	22.97	10.53	19.48	42.26	57.01	45.47
Guntur	29.38	14.53	37.35	30.07	11.95	14.31	40.54	73.50	48.33
Ongole	29.56	-	36.61	22.95	-	9.56	47.48	-	53.81
Nellore	21.10	17.59	34.92	23.94	7.24	14.72	54.94	75.15	50.36
Chittoor	33.33	45.88	35.91	9.53	1.65	13.35	57.12	52.45	50.73
Cuddapah	38.14	52.38	37.24	16.34	3.90	11.38	45.50	43.70	51.38
Anantapur	62.78	58.09	37.69	7.75	4.94	14.75	29.45	36.97	47.55
Kurnool	72.35	45.70	38.86	10.98	3.27	10.92	16.65	51.02	50.22
Mahbubnagar	31.57	5.63	41.12	0.00	0.00	7.80	68.42	49.36	51.07
Hyderabad	51.67	76.73	31.26	26.11	4.01	18.21	22.21	19.25	50.25
Nizamabad	10.00	86.66	39.84	70.00	0.00	12.68	20.00	13.33	47.47
Adilabad	16.28	4.56	32.92	8.05	1.07	8.90	75.66	94.35	58.17
Karimnagar	28.31	1.17	29.82	15.48	0.00	9.11	56.19	98.82	61.05
Warangal	22.06	17.95	30.95	17.37	1.23	17.54	50.56	80.80	51.50
Khammam	42.97	22.09	33.24	13.55	7.67	10.41	43.46	70.23	56.34
Nalgonda*	16.00	-	40.27	16.00	-	16.00	68.00	-	53.12
Assam	10.29	10.46	32.40	8.43	5.40	14.26	81.27	84.13	53.33
Goalpara	10.22	8.56	41.16	4.81	3.50	15.57	84.97	87.92	43.25
Kamrup	9.82	7.07	31.54	14.11	3.29	16.19	76.05	89.63	52.26
Darrang	6.23	5.77	31.79	6.71	6.58	8.80	87.04	87.63	59.39
Nowgong	6.65	10.33	32.69	21.81	15.73	15.49	71.52	73.93	51.81
Sibsagar	13.75	20.57	26.99	8.06	5.80	12.62	78.17	73.61	60.37
Lakhimpur	11.21	22.13	34.83	8.38	11.75	41.61	80.39	66.11	50.52
Mikir Hills	8.10	4.32	31.43	1.90	0.76	7.15	89.98	94.90	61.41
North Cachar Hills	4.26	-	13.00	2.00	-	24.69	93.72	0.00	62.30
Cachar	45.74	1.58	29.61	3.67	0.39	14.88	50.58	98.01	55.49
Bihar	6.04	6.33	34.79	22.78	7.56	15.38	71.16	86.10	49.81
Patna	5.06	2.34	33.16	24.38	13.64	14.94	70.55	84.00	51.89
Gaya	0.76	0.00	37.69	3.05	5.55	13.62	96.18	94.44	48.68
Shahabad	27.51	3.10	36.03	31.13	0.60	11.46	41.32	96.26	52.50
Saran*	36.11	-	33.09	34.72	-	13.66	29.16	-	53.23
Champaran	15.73	9.67	35.90	12.35	16.12	10.13	71.91	74.19	53.96
Muzaffarpur	15.62	-	35.39	45.31	-	11.09	39.09	-	53.51
Monghyr	8.53	17.98	36.03	18.87	8.16	18.81	72.58	73.84	45.11
Bhagalpur	7.57	9.11	34.16	8.54	1.63	13.88	83.88	89.25	51.95
Saharsa	2.32	3.94	35.21	18.60	2.63	7.11	79.06	93.42	57.67
Purnea	8.83	3.36	42.52	33.48	4.92	14.20	57.68	91.70	43.26
Santal									

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Parganas	6.02	16.70	34.43	16.27	4.24	8.03	77.70	79.04	47.52
Palamau	5.18	1.52	32.82	19.42	5.68	16.04	75.38	92.79	51.13
Hazaribagh	5.80	1.47	30.29	26.53	8.57	16.25	67.65	89.96	53.44
Ranchi	5.02	4.13	32.41	16.08	8.39	13.41	78.89	87.47	54.17
Dhanbad	2.55	1.65	34.08	50.01	7.15	29.73	47.42	91.18	36.18
Singhbhum	7.20	4.44	32.13	31.43	9.65	23.78	61.36	85.90	44.08
Gujarat	19.52	7.18	38.78	20.81	10.81	15.18	59.65	81.99	46.52
Jamnagar	11.11	20.95	34.20	60.60	33.33	14.98	28.28	45.71	58.81
Rajkot*	10.37	-	37.20	35.84	-	14.69	53.77	-	48.09
Surendranagar	33.33	0.17	36.73	25.00	0.17	14.65	41.66	99.65	48.60
Junagadh	58.96	1.89	41.54	8.45	7.37	12.82	32.57	90.73	45.61
Kutch	37.34	20.13	32.10	29.88	3.08	23.64	32.67	76.77	44.25
Banas Kantha	17.05	8.86	43.97	24.97	5.74	12.34	57.96	85.38	43.67
Sabar Kantha	16.75	5.92	43.47	10.33	2.53	11.50	72.91	91.53	45.01
Mahesena	31.77	19.40	40.20	24.92	5.74	15.13	43.29	74.85	44.66
Ahmadabad	29.87	9.16	40.24	24.33	19.28	15.96	45.79	71.54	43.79
Kheda	20.17	5.62	36.96	21.27	6.80	13.36	58.55	87.56	49.66
Panch Mahals	10.31	3.34	35.45	30.11	20.77	19.81	59.57	75.87	44.73
Vadodara	17.52	5.12	33.74	16.88	9.10	14.91	65.59	85.77	51.34
Bharuch	23.62	5.63	39.55	21.22	8.68	13.50	55.14	85.68	46.94
Surat	20.33	7.30	42.61	18.28	11.26	12.83	61.37	81.42	44.45
Valsad	17.21	-	34.79	20.87	-	18.70	61.91	-	46.49
The Dangs	11.46	6.15	32.92	9.11	7.16	9.11	79.42	86.68	57.96
Himachal Pradesh	15.23	14.49	17.52	8.12	10.86	8.69	76.64	74.63	73.78
Chamba	18.35	8.49	17.93	7.20	3.36	6.72	74.44	88.14	75.33
Mandi	21.16	16.82	19.76	42.32	24.29	8.52	36.50	58.87	71.71
Lahul and Spiti	14.24	24.02	3.09	4.91	22.52	10.82	80.84	53.45	86.08
Bilaspur	15.00	13.33	15.09	26.66	6.66	8.66	58.33	80.00	76.23
Mahasu	31.57	16.11	20.19	16.54	19.90	7.79	51.87	63.98	72.01
Sirmaur	21.81	6.89	21.14	3.63	10.34	8.08	74.54	82.75	70.76
Kinnaur	10.02	14.30	6.58	4.21	6.54	2.80	85.75	79.14	90.60
Kerala	7.97	1.08	34.36	18.26	3.33	14.64	73.76	95.57	50.99
Cannanore	8.08	1.24	42.11	16.87	2.68	12.28	75.03	96.07	45.59
Kozhikode	4.38	0.54	38.91	22.51	3.61	17.70	73.10	95.84	43.37
Malappuram	2.56	-	36.00	23.44	-	14.09	73.99	-	49.89
Palghat	12.50	0.12	36.10	9.69	4.03	41.35	77.80	95.84	49.54
Trichur	13.91	0.96	36.96	19.94	3.18	14.60	66.14	95.85	48.43
Ernakulam	14.36	3.61	31.11	21.27	7.42	20.12	64.36	88.95	48.75
Kottayam	17.27	1.67	32.42	20.90	2.85	11.87	61.81	95.46	55.70
Alleppey**	-	1.21	-	-	3.65	-	-	95.12	-
Quilion	20.45	0.00	32.52	9.09	2.32	12.96	70.45	97.67	54.52
Trivandrum	4.47	6.54	26.62	8.94	7.78	11.78	86.58	85.66	61.58
Madhya Pradesh	12.68	5.95	30.32	12.38	3.68	12.50	74.93	90.35	57.16
Morena	61.17	7.42	29.40	5.09	0.88	10.95	33.72	91.69	59.63
Bhind*	33.33	-	26.82	0.00	-	5.06	66.67	-	68.11
Gwalior	42.58	15.29	26.57	0.47	0.84	11.49	56.93	83.86	61.74
Datia	39.06	0.60	35.99	0.78	0.00	8.24	60.15	99.39	56.75
Shivpuri	22.05	2.63	30.27	7.25	0.51	8.27	70.69	96.85	61.45
Guna	23.37	10.20	35.78	3.67	0.51	12.22	72.94	89.27	51.98
Tikamgarh	6.41	3.82	23.72	11.53	0.09	4.32	82.05	96.07	71.95
Chhatarpur	10.06	1.78	24.75	2.01	0.21	4.77	87.91	97.99	70.46
Panna	13.79	6.85	27.61	1.78	0.94	5.65	84.41	92.19	66.73
Satna	3.09	3.93	28.65	22.21	2.86	11.94	74.69	93.20	59.39
Rewa	14.64	4.04	25.78	11.71	3.28	5.90	73.64	92.67	68.30
Shahdol	7.23	5.40	27.48	13.61	4.30	11.57	79.09	90.28	60.93
Sidhi	5.75	6.53	5.97	4.12	0.76	2.38	90.14	92.70	74.97
Mandasaur	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	100.00	-
Ratlam	13.97	8.53	30.20	25.86	5.68	20.54	60.34	85.75	49.14
Ujjain*	6.28	-	33.67	11.59	-	13.63	62.95	-	52.69
Jhabua	7.73	5.00	36.50	14.26	10.48	6.85	78.00	84.51	56.63
Dhar	9.89	2.98	36.50	4.68	0.75	6.71	85.42	96.25	56.77

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indore*	6.66	-	33.49	8.00	-	12.42	85.33		54.08
Dewas	12.28	10.34	27.83	4.09	0.23	5.93	83.62	89.41	66.23
Khargone (W. Nimar)	13.39	4.29	37.91	1.87	0.82	6.32	84.72	94.88	55.76
Khandwa (E. Nimar)	10.42	3.64	34.70	2.11	2.08	13.67	82.46	94.27	51.61
Rajgarh	4.16	3.03	35.15	2.08	0.00	5.58	93.75	96.96	59.25
Vidisha	8.13	2.37	33.07	5.42	0.73	8.66	86.44	96.89	58.36
Sehore	19.27	1.20	24.93	12.69	6.95	11.64	68.03	91.83	63.42
Raisen	9.41	0.99	25.55	7.89	1.22	6.35	82.68	97.78	68.09
Hoshangabad	9.04	4.37	49.13	24.28	7.05	19.79	66.66	88.57	51.33
Betul	23.84	4.27	21.70	16.20	4.78	19.42	59.95	90.94	58.86
Jabalpur	11.09	3.41	25.64	28.75	4.52	18.70	64.14	92.05	55.65
Narsimhapur	8.19	8.18	30.52	15.76	3.68	8.32	76.34	88.12	61.15
Mandla	9.50	4.28	31.80	12.07	2.59	10.62	78.41	93.12	57.56
Chhindwara	12.28	8.97	32.76	17.20	10.98	12.30	70.51	80.03	54.92
Seoni	9.35	3.87	29.54	5.73	3.90	8.10	84.91	92.21	62.34
Balaghat	10.85	3.56	33.66	9.59	3.09	7.79	79.54	93.33	58.33
Surguja	11.66	4.57	33.09	9.11	8.04	11.53	79.22	87.38	55.37
Bilaspur	14.13	15.04	30.97	22.02	11.48	18.70	63.83	73.47	50.31
Raigarh	12.94	6.92	34.03	6.08	1.96	11.51	20.97	91.10	54.44
Durg	14.93	10.34	30.72	21.49	12.43	16.48	63.57	77.21	52.79
Raipur	24.47	10.33	34.11	8.07	3.97	13.98	67.45	85.68	51.90
Bastar	14.31	7.37	29.98	10.49	1.72	11.08	77.08	90.89	58.92
Maharashtra	21.29	12.98	35.90	17.27	10.82	15.25	61.42	76.18	47.84
Greater Bombay	30.97	12.50	41.91	26.34	44.23	20.15	42.68	43.25	37.93
Thana	21.03	11.20	35.81	22.58	12.63	20.88	56.38	76.15	43.30
Kolaba	42.62	20.67	32.70	9.32	3.95	14.88	48.14	75.37	52.41
Ratnagiri	7.51	38.39	29.36	20.30	1.78	14.21	72.18	59.82	56.42
Nasik	17.52	11.49	32.13	26.45	9.71	16.04	56.01	78.79	51.82
Dhulia	22.45	18.60	39.50	13.25	9.58	11.74	64.29	71.80	48.79
Jalgaon	31.70	18.11	33.86	11.00	10.62	19.45	57.27	71.25	46.68
Ahmednagar	11.21	4.65	32.60	5.14	5.68	9.76	83.64	89.65	57.63
Poona	24.47	18.44	26.84	18.20	8.41	15.11	57.32	73.13	58.03
Satara	25.17	8.46	29.79	12.94	2.64	14.32	61.87	88.88	55.87
Sangli	26.76	0.00	33.97	18.30	20.00	14.99	54.92	-	51.02
Sholapur	32.27	9.06	40.78	17.98	7.86	15.90	49.73	83.08	43.31
Kolhapur	15.94	11.11	36.96	17.39	4.44	12.38	66.67	84.44	50.65
Aurangabad	3.61	2.84	30.86	1.20	0.76	8.88	95.18	96.39	60.24
Parbhani	17.97	5.19	36.38	0.57	0.00	8.31	81.44	94.80	55.29
Bhir	16.04	2.58	32.30	0.00	0.00	9.08	83.95	97.41	58.60
Nanded	28.38	10.42	36.40	6.12	0.88	9.02	65.48	88.69	54.57
Osmanabad	0.00	-	35.53	0.00	-	7.05	100.00	0.00	57.41
Amravati	5.28	11.64	34.20	1.36	8.90	13.06	93.35	79.45	52.70
Yeotmal	19.12	11.57	36.56	13.22	6.29	9.75	68.55	82.13	53.67
Chandrapur	8.50	4.70	27.37	5.85	1.91	10.15	58.64	93.38	62.47
Manipur	4.73	5.54	25.93	2.19	1.64	7.78	93.07	92.81	66.28
Manipur North	2.42	-	17.30	2.34	-	1.54	95.22	-	81.14
Manipur West	2.33	-	1.92	0.75	-	1.47	96.91	-	96.60
Manipur South	4.43	-	16.56	2.78	-	0.86	92.77	-	82.57
Manipur Central	9.33	-	27.82	3.04	-	8.66	87.62	-	63.50
Manipur East	2.46	-	3.10	1.00	-	0.48	96.53	-	96.41
Meghalaya	20.11	13.44	20.02	8.83	2.42	8.16	71.04	84.12	71.80
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	23.44	14.83	17.84	10.52	2.64	8.87	66.03	82.52	73.28
Garo Hills	7.39	4.36	29.88	2.33	1.00	4.97	90.32	94.62	65.14
Mysore	16.75	11.51	35.38	16.09	3.56	16.08	67.14	84.92	48.52
Bangalore	20.42	21.49	32.16	44.89	3.58	19.87	34.67	74.92	47.95
Tumkur*	36.36	-	37.01	0.00	-	12.98	63.63	-	49.90
Chitradurga*	20.68	-	39.78	10.34	-	14.24	68.96	-	45.96
Kolar*	0.00	-	40.09	0.00	-	13.01	0.00	-	46.89

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bellary	24.32	14.44	32.33	33.33	8.88	20.65	42.34	76.66	46.61
Mysore	3.71	2.35	31.68	0.19	0.11	16.10	96.09	97.52	52.20
South Kanara	12.13	1.74	41.11	7.74	2.31	14.99	80.12	95.94	43.83
Coorg	3.61	0.00	30.11	1.68	0.73.	9.77	91.43	99.26	60.11
Hassan	66.66	25.00	31.96	1.11	0.00	15.43	32.20	75.00	52.60
Shimoga	19.78	2.79	41.18	25.27	1.39	16.27	54.94	95.81	55.07
Chikmagalur	3.78	1.46	27.90	3.40	3.50	11.23	92.80	95.02	44.97
Mandya	37.63	32.60	33.17	13.97	4.34	10.87	48.38	63.04	55.94
Belgaum	26.16	43.32	37.70	26.52	6.92	12.92	47.31	49.74	49.37
Bijapur	24.85	19.27	39.51	29.94	6.18	14.60	45.19	74.54	45.87
North Kanara	14.37	0.27	30.21	38.32	14.56	19.69	43.30	85.16	50.19
Dharwar	32.99	29.69	40.25	28.14	5.56	19.50	38.86	64.74	40.23
Gulbarga	23.21	11.52	32.78	29.76	5.06	13.45	47.02	83.41	53.76
Bidar	82.08	33.33	31.85	8.95	0.00	12.19	8.95	66.66	55.94
Raichur*	31.68		34.88	19.80	0.00	14.26	48.51	-	50.85
Nagaland	3.38	4.89	14.25	3.85	2.07	5.78	92.76	93.02	79.96
Kohima	4.33	6.52	18.58	4.42	2.49	9.51	91.23	90.97	71.90
Mokokchung	3.88	6.46	8.62	5.14	1.91	1.89	90.97	91.61	89.47
Tuensang	1.03	1.03	12.80	0.98	1.83	2.44	97.97	97.13	84.75
Orissa	11.44	3.47	26.62	13.21	2.23	10.71	75.34	94.28	62.65
Sambalpur	11.23	2.23	27.67	19.83	1.03	13.36	68.93	96.72	58.95
Sundergarh	9.52	1.04	25.63	18.87	7.00	17.10	71.60	91.98	57.15
Keonjhar	8.40	1.78	25.32	22.79	12.20	9.91	68.79	86.00	64.25
Mayurbhanj	4.31	1.94	21.95	7.81	2.18	7.81	87.87	95.86	70.22
Balasore	2.95	2.49	23.86	25.09	2.59	12.86	71.94	94.90	63.26
Cuttuck	35.47	16.78	28.57	13.36	3.58	12.14	51.15	79.62	59.27
Dhenkanal	5.59	0.75	19.18	6.81	0.23	7.47	87.58	99.01	73.34
Baudh Khondmals	9.09	1.83	26.31	4.24	0.18	4.21	86.56	97.97	69.46
Bolangir	14.54	2.77	25.25	8.08	0.43	10.48	77.36	96.79	64.26
Kalahandi	8.49	4.51	22.53	3.34	0.36	6.67	88.15	95.11	70.79
Koraput	12.19	2.39	24.84	9.74	0.49	10.05	78.05	97.11	65.10
Ganjam	21.20	5.06	30.21	6.82	0.58	7.90	71.96	94.34	61.87
Puri	49.56	27.60	27.23	2.74	0.22	10.72	47.69	72.16	62.04
Rajasthan	9.43	6.40	30.42	17.13	8.03	13.27	73.42	85.55	56.30
Ganganagar	8.38	10.95	38.77	54.83	39.04	12.20	36.77	50.00	49.01
Bikaner**	-	0.00	-	-	1.58	-	-	98.41	-
Churu	7.74	1.21	37.05	52.90	52.87	12.64	39.35	43.90	50.30
Jhunjhunu	6.84	3.85	16.99	9.73	10.38	4.69	83.42	85.75	57.79
Alwar	8.60	5.01	27.07	20.67	13.50	7.47	70.71	81.47	65.45
Bharatpur	10.94	11.44	28.55	29.51	32.20	11.85	59.54	56.35	59.58
Sawai Madhopur	10.96	6.91	29.74	37.24	27.58	15.99	51.79	65.49	54.52
Jaipur	11.15	3.29	28.58	25.42	11.92	14.36	63.41	84.80	57.05
Sikar	12.79	2.50	32.44	19.76	12.88	9.47	67.44	84.61	58.08
Ajmer	2.53	5.26	27.47	18.32	17.01	23.26	79.14	77.72	49.26
Tonk	10.60	2.88	31.48	15.12	6.48	8.29	74.26	90.63	60.22
Jaisalmer	0.00	5.06	15.98	14.18	-	9.74	85.81	94.93	74.27
Jodhpur	16.39	7.00	25.25	13.61	9.19	19.35	69.98	83.80	55.39
Nagaur	16.21	0.00	29.73	16.21	13.04	11.25	67.56	86.96	59.00
Pali	11.36	3.82	37.93	29.81	16.26	11.63	58.81	79.90	50.43
Barmer	9.52	10.87	36.67	19.64	19.66	11.91	70.83	69.45	51.40
Jalore	52.42	13.84	44.40	9.56	2.51	5.84	64.96	83.63	49.74
Sirohi	12.20	4.71	31.35	24.56	6.48	21.30	63.73	88.79	47.33
Bhilwara	6.20	3.89	34.81	4.69	1.65	7.10	89.09	94.44	58.08
Udaipur	6.61	6.10	34.03	10.42	6.43	10.31	82.96	87.46	55.64
Chittaurgarh	5.59	7.78	31.44	6.77	3.53	6.17	87.62	88.67	62.38
Dungarpur	6.95	4.74	38.65	8.30	1.58	6.96	84.73	97.67	54.37
Banswara	12.97	12.29	35.76	5.18	2.33	5.28	21.83	85.36	58.95
Bundi	4.95	11.91	26.54	4.95	7.22	8.38	90.09	80.56	65.06
Kota	9.38	8.97	29.09	22.19	5.39	18.68	68.42	85.63	52.21
Jhalawar	11.80	6.63	34.48	12.21	6.17	6.32	75.98	87.18	59.19

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	30.45	5.27	38.70	12.39	1.68	15.61	57.15	93.04	45.68
Madras	16.25	17.79	36.75	30.12	30.67	28.03	50.62	51.53	35.21
Chingleput	38.00	4.49	30.66	12.05	1.36	19.66	49.94	94.13	49.67
North Arcot	43.15	11.56	36.30	24.59	1.22	15.92	50.14	87.18	47.76
South Arcot	29.21	3.22	35.79	49.38	1.74	13.86	21.39	95.02	50.34
Dharmapuri	44.85	-	38.01	11.42	-	10.87	43.71	-	51.07
Salem	13.27	3.48	38.62	33.18	0.41	18.97	53.54	96.09	52.39
Coimbatore	22.13	1.28	40.86	0.81	0.05	12.22	77.04	98.65	46.91
Nilgiris	9.85	1.10	28.44	18.99	1.00	13.15	71.14	97.88	58.40
Madurai	1.96	0.47	43.37	6.22	0.75	11.57	91.80	98.77	45.05
Tiruchirapalli	44.69	7.57	40.20	6.06	1.51	15.38	49.24	99.90	41.41
Thanjavur	2.45	-	42.42	1.84	-	9.72	95.70	-	47.85
Ramanathapuram	3.29	2.33	42.41	6.04	3.50	7.84	90.65	94.15	49.73
Tirunelveli	40.21	0.00	40.25	3.62	2.17	11.86	56.25	97.82	47.88
Kanya Kumari	75.45	2.73	33.72	0.90	6.84	11.92	23.63	90.41	54.35
Tripura	6.50	8.64	30.64	5.35	3.34	7.57	88.14	88.00	61.77
West Tripura	5.67	-	32.97	6.60	-	8.09	87.71	-	58.92
North Tripura	7.68	-	29.64	4.28	-	8.01	88.03	-	62.33
South Tripura	7.96	-	31.85	2.57	-	5.56	89.46	-	62.57
Uttar Pradesh	20.70	-	28.91	13.16	-	2.34	66.13	-	58.77
Chamoli	22.32	-	8.53	21.85	-	2.85	55.81	-	88.61
Pithoragarh	41.32	-	10.14	9.93	-	3.65	48.74	-	85.98
Almora	9.41	-	14.41	52.94	-	5.57	85.29	-	80.01
Naini Tal	3.96	-	28.88	1.13	-	16.42	94.90	-	54.68
Bijnor	39.68	-	30.54	3.17	-	14.28	57.14	-	55.16
Moradabad	16.45	-	29.67	17.08	-	22.04	66.45	-	48.27
Rampur	20.23	-	33.22	8.67	-	20.96	71.09	-	45.81
Shahjahanpur	17.64	-	28.36	22.35	-	15.44	60.00	-	56.19
Dehra Dun	16.19	-	15.79	4.17	-	7.66	79.63	-	76.53
Saharanpur	6.99	-	26.16	5.34	-	14.39	87.65	-	59.44
Muzaffarnagar	22.80	-	34.80	14.03	-	11.34	63.15	-	53.85
Meerut	20.68	-	26.91	26.29	-	13.26	53.01	-	59.82
Bulandshahr	33.54	-	26.32	18.06	-	8.94	48.38	-	64.82
Mathura	25.42	-	26.55	25.98	-	12.33	48.58	-	61.10
Agra	49.09	-	32.66	28.38	-	17.27	35.45	-	50.06
Kanpur	20.32	-	33.78	21.13	-	13.20	58.53	-	53.00
Allahabad	2.91	-	27.46	25.24	-	10.43	71.84	-	62.10
Kheri	23.33	-	33.14	3.30	-	11.24	73.33	-	55.65
Hardoi	8.33	-	33.55	75.00	-	10.03	16.66	-	56.41
Bahrauch	0.00	-	32.98	0.00	-	4.59	100.00	-	62.41
Gonda	0.00	-	34.03	0.00	-	11.31	100.00	-	54.64
Gorakhpur	0.00	-	27.81	0.00	-	23.36	100.00	-	48.81
Azamgarh	0.00	-	31.56	0.00	-	4.96	100.00	-	63.47
Ghazipur	0.00	-	28.76	0.00	-	5.55	100.00	-	66.67
Mirzapur	13.79	-	27.29	13.79	-	9.26	72.41	-	63.44
West Bengal	14.30	6.31	35.41	16.44	5.90	18.49	69.24	87.77	46.08
Darjeeling	13.53	19.01	25.91	11.84	3.75	20.63	74.63	77.23	53.44
Jalpaiguri	17.09	6.53	34.31	8.27	6.31	22.16	74.62	87.14	43.52
Cooch Behar	37.45	21.49	34.22	9.56	10.29	11.54	52.98	68.22	54.22
West Dinajpur	18.25	9.52	35.25	13.73	2.73	10.43	68.00	87.74	54.30
Malda	12.87	6.44	32.95	10.23	7.91	15.13	76.89	85.64	51.90
Murshidabad	10.54	8.01	37.77	19.34	4.05	12.46	70.10	87.92	49.79
Nadia	9.49	8.11	37.98	27.47	8.25	13.78	63.03	83.62	48.31
Twenty-Four Parganas	23.43	3.82	34.11	14.59	6.57	16.53	61.96	89.60	49.34
Howrah	16.43	8.24	43.63	30.59	12.40	25.78	52.96	79.35	30.57
Calcutta	7.77	7.72	41.87	13.68	16.91	19.58	78.54	75.36	38.54
Hooghly	32.10	2.82	36.02	28.16	9.42	15.57	39.73	88.75	48.39
Burdwan	10.40	6.00	31.08	51.18	6.13	22.19	38.41	87.86	46.71
Birbhum	16.44	1.26	25.61	9.10	2.58	10.69	74.44	96.14	63.69
Bankura	11.03	5.11	27.41	7.68	2.66	11.81	81.28	92.21	60.77
Midnapore	5.95	1.73	18.99	28.86	4.04	21.00	65.18	94.21	59.99
Purulia	8.45	10.50	23.47	30.40	12.40	24.62	61.14	77.08	51.89

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	47.07	48.29	20.00	1.76	0.92	17.94	51.15	50.77	62.05
Arunachal Pradesh	7.78	2.94	2.24	-	2.14	0.02	92.21	49.90	97.73
Kameng	11.03	6.52	1.59	0.00	1.08	0.01	88.96	92.39	98.39
Subansiri	14.29	8.82	1.84	0.00	1.83	0.00	85.70	89.33	98.15
Siang	4.52	1.23	4.93	0.00	0.90	0.01	95.47	97.86	95.05
Lohit	0.00	1.02	2.16	0.00	8.94	0.03	100.00	90.13	97.80
Tirap	2.54	5.92	0.10	0.00	0.74	0.06	97.45	93.33	99.82
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.01	5.90	31.30	11.73	19.19	2.02	77.24	74.89	66.66
Goa Daman & Diu*	17.51	-	28.94	35.03	-	26.43	47.54	-	43.95
Daman	16.27	-	38.53	33.43	-	15.83	50.29	-	45.62
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	15.41	14.82	5.05	24.52	19.86	9.27	60.05	65.30	85.66
Mizoram	14.74	11.89	2.90	8.37	8.24	0.91	76.88	79.86	96.17

* Teritary sector consists of workers engaged in trade and commerce, transport and communication and othe rvice

* Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1961 but with tribal population of 500 and above in 1971.
** Districts with tribal population below 500 persons in 1971 but had tribal population of 500 and above in 1961.
Districts having tribal population below 500 persons for both 1961 and 71 have been excluded from this list.

O my elder sister my elder sister
Let us go out my sister
The elephant-like festival
is very near
Let us go out my sister
with a pot of water in your hand
And a glass of water in my hand
To the elephant-like festival

O my elder sister
My dear elder sister
Let us go out
We will welcome
And entertain the festival
with open hearts
Warm welcome
To Sohar festival

—A Santhal Song

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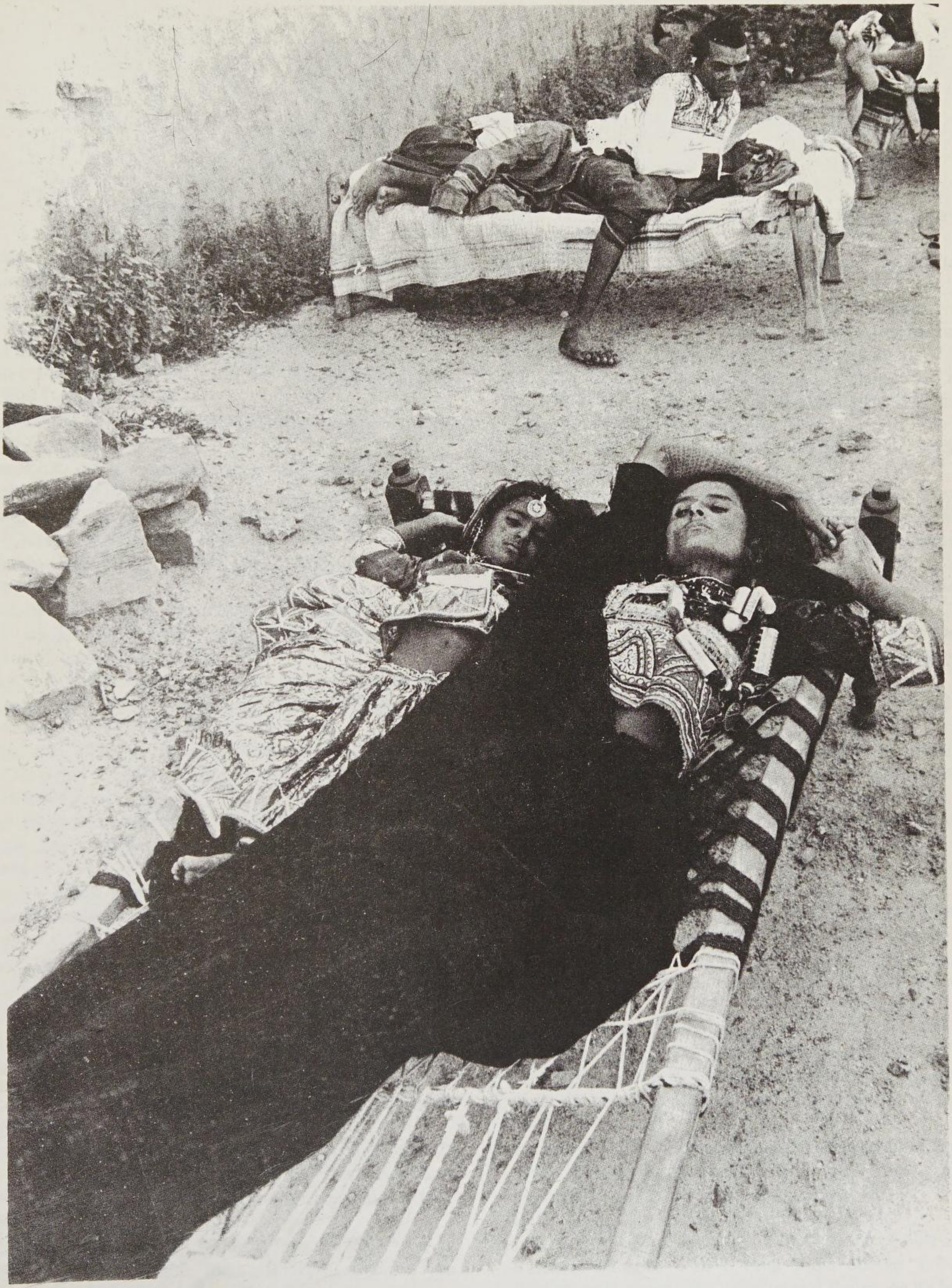

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[O my dear dad
Don't get me married to an old man
O my dear father
Don't get an old man for me
If you get me married to him
I will soon be widow.

My dear dad
Don't give me to a servant
He will be obedient to his master
And I will have to get up early
Don't send me away my father
Don't give me to an old man.

Well, if you find a suitor for me
You may find a shepherd
But again to say
The Shepherd should be tough and healthy
He should not be an ill man
Please do not get me married to an old man
Otherwise I will be widow soon

I would prefer a Pohal (a sheep rearer)
As he can provide
enough meat to eat
enough wool for a chola (the clothing)

——A song sung by Gaddi Girls

INDEX

Adi-Bhutan, 6
Administrative districts codes, 16-20
Agra, 124, 126, 168; sex ratio, 170
Aggregative tribal population, 123, 125, 167; urban population, 126
Agricultural labourers, 286-87, 382; emergence of, 386; production, 221-22
Ahmedabad, 126, 168
Ajmer, 97
Allahabad, 170
Alleppey, 228
All-India Soil and Land-use Survey, 93
Alwar, 227
Dr. Ambedkar, 224
Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 22; female literacy rates, 326-27; marital status, 211; literacy rates, 216, 315-16; rural tribal population, 156-57; urban population, 162-63
Andhra Pradesh, 16, 20, 28, 43, 243, 433, 438, 444; female literacy rates, 322; female participation rates, 370-72; language, 247-48; male literacy, 316-20; male participation rates, 365-67; marital status, 206, 211; rural tribal population, 151; Scheduled Tribes, classifications of, 75-87; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 82-84; tribal literacy rates, 311-14; sex ratio, 169-201; urban tribal population, 157-58, 162
Annual rainfall, 93
Apatanis, 222
Aravalli, 37, 96
Area development, 44
Arunachal Pradesh, 22, 28, 29, 252, 341, 443; female literacy rates, 327; female participation rates, 375; male participation rates, 369-70; marital status, 211-16; rural tribal population, 156; tribal literacy rates, 316-17; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 87-88; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 81; sex ratio, 205-207; urban tribal population, 162-63
Aryo - Dravidian Region, 42
Assam, 7, 16, 20, 27, 44, 243, 433, 438, 444; female literacy rates, 322-23; female participation rates, 370-71; male literacy rates, 317-18; male participation rates, 365-66; marital status, 206-12; rural tribal population, 151; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 75-77; sex ratio, 169, 201; tribal literacy rates, 311-12; tribal population, aspects of spacial distribution of, 82-83; urban triban population, 157-58
Assam language, 247-50
Assam Valley, 98
Assimilation, process of, 230-31
Assumption, 34-35, 95
Austric family region, 40, 230
Azamgarh, 125

Backwash, 37
Baibas, 222
Balaghat, 125
Baltistan, 96
Bangalore, 168; sex ratio, 170-72
Banswara, 31, 34; sex ratio, 170-72
Bastar, 341; sex ratio, 170
Baudh Khondmals, 32
Bellary, 126
Betul, 32
Bihar, 16, 20, 28, 33, 123, 133, 167, 243, 433, 439, 444; female literacy rates, 322; female participation rates, 371-72; male literacy, 317; male participation rate, 365; marital status, 206-12; rural tribal population, 151-52; tribal literacy rates, 311-12; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 76-77; sex ratio, 169, 201; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 83-85; urban tribal population, 157-58
Bihar language, 248-49
Bilaspur, 32, 34
Birhors, 222
Bharatpur, 227
Bharuch, 27, 31
Bhils, 35; core and periphery, 73-74
Bhilwara, 43
Bhutias, 6
Brahmaputra valley, 7, 98
British rule, 223; tradition, 6
Buddhist, 9, 221, 222; tribal population, concentration index of, 224-26
Bulandshahr, 124, 126
Bundelkhand, 7, 96
Bundi, 31
Burdwan, 31
Buxas, 6

Calcutta, sex ratio, 176-77
Census of India, 8, 381
Central Water and Power Commission, 93
Chamba, 32
Champaran, 126
Chandigarh, 22; rural tribal population, 156
Chhattisgarh, 96
Child marriage, incidence of, 171-73
China, 7
Chitradurga, 126
Chittorgarh, 31
Chumbi valley, 38
Chippola, 257
Chotanagpur plateau, 7, 8, 28, 33, 38, 42, 46, 96, 127, 173, 222, 223
Christian missionaries, 9, 221, 223, 225; influences, 227; tribal population, concentration index of the, 223-24
Climate, type of, 98-99
Clustering, 27, 29, 32, 123, 228; characteristics of, 93-96
Colonial tradition, 5
Combination regions, 37
Communication facilities, 229-31
Communitarian, 45
Compact core and periphery, 36, 37
Composite index, 35
Computation procedure, 35
Concentration, 27, 29, 37, 93, 123; index, distribution of districts, 33-34, 73
Construction activity, 389
Cooch Behar, 177
Correlation analysis, 95, 232

Cudappah ranges, 97
Cultivators, proportion of, 382, 386
Cultivators, shares of, 386
Cultural aspects, 221-32

Dadara & Nagar Haveli, 22, 29, 32, 125, 169, 316; female literacy rates, 327; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 82-84; sex ratio, 169-70
Damodar, 96
Dangs, 29
Darjeeling, 341
Data, format of, 8
Decadal change, 176
Deccan lava plateau, 97
Delhi, 22, 27
Dhanbad, 27
Dhar, 341
Dependency approach, 333
Dispersion, 27
Distribution of minerals, 93
District level patterns, 8, 28, 34, 259-72, 335; tribal population as percentage, 65-67
Districts/Union Territories, frequency distribution of, 222-24
Divorce and separation, proportion of, 171, 175-78
Divorcees, male-female ratio of, 176; proportion of, 175-76
Drainage basins, 93; network, 93; systems, 9
Dravidian, 40, 226, 230; family region, 41-42, 230
Dravido - munda region, 42
Drought-prone Area Development Programme, 93-94
Dungarpur, 31
Durg, sex ratio, 169

Early marriage, patterns of, 171-73
Ecological conditions, 33; factors, 38; setting, 8-9, 93
Economic activity, participation in, 9, 15, 382
Economy, non-primary sectors of, 384; tertiary sectors of, 232; traditional modes of, 231, 257, 334
Educational infrastructure, development of, 233-34
Embodies, 5
Employment, 333
Environmental factors, 33-34, 94-95
Exploitation, 44, 231
Exploitative character, 45
Ernakulam, 224

Factors, 38-39
Fairies, 8-9
Female deficit, 167; labour, 167; literacy, 269, 322; exceptionally high level of , 270; female mortality, 170; participation rates, 338, 339, 370-75; workers, 333
Fifth Five-Year Plan, 44
Fishing, 382
Forest area, 93-94
Forestry and allied activities, 388
Fragmented core and periphery, 35-36
Frequency distribution, 390-92; sex ratio, 168-69

Gallongs, 222
Ganga, 7, 93
Garo, 96, 222
Garo Hills, 27
Gaya, 389
Genetic factors, 167
Geological structure, 93
Geological Survey of India, 93
Goa,Daman & Diu, 18, 22; female literacy rates, 327-28; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 82-84
Godavari, 7, 93, 97
Gond, 6, 35, 71; core and periphery, 73-74; homeland, 36;
Gondwana, 43
Greater Bombay, sex ratio, 170
Grierson's linguistic survey, 226
Growth rates, 123
Gujarat, 20, 27, 28, 29, 43, 94, 123, 244, 434, 439, 445; female literacy rates, 323; female participation rates, 371; languages, 248; male literacy rates, 317; male participation rates, 366; marital status, 207-12; rural tribal population, 152; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 76; sex ratio, 168-69, 201; Tribal literacy rates, 312; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 83; urban tribal population, 158-59
Gujjars, 6
Guntur, 123

Haryana, 18, 20, 27, 167
Health facilities, 171
Himachal Pradesh, 17, 18, 20, 43, 96, 244, 338, 339, 434, 445; female literacy rates, 323, female participation rates, 371; languages, 248; male literacy rates, 317; male participation rates, 366; marital status, 207-12; rural tribal population, 152; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 76; sex ratio, 169, 202; tribal literacy rates, 312; tribal population aspects of spatial distribution of, 83; Urban tribal population, 158
Hindus, 9, 222
Hindu customs, 175, 176
Hindu tribal population concentration index of,223-24
Hinduization, process of, 221-22
Hiralal, 171
Hos, 171
Household industry, 388
Howrah, sex ratio, 170
Hunting, 382
Hwang Ho, 7
Hyderabad, 126; sex ratio, 170

Immigrant groups, 37
Impulses, 44
Indian polity, 7
Indian sub-continent, 98
India, tribal languages of, 40; tribal problems of, 7-9
Indo-Aryan family region, 40-42, 226, 230
Indus, 7
Industrial categories, 381, 384; census classification of the, 381; tribal work force 384
Industrialization, 231, 258
Infiltration, 32, 35
Inter-Correlation, matrix of, 232
Inter-disciplinary concerns, 7
Inter-regional variations, general view of, 385-86
Internal migration, 171-73
Islamization, process of, 221
Islands, sex ratio, 169

Jaintia Hills, 27, 96, 123, 175
Jaipur, 227
Jalgaon, Muslim tribals in, 225
Jalpaiguri, 27, 32, 125, 341
Jammu & Kashmir, 16, 18, 21, 28, 167

Jamnagar, Muslim tribals in, 225
Jaunsaris, 6
Jhabua, 27, 29, 341
Jharkhand, 7
Juangs, 222
Junagadh, Muslim tribals in, 225

Kadia, 6
Kalahandi, 32, 34
Kaman, 6
Kameng, sex ratio, 170
Kanpur, 168, 175
Kanya Kumari, 96
Karnataka, 21, 28, 123
Kathiawar, 7, 94, 97
Kaveri basin, 7, 8
Kerala, 16, 18, 20, 21, 28, 244, 434, 439, 445; female literacy rates, 323; female participation rates, 371; languages, 248; male literacy rates, 317-20; male participation rates, 366-68; marital status, 207-13; rural tribal population, 152; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 76; sex ratio, 169, 202; tribal literacy rates, 312; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 83
Khasis, 96, 171, 222
Khonds, 171
Khowa, 6
Kinnaur, 31, 175; sex ratio, 169
Kohima, 175
Koraput, 27, 32
Korwas, 222
Kottayam, 224
Kozhikode, 175
Krishna, 7
Kumaon Himalayas, 96
Kurnool, 123
Kutch, 94, 97

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, 316, 318; female literacy rates, 327-29; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 82-84
Lahul and Spiti, 31, 125, 175, 224; sex ratio, 169
Lakhimpur, 34
Lakshadweep Islands, 22, 27, 32, 125; sex ratio, 169
Lakshman rekha, 7
Language, 247; factor, 38; shift, 226; variations, 40
Land-use attributes, 9
Linguistic affinity, correlates of, 229-32; character, 38-39; composition, 227-28; identity, 221-26
Literacy rates, 9, 257-74; characterises, higher rate of, 260-62; disparities in 9, 267; negative change, 260; participation, 8; percentage change during 1961-71, 262-64
Living conditions, 171
Location quotients, 33; categories of, 70; districts classified, 71-72
Log - Normal distribution, 7
Low participation rates, 335

Macro level regions, 38
Madhya Pradesh, 6, 16, 18, 21, 27, 28, 34, 43, 167, 244, 434, 440, 445; languages, 249-50; female literacy rates, 323-24; female participation rates, 371; male literacy rates, 318-20; male participation rates, 366-68; marital status, 207, 317; rural population, 152-53; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 77-78; sex ratio, 168-70, 222-24; tribal literacy rates, 312; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution, 84; urban tribal population, 158-60
Madras, 16
Maharashtra, 17, 19, 21, 28, 43, 123, 245, 249, 435, 440, 446; female literacy rates, 324-25; female participation rates, 367-69; marital status, 208-10; 213-14; rural tribal population, 153-54; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 77-78; sex ratio, 168-69, 203-04; tribal literacy rates, 313-14; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 84-85; urban tribal population, 159-60
Mahanadi, 93
Mahasu, Muslim tribals in, 225
Mahesana, 126
Mahi, 93, 97
Makran Coast, 38
Malakudi, 6
Male children, 172
Male-female composition, 123-24; disparity of, 258-60
Male literacy ranges, 265-67, 316, 336; participation rates, 333-37, 365-75; population, 174-75; immigration, 126
Manbhum plateaux, 38
Mandi, Muslim tribals in, 225-26
Mandla, 32
Mandya, 126
Manipur, 19, 21, 28, 30, 125, 175, 245, 250, 435, 446; female literacy rates, 324-25; female participation rates, 372-73; male literary rates, 319-20; male participation, rates, 367; marital status, 208-14; rural tribal population, 153-64; scheduled tribes, classification of, 78-79, sex ratio, 169-70, 203-204; tribal literacy rates, 313; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of 85-86; tribal population, distribution of, 30-31; urban tribal population, 159-60
Mao, 12
Marital status, 8, 15, 167, 171-74, 209-14
Marriage, incidence of, 173-74
Married boys, proportions of, 172-74
Mathura, 124, 126
Mayurbhanj, 27, 30, 34, 175, 177
Meghalaya, 19, 21, 28, 29, 44, 123, 245, 250, 435, 441, 446; female literacy rates, 324-25; female participation rates, 373-74; male literacy rates, 319; male participation rates, 367; marital status, 209-14; rural tribal population, 154-55; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 78-79; sex ratio, 203-04; tribal literacy rates, 313; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 85; urban population, 159-60
Meso regions, 40
Mewar, 7
Mid-India, rural participation rates, 261, 338-39
Mid-Indian tribal belt, 32, 95, 96, 98, 174, 222, 223, 229-30, 334-35, 386
Migration pattern, 37, 167
Mina core and periphery, 74-75
Mina territory, 36-37
Mining, 388
Minyongs, 222
Mizoram, 22, 28, 29, 32, 44, 124, 225, 264; illiterate males in, 264-65
Modern educational system, 257-58; production system, 5
Modernization, process of, 171-76, 257-58
Modification order, 6
Mokokchung, 27, 32
Mongoloid region, 39
Mon-Khumer sub-region, 40
Mono-tribal region, 37
Monpas, 222
Moradabad, 126
Mountain ranges, 98
Mundas, 35, 171
Munda sub-region, 41

Muslim tribal population, concentration index of, 9, 221-25
Muzaffarpur, 126
Mysore, 17, 19, 245, 250, 435, 441, 446; female literacy rates, 324-25; female participations rates, 367; marital status, 169, 209; rural tribal population, 153-54; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 85-86; tribal literacy rates, 313-14; urban tribal population, 159

Nagas, 222
Naga region, 35, 37, 222
Nagaland, 18, 21, 28, 29, 245, 250, 436, 441, 447; female literacy rates, 325-26; female participation rates, 373-74; male literacy rates, 319-20; male participation rates, 368-69; marital status, 209-14; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 79-80; sex ratio, 204; tribal literacy rates, 314-15; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 85-86; rural tribal population, 154-55; urban tribal population, 160-61
Nalgonda, 31
Narmada, 7, 93, 96, 97
Natural vegetation, 98
Negrito region, 39
Nellore, 123
Neo-Buddhist movement, 224
Net sown area, 94
New-opportunities, 5
Nilgiri, tribals, 8, 38
Nishangs, 222
Nissis, 222
Non-regional language speakers, 229
Non-tribal communities, 5, 30; literacy, 260-70; population, 31; rural component, 260; segment, 260
North Cachar Hills, 29
Nutshell, 173, 265

Official and quasi-official institution, 5
Optimal utilization, 45
Ongole, 123
Oraons, 171
Orissa, 7, 17, 19, 21, 28, 43, 167, 173, 246, 250, 436, 441, 447; female literacy rates, 319, 325; female participation, rates, 368-73; male participation rates, 368; marital status, 209-14; rural tribal population, 154-55; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 79; sex ratio, 169, 204; tribal literacy rates, 314; population, spatial distribution of, 85; urban tribal population, 160
Osmanabad, 126
Outmigration, 167
Overall tribal literacy, percentage change in, 258-59
Own tribal dialects, proportion of, speakers, 227-29

Palaeolithic hunters, 5
Palaeo-Mongoloid sub-region, 39-40
Panch Mahals, 27, 31, 34, 341
Patna, 8, 126, 389; sex ratio, 170
Patrilineal, 176
Peripheries, 33-35
Physiographic regions, 95
Polyandry and polygyny, 171
Pondicherry, 18, 22
Population redistribution, process of, 31, 173
Presidential order, 6
Primary sector, tribal workers in, 382-83
Primitives, 44
Proto-Austroloid region, 39, 40
Proto-Nordic Region, 40
Psychological factors, 230
Punjab, 17, 19, 27, 96

Quarrying, 388
Quartiles, 95
Quilon, 228

Racial classification, scheme of, 38-39
Raipur, 126
Rajasthan, 17, 21, 27, 28, 29, 43, 94, 123, 246, 250, 436, 441, 447; female literacy rates, 325; female participation rates, 373; male literacy rates, 320-21; male participation rates, 368-70; marital status, 209-15; rural tribal population, 154-55; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 80-81; sex rario, 168-69, 204; tribal literacy rates, 314-15; tribal population spatial distribution of, 85-86; urban population, 160
Rajis, 6
Rajkot, 1245, 126
Rajmahal hills, 96
Rampur, 126
Ranchi, 27, 170, 341
Ratnagiri, 126
Refuge zones, 38-39
Region formation, 8, 27, 37
Regional languages, 226-27; discontiguous pockets, 231-32; proportion of speakers of, 228-29; schemes, 40-41
Religious composition, 221-23
Remarriage, 175-76
Richards, F.J., 37
River basins, 7
Rural component, sex ratio, 168, 265
Rural female, tribal literacy, percentage of, 260-62, 270-71; participation pattern of, 339-40
Rural male participation rates, 336-37
Rural segment, growth in, 123-26, 168
Rural setting, tribal population in, 123, 151-62
Rural tribal population, growth rate, 124-25, 169
Rural-urban composition, 8-9, 15, 123; differences, 167
Russell, 171

Sabar Kantha, 31
Sabarmati, 93, 97
Sahyadaris, 28
Sangri, 126
Sanskritization, 221
Santals, 6, 35, 171; core and periphery, 73-74
Santal Parganas, 27, 32, 34, 341; sex ratio, 70
Saran, 126
Savannath, 39, 97
Sawai Madhopur, 227
Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes commission, 43-44
Scheduled Caste segment, 257
Scheduled Tribes, categories of, 127; classification of, 75-87; numerical ordering of, 7
Scheduled Tribes order, 5, 6
Secondary sector, 382, 388, 391
Sedantary agriculture, 5, 33
Segregation, 229; philosophy of, 257-58
Separation and divorce, 171
Sept-exogamy, 171
Sex ratio, 8, 15, 167; factor composition of, 170-73; frequency distribution, 169-70; spatial pattern of 169; and marital status, 9
Shahada Taluk, tribal population distribution of, 30-32

Shahdol, 34
Shifting cultivation, 231-32
Shillong plateau, 98
Sikkim, 22
Siliguri, 8
Simong, 6
Sind, 7
Sino-Tretan, 226
Singhbhum, 27, 34, 38, 177, 341
Sirmaur, Muslim tribal in, 225
Social scientists, 5
Socio-cultural, aspects of, 8, 9, 15
Soil fertility status, 93
South participation rates, 336-41
Spatial agglomeration, 27; concentration, 32; distribution, 8, 15, 27
Srikakulam, 7, 171
State level patterns, 27, 227, 258, 265-70, 334
States/Union Territories, tribal population, distribution of, 28, 44, 65
Statistical analysis, census schedules used for, 15-16; association, pattern of, 232-33
Striking tendencies, 5
Sub-Himalayan north-west, 95, 335; male participation, 338; urban female workers, 341-42
Subansiri, 125
Subba Rao, 7
Sultanpur, rural tribal population, 155-56
Sundergarh, 27
Surat, 32, 34
Surface and groundwater, 93
Surguja, 341
Sutlej, 93

Tajeng, 6
Taluk-level data, 95-96
Taluk/Tehsils/Anchals/Thanas, distribution of tribal population, 29-32
Tamil Nadu, 8, 19, 22, 28, 31, 246, 251, 436, 442, 448; female literacy rates, 325-26; female participation rates 374-75; male literacy rates, 320-21; male participation rates, 368-70; marital status, 210-15; rural population, 154-55; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 80-82; sex ratio, 169, 204; tribal literacy rates, 314-15; tribal population, spatial distribution of, 86-87; urban population, 161-62
Tapi, 7, 93, 96, 97
Tectona gradis, 98
Telangana, 97
Temperature conditions, 98
Temporal factors, 230
Terai regions, 95-96
Tertiary sector, percentage of workers in, 383, 385, 391
Thana, 34
Thar desert, 97
Tharus, 6
Tibeto-Burmese sub-regions, 41
Tibeto-Chinese family region, 40-41
Tibeto-Himalayan sub-region, 41
Tibeto-Mongoloid, sub-region, 39-40
Tikbak, 6
Tonk, 227
Total tribal population, proportion of Buddhists in, 225, 253
Trade and Commerce, 389-90
Traditional tribal customs, 172-76
Transition zone, 40
Transport, storage and communication, 390-91
Transportation, 231
Tribal agricultural labourers, percentage of, 387
Tribal association, pattern of, 8-10; component urban, 262; communities 221-22; combination regions, 37; core and peripheries, 34-35, 73-75; habitats, 95; and non-tribal participation rates, 334-38; sex ratio, problem of, 171-72
Tribal concentration, decadal change in, 29-34, 94
Tribal cultivators, percentage of, 385-86
Tribal development blocks, 43-44
Tribal female literacy, percentage of, 269-70; population, 127, 270
Tribal languages, domain of, 226-27; speaking own dialects, 231-32
Tribal literacy, percentage change, 257-62; non-tribal literacy rates, 258-60
Tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 82-87; clustering and concentration of, 5-8; density of, 27-30; distribution of 8, 27-29, 37; male-female component in, 125-26; taluks having, distribution of, 67-70; sex composition of, 167-70
Tribal rural component of, 260-61; male-female workers, percentage of, 336-40
Tribal social phenomena, 8-9
Tribal territories, regionalisation of, 42-43
Tribal urban population, 125-26
Tribal work force, sex composition of, 333, 381-84
Tripura, 19, 22, 28, 29, 32, 246, 251, 255, 437, 442, 448; female literacy rates, 326-27; female participation rates, 374-75; male literacy rates, 320-21; male participation rates, 369-70; marital status, 210-15; rural tribal population, 155; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 80-82; sex ratio, 205-06; tribal literacy rates, 315-16; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 86-87; urban tribal population, 161-62
Tsangpo, 96
Tuensang, 27, 32, 125
Tumkur, 126
Trivandrum, 228

Udaipur, 31, 34, 97
Ujjain, 126
Union Territories, 17-20; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 87-88
Urban female literacy, percentage change in, 262-65, 271-72; male, female segment growth in, 126-28; work participation rates, 340-42; literacy percentage change, 262-65
Urban segment, non-tribal literacy rates, 263-65; sex ratio, 169-70
Urban setting, tribal population in, 124, 157
Urban tribal, male literacy rates, percentage of, 167-68, 337; population, 124-25
Urbanisation, 258; lower levels of, 125-26
Urban segment, 124
Uttar Pradesh, 6, 17, 19, 22, 27, 251, 358, 437, 442, 448; female literacy rates, 326; female participation rates, 374-75; male literacy rates, 320-21; male participation rates, 369-70; marital status, 210-15; rural tribal population, 155-56; scheduled tribes classification of, 80-81; sex ratio, 205-206; tribal literacy rates, 315-16; tribal population, spatial distribution of, 87-88; urban tribal population, 161-62

Vadodara, 27, 31, 34; sex ratio, 170
Valsad, 31
Voluntary organization, 258
Variables, 35, 94, 341
Village-level data 8-9; patterns, 29-30
Vindhyachal, 37, 38
Visakhapatnam, 224

Weaver's combinational method, 8-9
West Bengal, 17, 20, 73, 123, 246, 252, 437, 443, 448; female literacy rates, 326; female participation rates, 374-75; marital status, 210-16; male literacy rates, 321-22; male participation rates, 369-70; rural tribal population, 156; Scheduled Tribes, classification of, 80-81; sex ratio, 169, 205; tribal literacy rates, 315-16; tribal population, aspects of spatial distribution of, 87-88; urban tribal population, 162
Western ghats, 33
Widow remarriage, 176; highest proportion of, 177-78
Widowhood, 171, 176-78
Work participation patterns, 335-36
Workers in primary sector, 433-37; secondary sector, 438-43; tertiary sector, 444-49
Work force, primary activities, 383-84; sectoral division of, 381-84; structure of, 10, 381; tertiary sector, 383

Yamuna, 93
Yangtse Kiang, 7